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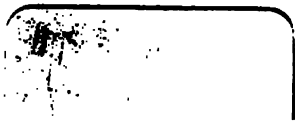
THE SOCIETY

FOR PROMOTING

THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION.

Received 19 July, 1894.

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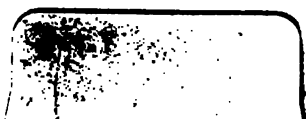
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on







THE AGED POOR
IN
ENGLAND AND WALES



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THE AGED POOR
IN ENGLAND
AND WALES

BY
CHARLES BOOTH

CONDITION

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PREFACE

IN the following notes on the condition of the Aged Poor in England and Wales, I have tried to bring together and arrange for ready reference and comparison all the official statistics which bear on the question. With these statistics, and deductions drawn from their comparison, are collated reports from local authorities in all parts of the country.

The great importance of these comparisons arises from the fact that, as regards the treatment of the old, the Poor Law and regulations of the Local Government Board leave the most complete liberty of administration. Never was there a law less peremptory and exact in its prescriptions. That no one who is willing to ask assistance shall be allowed to die of want is, practically, its sole assertion. It does not even give any *right* to relief, but grips the question solely by making neglect (if any serious consequences ensue) a criminal offence for those responsible for the execution of the law.

As regards the able-bodied there are, indeed, regulations which have the force of law, prescribing the terms on which relief may be given; but for those who are not able-bodied, and these include almost all the old, each Board of Guardians is at liberty to adopt its own rules and to change them at will, or to act without any rules at all. Each Board is free to give any sum it may think fit as out relief;

free to construe "destitution" as it pleases; free to make what arrangements it thinks right for the maintenance and comfort of the inmates of the workhouse. The Local Government Board has to be referred to as regards the appointment, remuneration, or dismissal of officers and other matters, but any interference exerted by the central authority is rather of the nature of insisting on a *minimum* provision being made. Existing buildings must not be overcrowded; the plan of new buildings must be approved; the dietary scale must be submitted and must be sufficient, &c.

The result of so much freedom of action is an extraordinary diversity of administration, only affected by the personal influence of the Government Inspectors, who have large districts under their supervision. The first duty of the Inspectors is to see that the destitute are not neglected; but they find no less important work to do in safeguarding the independence of the poor by inculcating sound principles of relief, and seeking by good advice to check any demoralizing extravagance.

To make more possible and more profitable a study of the six hundred and forty-eight separate lessons in administration which the conduct of the Poor Law Unions of England and Wales afford, is the object of this book, and in this study I hope especially to interest those who themselves administer the law. As to conclusions, I do not seek to do more than suggest the way in which they may be reached. This volume provides an itinerary of highways and byways, and indicates the principal points of interest, but leaves its readers to use their own eyes and form their own opinions on the journey they are invited to make.

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In this Volume Part IV. is due to the work of Miss M. C. Tabor and Miss H. G. Pearce, and Part III. to that of Miss M. Paul. The Statistics, in Parts I. and II. and in the Appendices, were mostly prepared by Mr. William Paterson. To all those who have assisted me I tender very sincere thanks.

PART I.—GENERAL COMPARISONS

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*Part I. was read before the Royal Statistical Society, and
discussed, on March 20th, 1894*

GENERAL COMPARISONS

I

SUMMARY OF MATERIAL USED

IN a previous volume on "Pauperism and the Endowment of Old Age," I attempted to estimate the numerical relation between the numbers of paupers relieved on one day and those who obtained relief during twelve months, and special reference was made to those over 65 years of age. The interest taken in the subject at that time was very keen, and has hardly relaxed up to the present. It created a demand for trustworthy official statistics, and in March, 1892, Mr. Ritchie, then President of the Local Government Board, moved for a return showing for each union in England and Wales the number of persons (excluding lunatics and vagrants) who received relief, in-door or out-door, on January 1st, 1892, or at any time during the twelve months ending at Lady Day of that year. This return, an elaborate piece of work, gives the sex, the age in three periods (under 16, 16—64, 65 and over), and distinguishes the numbers having medical relief only. It was submitted to Parliament in June, 1893, and the results it shows bear out my estimates rather closely.

The statistics upon which the present volume is based are drawn partly from this return, partly from the Local Government Board Report as to Rating and Poor Law Expenditure for the twelve months ending March 25th, 1891, and partly from the Census of 1891. The date of the Census is for practical purposes the same as that of the returns, and makes it possible to state the numerical facts of pauperism in relation to population throughout.

For each union in England and Wales I have taken out the following points :—*

- | | | |
|--|---|--------------------|
| (a) Population. | } | See pages 58-98. |
| (b) Proportions Urban, Semi-urban, and Rural. | | |
| (c) Persons per Acre. [room. | | |
| (d) Percentage of Population living 2 or more to a | | |
| (e) Number of persons 65 and over, male and female. | } | See pages 108-309. |
| (f) Number and percentage of those over 65 relieved,
In-door, Out-door, and Medical only. | | |
| (g) Number of persons 65—† to 10,000 Population. | | |
| (h) Paupers (all ages) to 10,000 Population, 1881, 1891. | | |
| (i) Proportion of year's pauperism to each 100
relieved, 1st Jan., 1892, —65, 65—, and for
all ages. | } | See pages 429-499. |
| (j) Percentage of Population relieved in 12 months
at each age, dividing those 65— into male
and female. | | |
| (k) Poor Law Expenditure per head of population—
In-door, Out-door, General Charges, and Total. | | |
| (l) Rateable value per head of population. | | |
| (m) Percentage of Out relief to out and in together. | | See pages 58-98. |

The foregoing are either a reproduction of official figures or calculations from them. I have also attempted to indicate—

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------|
| (n) Industrial character. | } | See pages 58-98. |
| (o) Policy of Administration of Poor Law. | | |

I have put these facts and figures together in the hope that they may be of use in the solution of the problems of pauperism, especially as regards the old, and in what follows I try to illustrate the uses that may be made of them.

My object will be to make comparisons—first, between groups which yield an average wide enough to eliminate individual peculiarities; next, between those which emphasize common peculiarities; and lastly, those which distinguish individuality to the utmost extent. In this way I hope to connect the facts with their causes, or at least to show the inter-connections which exist between the facts observed.

* To find the particulars for any Union see Index.

† The symbol 65— is used to express 65 and upwards, and —65 to express under 65, &c.

II.

ANALYSIS OF POPULATION BY GROUPS.

For convenience of analysis the poor law unions of England and Wales may be divided into the following groups :—

(a) Geographical :

Unions.	Counties Included.	Population.
128	North..... { Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham, Westmoreland, Lancashire, Yorkshire	9,039,951
106	East { Lincoln, Rutland, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Bedford, Buckingham, Hertford, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk	2,856,893
107	Midland..... { Cheshire, Derbyshire, Nottingham, Northampton, Leicester, Stafford, Warwick, Worcester, Gloucester.. ..	5,209,667
74	West and Wales { Shropshire, Hereford, Monmouth, and all Wales	2,144,516
187	South and South-West { Sussex, Surrey (part), Kent (part), Middlesex (part), Oxford, Berkshire, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, Cornwall	5,536,920
30	Metropolitan { Parts of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent	4,212,667
632*		29,000,614

(b) Urban and rural (*see Note (+) on next page*) :

Unions.		Population.
30	Metropolitan	4,212,667
50	Urban and semi-urban (no rural)	5,231,802
100	Mixed (mostly urban or semi-urban)	9,575,389
200	„ (half rural)	6,267,562
84	„ (mostly rural)	1,618,916
168	Wholly rural	2,094,278
632		29,000,614

* As a general rule, the area of the registration district and of the Union is co-extensive, and so allows of a complete comparison between the Census

(c) Industrial :†

Unions.		Population.
101	Purely agricultural.....	1,132,204
126	Agriculture, with town	2,494,932
69	Shipping or agriculture + shipping	3,354,562
81	Mining or agriculture + mining.....	3,704,769
152	{ Manufacturing or agriculture + manu- facturing	10,917,741
103	{ Residential or agriculture + residence and pleasure resorts	7,396,406
632		29,000,614

(d) Administrative.

It is found in practice that there are several fairly defined lines of policy in poor law administration, corresponding in great measure to the readiness to give out relief. They may be stated as follows :—

- A. Out relief given, subject to good behaviour, not only in cases of actual destitution, but with the view of assisting the old who are in a state of poverty.
- B. Out relief given subject to (1) good character, (2) actual destitution, and (3) contributions from relatives

returns of population and the Local Government Board returns of pauperism. In a few cases, however, there are two or more Unions in one registration district, and in these it was necessary to combine the Unions in order to get comparable figures. This, with the omission of the Scilly Islands (for which no returns of pauperism are available), reduces the number from the official 648 to the 632 above given. These combined Unions are duly noted in Appendix A.

† All Unions are counted as urban or semi-urban in which no portion particularized in the Census has less than one person per acre. If at least four-fifths (though not all) of the population live in areas with one or more persons per acre, the union is classed as “mostly urban or semi-urban”; if less than four-fifths but more than one-third live in such areas, the union is described as “half rural”; and if one-third or less (though still having some urban element) it is classed as “mostly rural.” In “wholly rural” Unions the proportion is everywhere less than one per acre.

‡ The information on which the analysis as to industry is based was very kindly supplied by the Poor Law inspectors for each district.

legally liable ; but without pressure on other relatives, and without entering into the question of adequate maintenance being assured.

C. Out relief given subject to—

- (1.) Good character.
- (2.) Actual destitution.
- (3.) Full contribution from relatives legally liable.
- (4.) Fair contribution from relatives not legally liable.
- (5.) Proof that adequate maintenance is secured.

D. Practical refusal of out relief.

In many unions there is a mixture of these rules ; in some the rules are irregularly observed, and others do not profess to have any rule, but deal with each case as at the time seems best.

Information has been obtained from 285 out of 648 unions ; the remaining 363 made no reply, or none of which any use could be made. The chairman of each board was asked to state to which of the above policies that pursued by his board approached most nearly, or to describe in his own words the policy or practice of the board. Many of the replies received were very full and of great interest, and on the whole it has been possible to make the following classification, in which it will be seen that the symbol AB has been used to represent policies which lie between A and B, and BC, those which in some ways combine B and C :—

TABLE.

Class A	23 unions with	1,282,893 population.	
„ AB	96	4,564,760	„
„ B	105	4,114,097	„
„ BC	28	1,266,850	„
„ C	25	3,078,284	„
„ D	8	320,844	„
Not classed	347	14,372,886	„
Total	632	29,000,614	„

With regard to the various divisions adopted, it should be noted that the geographical districts, North, East, &c., are somewhat different from those used in the census; and as to the urban and rural divisions, that they do not exactly follow the order of density of population, as some unions of which a small portion has less than one person to an acre, are on the whole more crowded with inhabitants than other unions which have no rural element. The divisions according to industry are also somewhat confused, owing to the great admixture to be found in many parts. In these cases I had to choose the principal characteristic, and be guided in the classification by that. Finally, the divisions as to administration have been most difficult to formulate. It has been too usual to express differences of administration simply in terms of "lax" or "strict;" whereas, we have here to deal with different policies representing totally different ideals. Each of these policies may be carried out in practice with strictness or laxity, but, if they are to be compared fairly, they should be considered at their best as well as at their worst. There is undoubtedly much looseness of administration which passes under the guise of kindness; but there is also much careful thought and sustained effort amongst those who do not reject the use of public money for charitable purposes, just as there is very great kindness of heart and readiness to relieve distress among those who are most strict as to the use of public money, and most determined to insist on individual independence as the first of civic virtues. Unfortunately, those who attach great importance to getting rid of out-door relief, are inclined to regard all other methods of administration as "lax;" and this attitude has made classification peculiarly difficult, for any classification is assumed to involve an attack. It was to obviate this difficulty that I ventured to invite the Boards of Guardians to describe themselves. The result may not be entirely satisfactory, but it is the best that is at present available.

III.

COMPARISON BY GROUPS.

The facts which seem of most importance for the proposed analysis are—

- (1.) Proportion of old people to the whole population.
- (2.) Proportion of the old in receipt of relief.
- (3.) Proportion of out-relief given.

With the single exception of Mr. Ritchie's return, all official statistics of pauperism are based on the "one day" count. That return alone attempts to reckon the total numbers relieved in the course of a year. The plan to be adopted in this matter depends upon the object in view. If it be to measure the burthen of pauperism at any time, and to follow its increase or decrease, there can be no question that the average number relieved, day by day, during the year, is the best measure; or for practical purposes the average of two or four days, selected to represent the seasons of the year, will serve very well. It is of no consequence, from this point of view, whether the same individual is assisted or supported day after day, or if a succession of different persons are relieved at various intervals. The burthen on the community is the same in either case. But if our object is to estimate the extent of pauper degeneration it makes a great deal of difference; for every one who is assisted at all during the year is pauperized more or less, and neither the amount expended on each person, nor the number of days that the assistance continues, are measures of the degree of demoralization. Indeed, as regards those who come and go, it may be said that to ask often is more demoralizing than to receive continuously.

The period of twelve months has been commonly accepted as a convenient basis; it includes all the seasons, and has been taken as the limit of time over which political disability extends; but there is no special virtue in any such limit, and while some may be counted who might well be

left out, others who are true paupers would not be included at all. If each case were to be studied separately we should probably agree to class as paupers all whose relief is recurrent, even at rather long intervals, and to omit those who, coming for the first time for temporary assistance, had, at the time of enumeration, returned to a self-supporting life. Any such particular study being impossible, the year's count is here employed as the best available. If *recurrent relief* constitutes pauperism, the total numbers would really be greater, but, on the other hand, where the numbers of paupers is compared to the total population, the year's return is exaggerated by the inclusion of those paupers who die during the year, and it is also to be remembered that any imperfections there may be in the count would be on the side of swelling the list. Where pauperism is very occasional in character, and especially where much medical relief is given, it is not easy to prevent the same individual being counted twice over; and although great pains were taken to avoid this, some exaggeration of the total numbers relieved has probably occurred here and there. Moreover, in some, though I think not many, cases the same pauper may have had relief in two unions within the twelve months, and in that case would be enumerated twice.

On the whole, therefore, I take the year's count as doing rough justice, and all the figures which follow are based upon it until we come to increase or decrease of pauperism, when I am obliged to fall back on the one day return, as it only is available.

The character of the relief given is indicated to some extent by a comparison of the numbers relieved on one day with the year's total. The number relieved on one day is represented by 100 in the table which follows, the higher figure being the total number for the year.

In this table the 10 unions with maximum proportion of out relief in each group are contrasted with the 10 unions

with minimum proportion (for list of unions selected for this purpose see pages 26-27).

TABLE I. *Showing numbers relieved in 12 months in proportion to 100 on 1 day.*

	Maximum out relief.			Minimum out relief.			General Average.		
	—65—	65—	All ages	—65—	65—	All ages	—65—	65—	All ages
Metropolitan	365	167	300	426	204	342	382	189	317
Provincial urban..	186	136	168	447	216	385	306	165	231
Mostly urban.....	211	137	186	288	168	255	250	147	208
Half rural.....	189	124	158	241	178	222	223	140	188
Mostly rural.....	165	125	144	294	161	230	218	136	179
Wholly rural.....	167	128	159	280	173	227	218	138	178

It is evident that where there is a high proportion for twelve months as compared to one day the relief must include more occasional cases. It is shown above that the scale is on the average a regular one from urban to rural, urban pauperism being the most intermittent. In the columns of maximum and minimum out relief the same tendency appears, though it is less regular. But a comparison of the two methods shows conclusively that where least out relief is given the relief, in and out together, is much more occasional. It remains a question whether more or less acute poverty is indicated by this fact.

1. *Proportion of Old People to the whole Population.*

This proportion varies enormously. It is at its largest in the union of Aberayron in Wales, where the figures show no less than 420 old men and 614 old women to 10,000 of population, and at its least at Barrow-in-Furness, where the proportion is only 93 old men and 102 old women. In the one place there are 1034 persons over 65 to 5394 between 16 and 65; in the other place the number is only 195 to 5,725. The burthen of the old, so far as it falls on those in the years of active life, is thus more than five times greater in Aberayron than at Barrow.

The explanation of this variation is to be found chiefly in migration. Barrow is a newly made place to which young men have been attracted. There has been hardly time for them to get old, and moreover they will not have broken so completely with their native place but that they may some of them return there when working days are past. Industrial migration is always of the same character; the young and vigorous move; the old stay behind and are reinforced by those who, as they become old, drift back. Other causes may come into play. Country life is better suited to the old—cheaper and more comfortable—rents are lower, and friendly assistance more available; the conditions are altogether more favourable, and life is consequently prolonged; but the main explanation of the difference in the proportion of old people in the population in one district as compared to another is undoubtedly to be found in the migration of those who are not old, and this migration is, generally speaking, from country to town. It is therefore not surprising that on the whole the numbers of the old vary inversely as the density of population, thus:—

TABLE II. *Showing mean number of old per 10,000.*

		Men.	Women.	Total.	Excess of Women.
Practically urban ...	Metropolitan unions	157	240	397	83
	Provincial urban, with semi-urban	157	216	373	59
	Mixed (mostly urban and semi-urban)	187	242	429	55
	Mixed (half rural)	264	311	575	47
Practically rural ...	" (mostly rural)	349	396	745	47
	Wholly rural	363	397	760	34
England and Wales		210	265	475	55

It is to be noted that, while the proportion is on an ascending scale from urban to rural, there is the most marked division where practically urban give way to practically rural conditions. The number of both men and

women in the half urban half rural districts lies midway between the figures above and below. It is also worthy of note that the *surplus* of old women over old men is much greater in towns, decreasing as the total number of old women increases. I take this to point to the shortening of men's lives in urban industries.

The proportion of old people to the population in geographical and industrial divisions is as follows :—

TABLE III.

	Over 65, per 10,000.			Excess of Women.	Persons per Acre.
	Men.	Women.	Total.		
<i>Geographical—</i>					
East.....	296	346	642	50	0·42
South and South-West ...	264	337	601	73	0·57
West and Wales	245	293	538	48	0·32
Midland	212	255	467	43	0·96
North	162	202	364	40	1·00
Metropolitan	157	240	397	83	56·00
<i>Industrial—</i>					
Purely agricultural	371	392	763	21	0·17
Agricultural, with towns ...	337	386	723	49	0·27
Shipping, &c.	217	282	499	65	0·89
Mining, &c.	195	225	420	30	0·63
Residential, &c.....	188	266	454	78	1·73
Manufacture, &c.	180	229	409	49	1·32
England and Wales ...	210	265	475	55	0·78

This table adds but little to Table II. It seems that in Wales old people are not found quite in proportion to sparsity of population, and the same thing is true of the mining districts, but elsewhere the fewer persons per acre the greater the proportion of the old.

In what follows it will be shown that the proportion of old people in receipt of relief has little or no connection with the number there are of them, but that, with other common circumstances, it does materially affect the character of the relief given—*i.e.* whether out-door or in-door.

2. *Proportion of the Old in Receipt of Relief.*

(a.) IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS.

TABLE IV.

Persons per Acre.	Unions.	In-door.			Out-door (excluding Medical only).			Medical only.			Combined.		
		Male.	Female.	Combined.	Male.	Female.	Combined.	Male.	Female.	Combined.	Male.	Female.	Combined.
56	Metropolitan	Per ct. 30	Per ct. 18	Per ct. 22½	Per ct. 7	Per ct. 15½	Per ct. 12	Per ct. 2½	Per ct. 3	Per ct. 3½	Per ct. 39½	Per ct. 36½	Per ct. 37½
12	Provincial urban and suburban ...	15	8½	11½	11	20½	16½	2½	2½	2½	28½	31½	30½
2·29	Mixed (some por- tions rural)	9	4	6½	10	18½	15	3½	3	3½	24	25½	24½
0·44	Mixed (half rural) ...	8	3	5½	16	26	21	1½	1½	1½	25½	30½	28
0·24	„ (mostly rural)...	6	2	4	18½	32	25½	1	1½	1½	25½	35½	31
0·18	Wholly rural	6½	2½	4½	17½	30	24	1½	1½	1½	25½	34	30
	England and Wales .	11½	6	8½	14	23	19	2	2	2	27	31	29½

The relation which exists between the amount and kind of relief and the urban and rural character of the unions is here very manifest. It is plain that the causes which induce the adoption of different policies of administration are deep seated, and that the results of these causes are on the whole uniform.

We see in-door relief at its maximum in London, where no less than 30 per cent. of the old men are on the in-door list and 18 per cent. of the old women. The percentage in provincial towns is only half the London rate for old men, and less than half for old women, the number of persons per acre being less than one-fourth. And as the rural element enters, so the percentage of old men in the workhouses, and still more of old women, decreases, except that there is a somewhat curious reaction at the bottom, the wholly rural parishes relying more on in-door relief, than those with some slight admixture of more populous districts. This

reaction is to be noted in every column, and is certainly remarkable. It may perhaps be due to the sturdier character of mountain and moorland people, or perhaps to exigencies of administration due to the great distances involved.

Out relief reverses the order. London leads with 7 per cent. of old men, and the rate rises to $18\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the mostly rural section. Of old women in London, $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. are relieved out of doors, and the number increases to 32 per cent. in the mostly rural section. The order is here not quite regular, the most urban section of the rural showing a smaller proportion of out relief in old age than the provincial urban. These districts contain the largest relative number of well-to-do people, and it will be seen that on the whole they have much the least old age pauperism. From this table I gather that we must look for progress to improved management on existing lines rather than to any broad change of policy.

(Proportion of the Old in Receipt of Relief.)

(b.) ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS
(OMITTING LONDON).

TABLE V.

	In-door.			Out-door (excluding Medical only).			Medical only.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Combined.	Male.	Female.	Combined.	Male.	Female.	Combined.	Male.	Female.	Combined.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
North	10	5	$7\frac{1}{2}$	10	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	21	$24\frac{1}{2}$	23
Midland	10	$4\frac{1}{2}$	7	16	24	$20\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	28	31	$29\frac{1}{2}$
South and } South-West }	$8\frac{1}{2}$	4	6	16	25	21	2	2	2	$26\frac{1}{2}$	31	29
East	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	19	$30\frac{1}{2}$	25	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	29	$35\frac{1}{2}$	32
West & Wales	6	2	4	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$32\frac{1}{2}$	25	1	1	1	$23\frac{1}{2}$	$35\frac{1}{2}$	30

In the foregoing table the districts are arranged in order of in-door relief, of which most is given in the North and least in Wales. For out relief the order is exactly reversed, indicating broad lines of policy as to relief coincident for the most part with density of population, but also to some extent with industrial characteristics and difference of race.

The percentage of those receiving medical relief, only, is nowhere very great, but is largest invariably where out relief in other forms is least.

Taking all forms of relief together, the North occupies a very favourable position. The amount of in-door pauperism in excess of other districts is far more than counterbalanced by a low percentage of out-door cases, with the result that on the whole only 23 per cent of the old receive relief, against 29, 30, and 32 per cent. elsewhere. The Eastern Counties are the most pauperized portion of the whole country, except London itself.

(c.) With regard to *Industrial Divisions*, a representative selection has been made from each group, geographical position being considered in the following manner:—

	Purely Agriculture.	Agriculture with Town.	Shipping, &c.	Mining, &c.	Manufacture, &c.	Residential, &c.
	Unions selected.	Unions selected.	Unions selected.	Unions selected.	Unions selected.	Unions selected.
North...	10 out of 20	5 out of 18	5 out of 14	10 out of 29	10 out of 40	3 out of 7
East ...	10 " 24	10 " 34	5 " 12	—	7 " 27	3 " 9
Midl'nd	6 " 14	6 " 22	2 " 5	8 out of 17	10 " 38	4 " 11
West ...	5 " 9	4 " 11	8 " 13	10 " 27	4 " 11	3 " 8
South...	10 " 34	10 " 40	10 " 24	3 " 8	7 " 22	10 " 52
	41 " 101	35 " 125	30 " 68	31 " 81	38 " 138	23 " 82
Metrop.	—	1	1	—	13	21
	101	126	69	81	151	103

In making this selection the metropolitan unions and those belonging to the largest towns have been omitted. The names of the selected unions are marked thus (+) in the detailed lists of Industrial Groups given in Part II., pp. 58-99.

(*Proportion of the Old in Receipt of Relief.*)

(c.) ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS.

TABLE VI.

	In-door.			Out-door (excluding Medical only).			Medical only.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Combined.	Male.	Female.	Combined.	Male.	Female.	Combined.	Male.	Female.	Combined.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Shipping, &c. ...	9½	4½	6½	15½	29	22½	1½	2½	2½	26½	36	31½
Residential, &c. ...	9	4	6½	11½	17½	14½	1½	1	1½	22	23	22½
Manufacture, &c. ...	8½	4½	6	15	25½	20½	2½	2	2½	26	32	29
Mining, &c. ...	6½	2½	4½	16½	30	23	—½	1	1	23½	33½	28½
Purely agricul- tural... ..	6	2	4	17	29½	23	1	1½	1½	24	33	28½
Agricultural, with town ...	5	2½	4	17½	28½	23½	1½	1½	1½	24	32½	28½

The selected seaport places stand out as the most pauperized. In all the other selections (except residential) any less relief in-doors is balanced by more out-door. The slightly higher rate shown in the manufacturing districts is entirely due to medical relief for men. The low result for residential unions only repeats that already shown for suburban districts generally, and is very natural.

If we combine the industrial and geographical divisions we have the following result:—

(Proportion of the Old in Receipt of Relief.) TABLE VII.*

	North.			East.			Midland.			West.			South.		
	In.	Out.	Total.	In.	Out.	Total.	In.	Out.	Total.	In.	Out.	Total.	In.	Out.	Total.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Shipping, &c. ...	7½	16	23½	6½	32	38½	4½	21	25½	4	30	34	8	24½	32½
Residential, &c. ...	5	16½	21½	6	19½	25½	5	19½	24½	6	8½	14½	7½	15	22½
Manufacture, &c. ...	7	17	24	5½	27	32½	8½	27	35½	4½	29	33½	6	23	29
Mining, &c.	4	18½	22½	None	—	—	6	28	34	3	28	31	2	23	25
Purely agricultural	3	12½	15½	4½	29½	34	3½	26½	30	3	23½	26½	4½	28	32½
Agricultural, with town ...	4	17½	21½	5	27	32	4	20½	24½	4½	20	24½	5½	30½	36
Total of all unions in each district	7½	15½	23	5½	26½	32	7	22½	29½	4	26	30	6	23	29

The comparatively satisfactory position of the North is noticeable in every section. Whether the principal employments be shipping, manufacture, or mining, the population of the North is the least pauperized, and the difference is still more marked in agricultural, and most marked of all in the purely agricultural districts, where the proportion of old paupers is at its lowest, both in-door and out, and, taking both together, only one half of the average rate throughout the country. It is to be noted that in the Northern shipping and manufacturing unions the low out-door rate is accompanied by a high proportion in-doors, but in the mining and agricultural districts both rates—in-door and out—are comparatively low.

The residential unions, comparing the South (where the bulk are found) with all the rest of the country, show an even 22½ per cent.; but if the Northern portion be subdivided, the East and Midland have a higher rate than the North. The extraordinarily low rate for the West is due to one of the three unions being Atcham, where there is

* In this table "medical only" is included with other out relief.

agriculture with a residential population and a very careful administration of the poor law on anti-out relief principles.

The East comes out worst for its ports and for the purely agricultural districts, the South worst for agriculture combined with a town, and the Midlands worst for manufacture and for mining. The West shows a high average, though in no instance is its percentage the greatest.

Omitting the North from the one scheme of grouping and from the other the suburban residential districts, where the percentage of old age pauperism falls below 25 per cent., and setting aside London, where it approaches 40 per cent., the combined figures show comparatively very little range. The average rate in all the other groups is about 30 per cent. There is about this a persistence of reiteration hard to gainsay, and it may be fairly said that, apart from exceptional conditions or very exceptional administration, pauperism of some kind is the probable fate of 30 per cent. of our old people.

(Proportion of the Old in Receipt of Relief.)

(d.) ACCORDING TO POLICY OF ADMINISTRATION (OMITTING METROPOLITAN UNIONS). TABLE VIII.

	Number of Unions.	In-door.			Out-door (excluding Medical only).			Medical only.			Total.		
		Male.	Female.	Combined.	Male.	Female.	Combined.	Male.	Female.	Combined.	Male.	Female.	Combined.
		P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
A	22	8½	5	6½	13	23	18½	1	1	1	22½	29	26
AB	90	7½	3	5	15½	25½	21	1½	1	1	24½	29½	27
B	103	8	3½	5½	16	27	22	1½	2	2	25½	32½	29½
BC	28	9	4	6	11½	20½	16½	2	2	2	22½	26½	24½
C	15	23	13	17½	8	15½	12	2½	3	3	33½	31½	32½
D	5	9½	3½	6	3	4	3½	1	2	1½	13½	9½	11
Not class'd }	339	8½	3½	6	15	25	20½	2	1½	1½	25½	30	28
	602	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

These figures are certainly remarkable. It would seem that the twenty-two unions which accept Policy A do actually give more in-door and less out-door relief to the old than the 103 unions described by the letter B, and this result is confirmed by the position, midway between the two, of those marked AB.

Policy C shows very much the worst result on the whole, the reduction of out relief being accompanied by a heavy increase on the in-door and medical lists. This policy is rarely adopted except in rather poverty-stricken urban unions.

The 28 intermediate unions, marked BC, show rather the best results in the general comparison, the five exceptional unions, marked D, which practically refuse out relief, being on quite a different plane.

A sub-division according to urban and rural character gives the following results:—

(Proportion of the Old relieved according to Policy of Administration.) TABLE IX.*

	No. of Unions.	Provincial urban and mostly urban.				Half rural.				Mostly or wholly rural.			
		Unions	In.	Out	Total	Unions	In.	Out.	Total	Unions	In.	Out.	Total
			Per cent.	Per cent.			Per cent.	Per cent.			Per cent.	Per cent.	
A	22	3	12	12½	24½	12	4½	21	25½	7	4	29	33
AB	90	21	6½	19	25½	31	4½	21½	26	38	4	28	32
B	103	18	7½	21	28½	33	4	25	29	52	4	26½	30½
BC	28	7	6½	15½	22	10	5	20	25	11	5½	26	31½
C	15	8	20	14½	34½	5	4½	19	23½	2	7½	11½	19
D	5	2	6	6½	12½	1	7	5	12	2	5	4	9
Not classed	339	91	7	19½	26½	108	6	24	30	140	4	26	30
Total without London	602	150	8½	19	27½	200	5½	22½	28	252	4½	26	30½

It seems that our examples of Policies A, AB, B and BC are most successful where there is some urban element, and in proportion to the degree of urban element. The

* In this table "medical only" is included with other out relief.

deliberate acceptance of the charitable use of out relief does not, it would appear, increase the volume of old age pauperism, but rather the reverse, where it may be supposed that private charity steps in to replace the parish allowance.

On the other hand, where out relief is restricted and safeguarded, under Policy C, we find a very large proportion of aged in-door paupers in the more urban parts. It would be unfair to blame this policy, which is, doubtless, only a consequence of a mass of poverty difficult to be dealt with. But the fact remains that the policy can claim no visible sign of success excepting in the rural districts.

It is different with D. Here, too, the success is greatest in the rural unions, but is marked everywhere till we come to London. The difficulty of applying this policy is shown by the small number of unions which adopt it, but its success in these instances is most striking.

I have separated London from the rest, as the results are at every point peculiar. Out of 30 unions 22 are classified as under :—

(Proportion of the Old relieved according to Policy of Administration.) TABLE X.—LONDON.

Policy.	Unions.	Old people relieved. Per cent.			
		In.	Out.	Med.	Total.
A	1	18½	18	3½	40
AB	6	16	17	1½	34½
B	2	14½	12½	2	29
BC	—	—	—	—	—
C	10	19½	8	2	29½
D	3	38½	4	10	52½
Not classed.....	8	37	13½	6½	57
	30	22½	12	3	37½

Where there are only 1 or 2 unions the results do not carry much weight, and for the rest it is very desirable to study the pauperism of London unions in connection with their condition as to poverty. As the figures stand,

Policy B comes out the best, followed closely by the ten unions which claim to act on Policy C, whereas the three unions which refuse out relief have more than half their old people on the rates; but the unclassified districts cap even this, the proportion relieved in them being no less than 57 per cent.

These figures as to the result of administration do not go very far. They are submitted rather as a suggestion of what might be done in this direction with more careful and exhaustive work. If they yield somewhat vague and uncertain results, it must be borne in mind that the description of policy has been accepted as given in each case without verification. It may well be that errors have crept in either through misunderstanding or in consequence of an unwise effort to make things seem better than they really are. One generalization may be made. The best results seem usually to be at the two extremes, while the percentage of old paupers is at its greatest somewhere in the middle. May not this point to a falling between two stools, or a lack of any definite, thought-out policy? This at least I believe, that wherever a policy is carefully considered and acted upon, there, whatever that policy may be, good results do certainly follow. And the classification of unions in the manner here suggested will itself have a good influence if the attempt should cause guardians who have not hitherto done so, to ask themselves the question—What ought our policy to be?

3. *Proportion of Out Relief given.*

As the practice with regard to out relief is the basis we have taken in classifying different policies of administration, it may be well to see how the proportion of out relief given compares with the percentage of old relieved.

The table which follows states for each division of the population, the total percentage of aged paupers, and the proportion which out relief bears to in-door and out-door relief together. The latter proportion applies to all ages—

no other figures being available—and so does not reflect directly on administration as regards the old, but it is probable that the one proportion governs the other.

(Proportion of Out Relief given.) TABLE XI.

Urban and Rural.			Geographical.			Industrial.			Policy of Administration.		
Unions.	Proportion of out relief.	Per cent. of Aged Paupers.	Unions.	Proportion of out relief.	Per cent. of Aged Paupers.	Unions.	Proportion of out relief.	Per cent. of Aged Paupers.	Unions.	Proportion of out relief.	Per cent. of Aged Paupers.
Metropolitan	20	37½	North	55½	23	Residl.	54½	22½	A	64	26
Other urban	48½	30½	Mid.	63½	29½	Manuf.	62½	29	AB	68	27
Most urban...	63	24½	South	64	29	Ship'ng	69	31½	B	69	29½
Half rural ...	71	28	East	72	32	Agric.	73	28½	BC	59½	24½
Most rural ...	75½	31	West	79	30	Ag & Tn.	74	28½	C	31½	32½
Rural	73½	30				Mining.	77	28½	D	17½	11
England and Wales.....	55	29½	Excluding London.								

There is in this table very little to show that the general policy of reducing out relief reduces the proportion of aged paupers. This point will be more fully brought out in Part II.

It is remarkable that out relief should be more given in the unions with B or BC policy of administration, than in those classed A and AB.

IV.

COMPARISON BETWEEN LONDON AND OTHER GREAT CENTRES OF POPULATION.

As we have proceeded with our inquiry, the necessity for considering London apart from the rest of the country has been more and more forced upon us. It is difficult even to compare the metropolitan unions with any other group, and impossible to combine them with others so as to obtain any useful average.

A general comparison, however, between London and the

greatest provincial centres of population may be interesting, and gives the following results:—

TABLE XII.

Population.	Name.	Number of Old People per 10,000 of Population.			Percentage in Receipt of Relief.				Proportion of Out Relief.
		Men	Wom	Total	In.	Out.	Med.	Total	
					Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
328,066	Newcastle and Gateshead	134	177	311	7½	12½	½	20½	59½
223,154	Leeds	132	145	277	10	16½	1	27½	61
799,024	Manchester, Salford, Chorlton, and Prestwich	117	171	288	20	7	1	28	24½
860,362	Liverpool, Toxteth Park, West Derby, and Birkenhead ...	130	188	318	14½	11½	3½	29½	33½
504,408	Birmingham and Aston	149	189	338	19½	6½	3½	29½	22
248,643	Bristol and Barton Regis	182	298	480	8	19	2	29	59½
4,211,743	London	157	240	397	22½	12	3½	38	20

This table gives at once the three comparisons we have been pursuing in other groups.

As to numbers of the old we find an extraordinary difference, Bristol having no less than 480 per 10,000 population, while Leeds has only 277, and Manchester 288. In London, next to Bristol, they are most numerous, and, roughly speaking, it seems that the numbers increase steadily as we pass from Northern to Southern centres.

The proportion of the old in receipt of relief is also least in the North, but I do not think the number of the old has much, if anything, to do with this. The advantage of the Northern centres, especially those in the extreme North, is in accordance with what we have found as to the country at large, and is undoubtedly due to the character of the people. At Newcastle the proportions relieved in-door and out are alike small. Manchester has less out relief, but the in-

door list is very heavy, while Bristol, with a very light in-door list, has a large percentage outside.

The variations in the proportion of old persons relieved do not correspond in the least with the still greater variations in the proportion of out relief given. That in London, Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool out relief should be only 20 to 33 per cent. of the whole, whereas in Newcastle, Leeds, and Bristol it is about 60 per cent., is in itself astonishing; but that this extraordinary divergence in policy should have no effect that can here be traced on the amount of old age pauperism is still more so.

V.

RESULTS OF MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM PROPORTIONS OF OUT RELIEF.

The averages used for the preceding statistics include a very great range. We have seen that the proportion of old people to the whole population is five times greater in some places than in others, and the relative number of the old in receipt of relief varies even more, from 8 per cent. at Brixworth to 84 per cent. at St. Saviour's, Southwark.*

* The unions which give the largest and smallest proportions of relief to the old are as follows:—

Largest Proportion.					Smallest Proportion.				
Union.	In. Per cent.	Out. Per cent.	Med. Per cent.	Total Per cent.	Union.	In. Per cent.	Out. Per cent.	Med. Per cent.	Total Per cent.
St. Saviour's (Southwark)...	63	16½	5	84½	Brixworth.....	5	3	—	8
City of London..	35½	36½	—	72	Settle.....	2	6½	—	8½
Strand	61	9	1½	71½	Weobley	4½	2	2½	9
Holborn	44½	19½	6½	70½	Prestwich	4	4	1	9
St. George's in the East	45½	1	19½	66	Bradfield	5	3	1½	9½
Westminster ...	54½	7½	2	64	Castle Ward (Newcastle-on- Tyne)	2	7½	—	9½
Manchester	55½	7	1½	64	Fylde.....	2½	7½	—	10
Bethnal Green...	38½	21	4	63½	Lancaster	3½	6	½	10
Saffron Walden..	5½	56	—	62	Lunesdale.....	5	7	—	10
Shepton Mallet..	7	51	2½	60½	Barton-on-Irwell	4½	5	1	10½

Nor is the policy of administration any more uniform than the facts to be dealt with, for we find the proportion of out relief given (to paupers of all ages) vary from 3 per cent. at St. George's-in-the-East to 94 per cent. at Aberayron.

To study the effects of difference in policy in their most pronounced shape, I have isolated in each group, urban to rural, the ten unions with the highest proportion of out relief, and the ten where there is the lowest proportion. They are as follows :—

*List of Unions showing MAXIMUM Proportion of Out Relief.
(Percentage of Total Out Relief to Out and In-door together.)*

Metropolitan.	Per ct.	Other Urban.	Per ct.	Mixed (most Urban).	Per ct.	Mixed (half Rural).	Per ct.	Mixed (most Rural).	Per ct.	Rural.	Per ct.
Woolwich ...	36	Bedwelty ... (Monmouth)	77½	Pontypridd ... (Glamorgan)	87	Honiton ... (Devon)	92½	Pwllheli ... (Carnarvon)	93	Aberayron... (Cardigan)	94
Lewisham...	38	Dudley (Stafford)	74	Newton Ab- bot (Devon)	84½	Bangor (Carnarvon)	92½	Cardigan ... Haverford- west (Pembroke)	91	Pontardawe. (Glamorgan)	93
Islington ...	32	Burslem ... (Stafford)	74	Wigan (Lancashire)	82½	Llanelly ... (Carnarthen)	92	Anglesea ...	90	Anglesea ...	93
Lambeth ...	32	N. Bierley... (W. Ridling)	74	Wharfedale.. (W. Ridling)	81	Carnarvon..	91½	Machynlleth (Montgomery)	87	Newcastle on Emlyn (Cardigan)	93
St. Olave's..	30	King's Lynn (Norfolk)	71½	Redruth ... (Cornwall)	81	Carmarthen.	90½	Sleaford ... (Lincoln)	87	Fawr (Carmarthen)	91
Hackney ...	29½	East Stone- house..... (Devon)	70	Merthyr Tydfil ...	79½	Peter- borough..	89½	Newtown ... (Montgomery)	86	Llandoverly. (Carmarthen)	91
Greenwich..	29	Stoke Dame- rell..... (Devon)	70	Wakefield... (W. Ridling)	79	Holyhead ... (Anglesey)	89½	Langport ... (Somerset)	86	Swaffham... (Norfolk)	90
Camberwell.	28	Cambridge..	70	Pontypool... (Monmouth)	78	Leominster (Hereford)	89	Kingsbridge (Devon)	85	Narberth ... (Pembroke)	90
Wands- worth ...	26	Bramley ... (W. Ridling)	70	Bedminster. (Somerset)	78	St. Thomas. (Devon)	88	Liskeard ... (Cornwall)	84	Llanrwst ... (Denbigh)	90
Poplar	25½	Bury St. Ed- munds ... (Suffolk)	69	Auckland ... (Durham)	78	Axbridge ... (Somerset)	87½	Axminster.. (Devon)	84	Festiniog ... (Merioneth)	88

*Unions showing MINIMUM Proportion of Out Relief.
(Percentage of Total Out Relief to Out and In-door together.)*

Metropolitan.	Per ct.	Other Urban.	Per ct.	Mixed (most Urban).	Per ct.	Mixed (half Rural).	Per ct.	Mixed (most Rural).	Per ct.	Rural.	Per ct.
St. George's East	3	Manchester.	7	Madeley ... (Salop)	22	Atcham..... (Salop)	6½	Wallingford (Berks)	27	Bradfield ... (Berks)	18
White- chapel ...	5	Birming- ham	14	Richmond... (Kent)	22½	Milton (Kent)	15	Ongar (Essex)	44	Tenterden... (Kent)	26
Stepney.....	6½	Oxford	17½	Preston.....	29	Faversham . (Kent)	24	Forde (Montgomery)	47	Brixworth... (Northampton)	26
Westmin- ster	7	Liverpool ...	21	West Derby. 33		Maidstone... (Kent)	33	Newport ... (Salop)	52	Cleobury Mortimer. 31	
Kensington.	8	Reading ...	23½	Edmonton.. 33		Ludlow..... (Salop)	36½	Alresford ... (Hants)	54	Hoo (Kent)	33
St. Maryle- bone	8½	Salford	28½	Oldham.....	39	Bridgnorth.. (Salop)	37	Newmarket. 55		Stretton .. (Salop)	34
Strand	9½	Gravesend.. 29		Bromley ... (Kent)	39	Coventry ... (Warwick)	42	Ely 58		Holling- bourne ... (Kent)	36
St. George's, Han. Sq. 10		Chorlton ...	37½	Blackburn.. 41		Blean..... (Kent)	42½	Huntingdon 59		Bridge (Kent)	38
Shoreditch.. 12		Prestwich ...	40½	Aston..... 41½		Sevenoaks... (Kent)	42½	Wilton (Wilts)	59	St. Neots ... (Huntingdon)	41
St. Giles ... 12		Toxteth Park	40	Isle of Thanet ... 42		Abingdon ... (Berks)	44	Wantage ... (Berks)	62	Whitchurch (Salop)	44

It is noteworthy that of the 60 unions with minimum out relief 13 are in London, 12 in Kent, 8 in Salop, 7 in Lancashire, and 5 in Berks, leaving only 15 for the rest of England and Wales; or, if we count Surrey and Middlesex, which have 1 each, in with London, we find that five counties contain 47 of the unions with minimum out relief, whilst the other 47 counties have only 13. Of the 60 unions with maximum out relief, 21 are in Wales, 7 in Devon, and 6 in Yorkshire; and these districts are not represented at all on the minimum list (excepting 1 union in Montgomery on the borders of Shropshire).

A comparison of these minute groups of extreme examples is our next task, and we shall again consider the propor-

tion of old people to the whole population, and the percentage of them in receipt of relief (averages in each group).

Unions with Maximum and Minimum Out Relief.

PROPORTION OF OLD PEOPLE.

TABLE XIII.

Per 10,000.	Maximum (Ten Unions).		Minimum (Ten Unions).		Difference.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Metropolitan	156	239	192	247	+36	+ 8
Urban and semi-urban (pro- vincial)	181	229	132	189	-49	-40
Mixed (mostly urban).....	168	209	141	200	-27	- 9
„ (half rural)	293	375	289	332	- 4	-43
„ (mostly rural)	370	460	356	388	-14	-72
Wholly rural	321	411	383	388	+62	-23
General averages	190	260	166	224	-24	-86

This table shows in a general way that where most out relief is given there are most old people. Their presence may be either the cause or the effect of the policy pursued, but must I think be in some way connected with it. As to the old women, the only exception is in metropolitan unions, where the ten that give most out relief have 8 less women per 10,000 population than the ten that give least. As to old men, the wholly rural unions are also exceptional, those with least out relief having no less than 62 old men per 10,000 population in excess of those in which most relief of this kind is given. Even so, taken together, the sixty unions of minimum out relief have 24 old men and 36 old women per 10,000 population less than the sixty of maximum out relief. The great irregularity shown in the figures may be due to the basis of ten unions being insufficient. For instance, the remarkable number of old

men in the rural unions with least out relief is due to the exceptional population of three districts in Kent.

Unions with Maximum and Minimum Out Relief.

PROPORTIONS OF THE OLD IN RECEIPT OF RELIEF.

TABLE XIV.

	Maximum (Ten Unions).				Minimum (Ten Unions).			
	In-door.	Out-door, excluding Medical only.	Medical only.	Total	In-door.	Out-door, excluding Medical only.	Medical only.	Total
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Pr.ct.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Pr.ct.
Metropolitan	14	15	2	31	27	1	8	36
Provincial urban .	4½	26½	1½	32½	21	7½	2½	31
Mixed (mostly urban)	4	24	1	29	9	8	2	19
Mixed (half rural)	2	31½	½	34	9	9	2½	20½
„ (mostly rural)	2	33	—	35	5½	18	2½	26
Wholly rural	1	28	1	30	6½	8½	4½	19½
Averages	8	23	1	32	17	9	3	29

Here we see conclusively that the numbers in receipt of *in-door* relief are very much increased where out-door relief is not given. Taking the whole series, the percentage of the old people relieved is less where out relief is minimized by the difference between 32 per cent. and 29 per cent.; but this mean difference is the result of two opposing differences—out relief, including medical, being 12 per cent. less, while in relief is 9 per cent. more, and it may perhaps be thought that in-door relief is the greater indication of poverty. If the mixed and rural unions are taken without metropolitan and provincial urban ones, the net advantage of the anti-out relief policy indicated is much more considerable, but the increase in the in-door numbers is everywhere large.

VI.

OLD AGE PAUPERISM AND MOVEMENTS OF POPULATION.

The connection which may be found to exist between the amount and character of pauperism and increasing or decreasing population is worth studying.

For this purpose I have selected from each group, from urban to rural, the 30 unions whose population has increased or decreased the most. The names of these unions and their population in 1881 and 1891 are as follows:—

	Union.	Increasing Population		Union.	Decreasing Population.	
		1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.
Metro- politan	Fulham	114,811	188,877	Westminster	46,456	37,295
	Hampstead ...	45,436	68,425	City	51,401	38,345
	Wandsworth .	210,397	307,389	Holborn	151,716	141,544
	Woolwich ...	80,782	107,324	St. Giles'	45,257	39,778
	Greenwich ...	131,264	165,417	Marylebone...	155,004	142,381
Pro- vincial urban	West Ham ...	200,752	365,130	Liverpool ...	210,161	156,991
	Reading	43,485	60,054	Manchester ..	148,805	145,083
	Worcester ...	32,294	43,963	Bristol	57,499	55,541
	Newcastle ...	150,121	196,839	Chichester ...	8,547	7,887
	Barton	72,825	93,501	Gt. Yarmouth	37,213	36,982
Mixed (most urban)	Edmonton ...	139,188	242,405	Cheltenham .	55,506	54,786
	Christchurch.	29,457	54,217	Madeley	27,313	23,114
	Hendon	54,412	96,660	Wellington ...	26,484	24,077
	Cardiff	106,356	173,699	Whitehaven .	59,303	57,969
	Pontypridd ...	93,479	146,811	Weymouth ...	31,995	32,630
Mixed (half rural)	Poole	18,695	25,797	Aberystwith .	25,600	21,075
	Blaby	21,274	35,392	Carnarvon ...	43,996	40,702
	Wirral	27,372	39,623	Louth	33,835	31,407
	Solihull	21,365	29,822	Droitwich ...	26,091	18,251
	Orsett	16,356	27,308	Marlborough .	9,733	8,506
Mixed (most rural)	Kettering	25,651	35,591	Newtown & } Llanidloes }	25,440	21,722
	Market } Bosworth }	14,649	15,640	Forden	18,274	16,313
	Worksop	28,522	30,979	Machynlleth	12,576	10,819
	Plympton } St. Mary }	24,181	26,791	Northleach ...	9,884	8,885
	Petersfield ...	10,256	11,266	Sleaford	25,725	23,666
Wholly rural	Barrow-on- } Soar }	28,863	34,058	Reeth	4,717	3,217
	Smallburgh...	14,328	17,568	Pateley Bridge	8,944	7,761
	Battle	14,508	17,211	Alston	4,621	3,384
	Hambleton...	16,353	18,504	Llandoverly ...	14,240	11,622
	Bootle	12,224	14,877	Tregarvon ...	10,271	8,613

For these unions I have taken out, as before, the proportion of old persons, male and female, and the percentage in receipt of relief.

The tables which follow give the results, taking the average of the selected unions.

(Old-age Pauperism and Movements of Population.)

TABLE XV.

Selected Groups of Union.	Number of Old Persons (per 10,000 Population).				Percentage in Receipt of Relief.			
	Increasing Population.		Decreasing Population.		Increasing Population.		Decreasing Population.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Metropolitan	149	230	167	244	Per cent. 25	Per cent. 28	Per cent. 49	Per cent. 52
Provincial urban .	137	192	154	221	21	24	54	46
Mixed (most urban)	161	215	243	347	19	22	23	28
„ (half rural).	215	244	310	384	21	24	26	39
„ (most rural)	267	291	370	410	25	34	25	38
Wholly rural	281	314	374	434	24	31	11	25
Average.....	202	248	270	340	22½	27	31	36

From this table we see that decreasing populations are in every case connected with a higher proportion of old people, and except in the wholly rural districts, with a higher percentage of the old in receipt of relief. In London and the provincial towns this is very marked, and the reason is plain. The old and the poor remain in the localities from which population goes, while the growing suburbs are filled with those who, being less old and less poor, are more movable. In the mixed districts the increased proportion of the old who seek relief is very small; in these places, it seems, they are not materially more poor because their numbers are greater. And when we come to the wholly rural districts, it appears that the old people are actually best off where they are most numerous.

VII.

INFLUENCE OF DECREASING RATES OF GENERAL PAUPERISM
ON OLD AGE PAUPERISM.

We have, unfortunately, no particulars as to the ages of those in receipt of relief previous to Mr. Burt's return of 1889. Consequently we cannot say whether there has been any decrease in old-age pauperism on the whole, or under what circumstances any improvement has taken place. It seems to me very doubtful whether there has been any general change for the better, but I am no more able to prove this than the reverse. All that can be done is to consider the facts as to pauperism generally in the groups under which we have studied its old-age characteristics, and see whether, or to what extent, a low all-round rate of pauperism, or a high all-round rate of improvement, coincides with variations in existing conditions as to the old.

The statistics of pauperism available in the past not only do not distinguish the ages, but are also limited to a one-day count, and to this limitation they owe some part of their improving character. The figures are, however, strong enough to stand some discount, and moreover may be used safely for many purposes of comparison.

(Influence of decreasing rates of general Pauperism.)

URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS.

TABLE XVI.

	Old-age Pauperism, 1891. Per cent.				Total Paupers, 1891. per 10,000 pop.			General Decrease, 1881-1891. Per cent.		
	In.	Out.	Med.	Total	In.	Out.	Total	In.	Out.	Total
Metropolitan ...	22½	12	8½	38	146	121	267	(+)6	9	1
Prov. urban ...	11½	16½	2½	30½	74	170	244	12	19	17
Mostly urban...	6½	15	3½	25	45	168	213	17	18	18
Half rural	5½	21	1½	28	52	251	303	13	12	12
Most rural	4	25½	1½	31	58	355	413	16	7	8
All rural	4½	24	1½	30	60	332	392	12	7	8

The comparison made in the foregoing table is between the extent of old-age pauperism, the amount of general pauperism, and the rate of general improvement, 1881 to 1891, in each group of unions.

It is satisfactory to find the lowest rate of old-age pauperism and general pauperism, with the highest percentage of general improvement, in the "mostly urban"—that is, in the new and growing—districts, the latest development of modern England. The improvement applies equally to in-door and out-door relief, and the proportion of the numbers relieved in-door is not large.

The half rural group shares the advantages of the group above, falling mid-way in every respect between the mostly urban and mostly or wholly rural. Population and prosperity go together in all these. But with the Provincial urban, and still more with the Metropolitan unions, we reach an altogether different state of things.

The Provincial urban unions, which have no rural admixture, are mainly large towns, and here we find a very high rate of general improvement, and the largest reduction of out relief, combined with a great deal of old-age pauperism, in-door, out-door, and medical—all heavy, but in-door relief to the aged especially so. If this is unsatisfactory, London is still worse, showing hardly any general improvement. A decrease in out-relief is almost balanced by an actual increase in in-door relief, and alongside of this we find pauperism amongst the old at its maximum.

Further remarks on this subject are to be found in Appendix C.

(Influence of decreasing rates of general Pauperism.)

TABLE XVII. — GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS (EXCLUDING LONDON).

	Old-age Pauperism. Percentage of the old relieved.				Total Pauperism. Per 10,000 pop.			Decrease 1881-91. Per cent.		
	In.	Out.	Med.	Total.	In.	Out.	Total.	In.	Out.	Together.
North	7½	14½	1	23	50	148	198	-14	-20	-18
South and S. West	6	21	2	29	66	258	324	-13	-15	-14
Midland	7	20½	2	29½	55	210	265	-14	-15	-15
West and Wales	4	25	1	30	41	279	320	-18	-28	-22
East	5½	25	1½	32	61	300	361	-13	-8	-9

The North, like the "mostly urban" districts, stands well at every point, having the lowest rate of general pauperism, nearly the highest rate of improvement, and very much the smallest proportion of old-age pauperism. It is balanced by the East, which on every count stands worst. But the Western district, though showing great improvement, has still a high rate of general as well as old-age pauperism.

(Influence of decreasing rates of general Pauperism.)

TABLE XVIII.—INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS (SELECTED UNIONS, EXCLUDING LARGE TOWNS).

	Old-age Pauperism. Percentage of the old relieved.			Total Pauperism. Per 10,000.			Decrease 1881-91. Per cent.		
	In.	Out.	Total.	In.	Out.	Total.	In.	Out.	Together.
Residential	6½	16	22½	79	187	266	-7	-14	-12
Agric. and Town	4	24½	28½	62	316	378	-13	-9	-10
Agriculture	4	24½	28½	61	333	394	-14	-4	-6
Mining	4	24½	28½	37	242	279	-18	-20	-19
Manufacture	6	32	29	50	195	245	-15	-23	-21
Shipping	6½	25	31½	59	246	305	-15	-20	-19

We see here the highest rate of improvement connected with the lowest rate of general pauperism, but there is no corresponding change in the ranks of aged paupers, who apparently remain unaffected.

The low rate of old-age pauperism in "residential" unions must evidently be connected with that in the "mostly urban" districts. It is as places of residence, not as seats of industry, that these districts are comparatively well off as to the old.

But that which is most remarkable about these figures is the very small variation in the pauperism of the old compared to pauperism generally. We have London with its 38 per cent. as one extreme, and the North and Residential unions with $22\frac{1}{2}$ or 23 per cent. as another, but all the other groups range from 28 to 32 per cent., whereas general pauperism in the same divisions varies up and down on each table between 250 and 400 per 10,000. If we were to make our comparison more strictly, and take the proportion of those relieved under 65 as against that of those over 65, it would be yet more evident that the two have but little in common, and that arguments drawn from statistics of general pauperism or the effect of administration on it, have little validity when applied to the pauperism of old age.

Exception, however, must be made in favour of country and suburban unions with anti-out relief administration. In these instances, usually under favourable conditions, the reduction of general pauperism is coincident with a low rate of old-age pauperism. In populous places, and especially in London, it is not so. This is shown by a comparison of the unions selected for minimum and maximum out relief with each other, and with the general average for England and Wales.

The figures which follow show in its full strength the case in favour of this type of administration.

(Influence of decreasing rates of general Pauperism.)

TABLE XIX.—MAXIMUM, MINIMUM AND MEAN PROPORTION
OF OUT RELIEF.

	Old-age Pauperism. Percentage of the old relieved.				Total Paupers. Per 10,000.			Decrease 1881-91. Per cent.		
	In.	Out.	Med.	Total.	In.	Out.	Total.	In.	Out.	Together.
<i>Maximum out relief—</i>										
Metropolitan	14	15	2	31	107	147	254	+10	+6	+8
Provincial urban...	4½	26½	1½	32½	39	246	285	-17	-19	-19
Mostly urban	4	24	1	29	27	232	259	-32½	-20	-21
Half rural	2	31½	½	34	27	398	425	-21	-16	-16
Mostly rural	2	33	—	35	42	468	510	-20	-11	-12
Wholly rural	1	28	1	30	21	417	438	-16	-11	-11
<i>Minimum out relief—</i>										
Metropolitan	27	1	8	36	201	80	281	+10	-10	+4
Provincial urban...	21	7½	2½	31	114	109	223	-5	-34	-22
Mostly urban	9	8	2	19	55	93	148	-7	-26	-20
Half rural	9	9	2½	20½	87	128	215	-1	-17	-11
Mostly rural	5½	18	2½	26	71	219	290	-21	-30	-28
Wholly rural	6½	8½	4½	19½	93	129	222	-8	-35	-26
<i>England and Wales—</i>										
Average	8½	19	2	29½	68	201	269	+1½	-5	-3½
Metropolitan	22½	12	3½	38	146	121	267	+6	-9	-1
Provincial urban...	11½	16½	2½	30½	74	170	244	-12	-19	-17
Mostly urban	6½	15	3½	25	45	168	213	-17	-18	-18
Half rural	5½	21	1½	28	52	251	303	-13	-12	-12
Mostly rural	4	25½	1½	31	58	355	413	-16	-7	-8
Wholly rural	4½	24	1½	30	60	332	392	-12	-7	-8

It will be seen that for London the unions of minimum out relief have actually more paupers, both old and young, than those in which the greatest proportion of out relief is given, but though with both selections pauperism has increased, it has increased most under the out relief policy. The truth is that general causes have nothing to do with these figures at all. Their peculiarities are entirely referable to the special circumstances of the selected unions. The unions which have abolished out relief are in the centre

of East London, and crowded with poverty; those which give it most freely are in the outskirts, and have an entirely different class of population. Both extremes compare favourably as to the old with the average for all London.

With regard to the Provincial urban unions, on the other hand, both extremes have rather more old paupers than the average for the whole; but as to general pauperism, the unions of maximum out relief are much above the average, and those of minimum considerably below it.

With the "mostly urban" unions the effect of denial of out relief is at its greatest. Total pauperism is only 148 per 10,000 against 259 where out relief is most freely given. The general average is 213, showing a difference of 65 *in favour* of one extreme, and of 46 *against* the other. The effect on the pauperism of old age is nearly as great, and is shown by comparing the minimum 19 per cent. with the mean 25 per cent. and the maximum 29 per cent. Even at its worst the rate is not high, but there can be no question in these districts of the success of an anti-out relief policy. It is probable that in wealthy residential districts private charity steps in if out relief is refused.

With the "half rural" group the unions of minimum out relief have only 215 paupers per 10,000 population, whereas those of maximum out relief have no less than 425; but the mean is only 303, showing that exceptional slackness in the giving of out relief has a more adverse effect than exceptional strictness has a favourable one. The effect on the pauperism of the old is represented by the comparative figures of $20\frac{1}{2}$ and 34 for minimum and maximum, with a mean of 28.

The remaining groups tell a very similar story. There is in them also a very considerable advantage shown in favour of the anti-out relief policy in the case of the old as well as for all ages.

VIII.

TOTAL NUMBERS OF AGED PAUPERS.

In all the figures so far presented the actual numbers of the old people who are receiving relief have been ignored, and percentages used in every case. This device is convenient for comparisons, but may otherwise rather disguise than disclose the actual facts. The census report tells us that in 1891 there were 1,872,000 persons living in England and Wales who returned themselves as 65 and upwards, and the roll of paupers taken the same year counts 400,000 as of that age. Here we have in its earliest form the sum in proportion yielding 30 per cent. of old-age pauperism, which has again and again recurred.

The percentage varies from 5 per cent. to 85 per cent., but the great bulk of the population live in districts where not less than 20 per cent. or more than 50 per cent. of the old are relieved, as is shown by the following table:—

TABLE XX.

Number and percentage of Persons over 65 in groups of Unions arranged according to proportion of Old-age Pauperism.

Percentage of old-age Pauperism.	North.		Midland.		East.		West and Wales.		South.		London.		Total.	
Unions with:		%		%		%		%		%		%		%
Un. 10 ⁰ / ₁₀₀	6,885	2	1,077	—	—	—	615	—	1,170	—	—	—	9,747	1
10—15 ⁰ / ₁₀₀	40,728	13	4,769	2	—	—	7,089	6	5,710	2	5,548	3	63,844	5
15—20 ⁰ / ₁₀₀	81,954	25	25,918	11	2,212	1	9,322	8	45,864	14	17,377	11	182,647	13
													256,238	19
20—25 ⁰ / ₁₀₀	98,796	30	59,991	25	19,244	10	10,161	9	56,353	17	25,594	15	270,139	20
25—30 ⁰ / ₁₀₀	58,703	18	45,995	19	59,069	32	27,162	24	70,143	21	12,593	7	273,665	20
30—35 ⁰ / ₁₀₀	13,619	4	56,468	23	50,666	28	30,794	27	82,807	25	36,327	22	270,681	20
													814,485	60
35—40 ⁰ / ₁₀₀	9,400	3	22,363	9	23,103	13	15,855	14	39,580	12	16,703	10	127,004	9
40—45 ⁰ / ₁₀₀	7,720	2	13,591	6	18,262	10	11,869	10	15,687	5	3,930	2	71,059	5
45—50 ⁰ / ₁₀₀	7,958	2	—	—	5,053	3	2,568	2	7,297	2	9,118	6	31,934	2
Over 50 ⁰ / ₁₀₀	8,479	1	13,276	5	6,424	3	—	—	8,089	2	40,484	24	71,702	5
													301,699	21
Total	329,242	100	243,448	100	184,033	100	115,435	100	352,640	100	167,624	100	1,372,422	100

There are 6 unions with less than 10 per cent. of old-age pauperism, their total population over 65 being 9,747; three of these unions, with 6,885 old people, are in the North. Thirty-three unions have from 10 to 15 per cent. of aged paupers, on a population of 63,844 over 65. Again the North has a long lead, having 21 of these unions, with 40,728 old people. The Western Division comes next to the North, having 6 unions and 7714 old people where the rate is below 15 per cent. The East has no union with less than 15 per cent., and only one with 15 to 20 per cent.

At the other end of the scale there are 26 unions, containing 71,702 old people, of whom not less than 50 per cent. have relief; of these, 11 unions, with 40,434 old people, are in London, and 4 unions, with 13,276, in the Midlands.

The high percentages found in these London and Midland districts are, undoubtedly, due mainly to the concentration in them of working-class people and others of similar condition, with not much middle class element; and if we were able to discriminate between classes in every district, we should probably find that two-thirds of the population—consisting of manual workers and quite small traders—do, to the extent of 40 or 45 per cent., appeal to the parish for assistance in old age; while the remaining one-third—the lower middle, middle, and upper classes—only do so to the extent of 5 per cent., or even less.

We have seen that old people, and especially old women, are proportionately much more numerous in the country than in the towns, but may hardly have grasped the extent to which this affects distribution of the aged paupers. This is shown in the subjoined table—

Actual Numbers of the Aged in Receipt of Relief, with Sex.

TABLE XXI.

Number of those over 65.							
	Receiving Parish Relief.			Not Receiving Parish Relief.			Grand Total, Male and Female.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Metropolitan	27,288	37,541	64,779	38,749	63,497	102,246	167,025
Provincial	23,833	35,767	59,600	58,313	77,534	135,847	195,447
urban ...							
Mixed (most	36,675	54,212	90,887	122,035	153,860	275,895	366,782
urban) ...							
Mixed (half	41,950	60,241	102,191	123,808	134,484	258,292	360,483
rural) ...							
Mixed (most	14,512	22,924	37,436	41,972	41,216	83,188	120,624
rural)...							
Wholly rural	19,349	28,114	47,463	56,721	55,106	111,827	159,290
Total	163,557	238,799	402,356	441,598	525,697	967,295	1,369,651

It is to be remarked that of the old in receipt of relief 239,000 are women, and that about half of them live in the rural or semi-rural districts. In these proportions we find the chief explanation of the hold which out relief, with all its faults, has upon those whose duty it is to administer the poor law.

IX.

THE EFFECT OF AGE ON PAUPERISM.

Mr. Ritchie's return, on which all the statistics I have used so far have been based, divides paupers into 3 groups by age, viz. below 16, 16—64, and 65 and upwards. The proportion of paupers of these ages to population grouped in the same way is as follows, stated both by the 12 months' and the one-day enumeration :—

Ages.	—16.	16—64.	65—	} Per 1000 of popula- tion at each age.
Counted on January 1st, 1892 .	22	12	196	
Counted during 12 months	51	37	292	

This statement shows clearly enough the far greater prevalence of pauperism in old age, but does not show exactly how and when the influence of age is felt. It is possible to take the subject a point further by going back upon Mr. Burt's return of 1890, which, though it did not enumerate the paupers under 60, gave the ages of all from 60 upwards in groups of 5 years. This is a one-day count, and can be compared with the one-day count of the other return:—

*Per 1000 of population at each age.**

Ages.	60—	65—	70—	75—	80—	85 and upwards.
Counted August 1st, 1890	55	110	188	264	304	181

The number of paupers of 65 years of age and upwards on August 1st, 1890, is returned as 181 per 1000; and on January 1st, 1891, as 196 per 1000. This discrepancy is mainly to be accounted for by the difference in the time of year. Many old persons seek relief in the winter who manage to live without it in the height of the summer. Another explanation is the more careful character of the second enumeration as regards those whose relief is medical only. These allowances being made, the returns tell practically the same story, and we may reasonably suppose that the grouping according to ages given in the one will practically apply to the other. We thus obtain the following complete series:—

under 16.	—50	60—	65—	70—	75—	80 and upwards.	} Paupers (counted on one day) per 1000 population of each age.
22	9	55	110	188	264	304	

The series is very regular, and demonstrates in the clearest manner possible the influence of increasing age on pauperism. The pauperism at 60 to 65 is six times the average rate from 16 to 60, but is itself only one-sixth of that which is found after 80. Such are the proportions if we take the one-day count. On the full year's enumeration,

* For this calculation the population is taken as 1 % less than in 1891.

though the whole numbers are greater, the increase with age is not quite so much marked, because the old receive more permanent relief than those who are younger.

I can only give the proportions according to the 12 months' count by an estimate. To make this estimate (the full particulars of which are given in Appendix B), I have divided the sexes, and stated separately in-door, out-door, and medical relief. The results, which follow, may, I think, be accepted as approximately correct:—

Paupers per 1000 population at each age—12 months' count.

Ages.	In.			Out.			Medical only.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Combined.	Male.	Female.	Combined.	Male.	Female.	Combined.	Male.	Female.	Combined.
Under 16.....	10	10	10	35	35	35	6	6	6	51	51	51
16-59	14	10	12	10	17	14	6	6	6	30	33	32
60—	78	42	59	31	87	61	13	10	12	122	139	132
65—	92	48	68	72	169	125	11	13	13	175	230	206
70—	120	70	88	150	254	208	18	17	17	288	341	313
75—	136	71	99	224	307	271	26	23	24	386	401	394
80—	136	81	103	245	293	273	41	33	37	422	407	413

I do not think that any words can add to, or detract much from, the force of these figures. There are no doubt qualifications, some of them of great importance, but all of them involving rather subtle considerations. With these I have already dealt,* and they will be further considered in a second part of this book. They do not in my opinion affect the main and simple conclusions to which these figures lead us. Below 60 years of age we have not the gradations, but it is probable that the rate from 20—25 would be under 1 per cent. and rise to 7 or 8 per cent. at 55—60. After 60 we find that 10 per cent.; after 65, 20 per cent.; after 70, 30 per cent., and after 75 nearly 40 per cent. are relieved from the rates.

* "Pauperism and the Endowment of Old Age." (Macmillan.)

The increasing percentages apply of course to decreasing numbers; it may therefore be desirable again to give the actual figures. On the year's count there are 1,573,074 paupers, and these may with sufficient accuracy be divided as follows according to age, sex, and description of relief given.

Number of Paupers at each age—12 months' count.

	Under 16.	16—59.	60—	65—	70—	75—	80—	Total.
<i>oor</i> —Male	55,727	106,827	27,734	24,122	22,304	13,884	8,180	258,778
Female.....	56,055	80,139	17,584	14,895	14,235	9,289	7,235	199,432
Total	111,782	186,966	45,318	39,017	36,539	23,173	15,415	458,210
<i>door</i> —Male.....	186,007	75,922	11,110	18,803	27,754	22,817	14,533	356,946
Female ...	187,222	145,160	36,078	52,648	59,087	40,404	26,237	546,836
Total	373,229	221,082	47,188	71,451	86,841	63,221	40,770	903,782
<i>cal only</i> —Male ...	34,190	50,157	4,637	2,889	3,254	2,643	2,447	100,217
Female	34,386	57,901	4,334	4,189	4,057	3,000	2,998	111,865
Total	68,576	108,058	8,971	7,078	7,311	5,643	5,445	212,082
<i>l Paupers</i> —								
Male...	275,024	232,906	43,481	45,814	53,312	39,344	25,160	715,941
Female	277,663	283,200	57,996	71,732	77,379	52,693	36,470	857,133
Total	552,687	516,106	101,477	117,546	130,691	92,037	61,630	1,573,074
<i>Paupers</i> —Male ...	5,089,803	7,491,716	313,383	213,861	131,909	62,394	34,794	13,336,960
Female	5,119,918	8,086,814	358,019	240,541	155,314	78,902	52,983	14,092,491
Total	10,208,821	15,578,530	671,402	454,402	287,223	141,296	87,777	27,429,451
<i>population</i>	10,762,408	16,094,636	772,879	571,948	417,914	233,333	149,407	29,002,525

It will be seen that the 5 years from 70 to 75 are on the whole the most prolific of paupers, there being in all 130,000 of those ages as against 117,000 for 65—70, and 101,000 for 60—65.

The very old are mostly to be found amongst those who have out relief; it is their numbers that swell the total for 70 to 75. The preponderance of out-door paupers is still more marked in extreme old age as will be seen by comparing the

figures, out and in, for 75—80 and over 80. Taking in-door relief by itself we find the largest numbers from 60—65.

If, in place of dividing the paupers between in-door and out-door, a comparison were made between pauperism in town and country, it would undoubtedly show a similar result as to ages. There are not only many more old people in the country in proportion to population, and especially of those who reach an extreme age, but a larger proportion of them are on the rates.

To show this I have selected two unions from each geographical group (omitting London), the one having the smallest and the other the largest proportion of persons over 60. These unions are as follows :—

Group.	Largest proportion of the Old.				Smallest proportion of the Old.			
	Union.	County.	Industry.	Over 60 per 10,000 pop.	Union.	County.	Industry.	Over 10, P
North	Leyburn ...	Yorks.	Agricultural ...	1278	Barrow ...	Lancs.	Manf. & Port...	3
East	Dunmow..	Essex.	Agricultural ...	1342	West Ham.	Essex.	Resid. & Trade.	4
Mid.	Southwell	Notts.	Agric. & Town.	1325	Stoke - on - Trent ...	Staff.	Manf. & Mining	5
W.&Wales	Aberayron.	Card.	Agric. & Port ..	1471	Pontypridd	Glam..	Mining, Manf., & Agric.	4
South	Axminster.	Devon	Agric. & Town.	1320	Farnham ..	Surrey	Agric. & Resid.	5

These are extreme cases and to be regarded only in that light, as showing in its strongest form a tendency which will apply more or less in all cases.

There are, as I have already pointed out, three causes for a preponderance of the old in one place compared to another : 1st (and most important) the migration of young persons or those in active life ; 2nd (and least important) the return of old persons, past work, to their native or other country places ; and 3rd (with which we are now dealing) the prolongation of life in the country as compared to the town.

The table which follows shows for each of these groups

the mean proportion of those at each age to the whole number over 60 years of age, and divides them into paupers and non-paupers.

Average of Selected Unions (per 10,000 population).

Ages.	Largest proportion of old people.						Smallest proportion of old people.					
	Paupers.		Non-paupers.		Total.		Paupers.		Non-paupers.		Total.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
60-65	46	14	356	35	402	30	19	21	168	45	187	41
	11·5 %		88·5 %		100 %		10 %		90 %		100 %	
65-70	67	20	278	27	345	26	23	26	102	27	125	27
	19·4 %		80·6 %		100 %		18 %		82 %		100 %	
70-5	92	28	189	19	281	21	24	27	61	16	85	18
	32·7 %		67·3 %		100 %		28 %		72 %		100 %	
75-80	64	20	127	12	191	14	14	16	28	8	42	9
	33·5 %		66·5 %		100 %		33 %		67 %		100 %	
80—	58	18	71	7	129	9	9	10	16	4	25	5
	45 %		55 %		100 %		36 %		64 %		100 %	
Total.	327	100	1021	100	1348	100	89	100	375	100	464	100
	24·2 %		75·8 %		100 %		19·2 %		80·8 %		100 %	

It will be seen that where there are most people over 60, 44 per cent. of them are over 70 and 30 per cent. under 65; but where there are fewest old people these proportions are very nearly reversed, there being only 32 per cent. over 70 to 41 per cent. under 65. The ages 65 to 70 are found in about equal proportions in both groups.

The proportion of paupers amongst the very old is great in both groups. If we compare them we find 38 per cent. (20 + 18) over 75 where the old are most numerous, and only 26 per cent. (16 + 10) where they are least numerous. On the other hand, those under 70 are 34 per cent. (20 + 14) where the old are most numerous, and 47 per cent. (26 + 21) in the other group. Amongst paupers it seems that it is those of 70 to 75 who are found equally in both groups.

Finally though, at every age from 60 upwards, there is slightly more pauperism where there are most old people,

the excess in those above 65 is entirely due to the women, as will be seen from the following table:—

Difference in percentage of Pauperism between the two Groups.

Ages.	Men.		Women.		Together.	
	Most old people.	Fewest old people.	Most old people.	Fewest old people.	Most old people.	Fewest old people.
	Paupers.	Paupers.	Paupers.	Paupers.	Paupers.	Paupers.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
60—65.....	9	7	14	13	11½	10
65—70... ..	12	16	26	21	19	18
70—75.....	25	24	39	31	33	28
75—80.....	28	33	39	33	33½	33
80—.....	41	40	48	33	45	36
Total 60—	19	16	29	22	24	19
Total 65—	23	23	35½	27	30	25

X.

RECAPITULATION AND SUMMARY.

The object I have had in view is to obtain and put together such information as official figures afford of the amount and character of pauperism in old age and its relief under the Poor Law. These figures are very complicated and involved, and it is not till all have been stated that their full bearing can be understood.

I find first that the numbers of the old in proportion to population vary enormously: in extreme cases, as five to one, and even in the large divisions into which my analysis divides the population, as much as two to one. On the other hand, I do not find that the proportion of these old people who seek relief is much greater where there are many than where there are few of them. Their numbers on the whole vary inversely as the density of the population. If it were not so, if towns ceased to attract and absorb the young and

active, and the proportion of the old in them became normal, the consequences would be very serious. Life for old people is easier in the country, rents are lower, continued earnings more possible, friendly assistance in case of need more sure, and out relief very readily finds its place in the budgets of the poor. In the towns life indeed is shorter, but for those who survive it is much harder in their old age, and where charity intervenes it too often demoralizes. The part played in the country by neighbourly knowledge must in towns be supplied by elaborate organization of charity, very apt to err on this side or that—to sympathize too readily or distrust too suspiciously ; and out relief being almost swallowed up in rent, is palpably uneconomical.

These things being so, it is not surprising that we find the proportion of out relief given varying, like the numbers of the old, inversely as the density of the population. In London 12 per cent. of the old are so relieved, in rural places 24 per cent. ;* and it would be unreasonable to condemn out relief as out relief without considering all the circumstances under which it is given.

In proportion as the amount of out relief increases, so the amount of in-door relief decreases. In provincial urban unions 11½ per cent. of the old are relieved in-doors—in rural unions only 4 or 4½ per cent., and the scale is gradual from one to the other according to density of population, with the exception, which runs all through the figures, that the wholly rural unions are less marked examples of these common conditions of rurality than those unions of which the population is not entirely sparse. London unions carry this sequence further again. In them, on the whole, no

* In these figures that portion of out relief which consists only in the doctor's visit or medicine supplied has not been counted. Such temporary assistance has nothing in common with a regular weekly allowance of money or food from the parish, and if we were able to take away also the cases of illness in which a little food was given by the doctor's orders, the divergence between town and country in respect to regular out-door relief would be still more marked.

less than $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the old receive in-door relief; but London is very peculiar, and is considered separately in comparison with the other great centres of population.

The reasons for the excess of urban in-door relief are the same, only reversed. Earnings are less constant, charitable assistance more spasmodic, sickness more pressing; and finally those who have no hope or refuge but the poor house are more often found in urban life. It is but a choice of methods; where the one plan is inapplicable, the other must be adopted, for the need is equal. We have no means of dividing the in-door cases into permanent and temporary, but it is probable that both are far more common among the old in town than in country.

Medical relief without food is always most common where other forms of out relief are least given. At the highest $3\frac{1}{2}$, at the lowest $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the old people are relieved in this way in the urban and rural divisions. These have medicine in their own homes, or the doctor visits them. In widespread country unions this is not so easily done, and moreover the old people who need such care probably receive food too, if not a regular allowance from the parish.

Adding together these different forms of relief, it seems that the aged poor who seek parish assistance in the course of a year amount to nearly 30 per cent. of the old. The proportion is greatest in London, where the figure is no less than 38 per cent., and least in those urban unions which have a small rural element, where it is only 25 per cent. These districts have neither urban nor rural poverty; their proportion of old people is not very large, and is partly made up of retired persons living on their savings; nevertheless, here under the very best conditions one-fourth of all the old seek parish relief. Otherwise, whether the unions be urban or rural, at least 30 per cent. of the old come upon the rates, excepting that the percentage is reduced to 28 in those unions which contain equal proportions of urban and rural.

If instead of divisions according to density of population we take up the geographical groups, we find that in the North things are better than elsewhere; but even there nearly one-fourth of all the old are relieved. In the East the proportion is very nearly one-third, and elsewhere (not counting London) the rate is constant at 29 to 30 per cent. Or if we take industrial divisions, we find (this time by sample) that the rate nowhere falls below $28\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. It is solely in residential districts that we touch a lower average level, and even in these $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the old are paupers.

Only by re-division of the geographical groups according to industry can a lower percentage be found. Thus in the agricultural districts of the North only $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and in the residential districts of the West only $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., are relieved. Other groups pay for this by proportionately higher rates. The smaller East coast ports show no less than $38\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and those on the West coast 34 per cent. Agriculture in the East shows 34 per cent., manufacture in the West $33\frac{1}{2}$, and so on.

In the industrial selections London and the large towns are not included. A comparison between London and the other great centres of population, viz. the Tyne, Leeds, Manchester (and Salford), Liverpool (and Birkenhead), Birmingham, Bristol, shows again in favour of the North. Newcastle and Gateshead give relief to only $20\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of their old. Leeds comes next with $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the others all stand at 28 or 29 per cent., leaving London pre-eminent with her 38 per cent.

If increasing are compared with decreasing populations (Table XV.), we find first, as might be expected, that where the total numbers decrease the old are most numerous, and, except in quite rural districts, most pauperized also. The extent to which this is so is very strongly marked. In London the selected areas of decreasing population have half their old people in receipt of relief, while the increas-

ing areas have little more than one-fourth. In the provincial towns also the decreasing areas relieve 50 per cent. of their old, while the areas of increasing population relieve less than 25 per cent. In the mixed unions the difference is less noticeable, those which are mostly rural showing little difference between increasing and decreasing populations, and finally in the wholly rural unions we find the opposite—that is, a larger proportion of the old in receipt of relief in unions which have increasing populations. For urban districts loss of population is a certain proof of poverty, and its gain a sure test of prosperity; but with rural districts neither proposition is true; if population dwindles, the land supports the smaller number in greater comfort; if the young go, there is more work for the old. On the other hand, increase of population in such districts, when it happens in England, does not spring from agricultural activity, but from the growth of small urban communities here and there, which it seems are liable to bring in their train some aggregation of poverty.

So far, we have found nothing which suggests the influence of administration on pauperism, but a good deal to show the influence of pauperism on administration; or more accurately, the influence of the different shapes which pauperism assumes, due to the presence of many old people, to density of population, to geographical or industrial characteristics, and to prosperity or the reverse as connected with increase or decrease of population.

The attempt I have made to complete my task by a direct analysis of the effect of different policies of administration is, I am aware, very imperfect, and to be looked at rather as a suggestion of what could be done than as in itself conclusive. The results shown are not altogether such as might be expected.

Out of the 648 unions in England and Wales, 363 are not classed at all. The classified unions have a little less out-door and a little more in-door relief than the unclassi-

fied, but on the whole the proportion of old paupers in both sections is the same as it is for the whole population, viz. 29½ per cent. We may therefore accept the results from the 285 classified unions as fairly representative of the whole.

The figures for London are too peculiar to be brought into average with the rest, and are separately considered on page 21. For the remainder of the country the success of D, the policy which practically refuses out relief, is most marked; but it must be said that there are no examples of this policy from the large provincial towns, and that the three London unions conducted on this principle have actually the largest percentage of old-age pauperism. Moreover, there are only five specimens in all, out of London.

Passing to other policies, I find, to my surprise, the lowest percentage (24½ per cent.) of old paupers in the 28 unions with policy marked BC—that is, a policy which, while frankly accepting out relief, grants it under some restrictions; and we find the highest percentage in the 25 unions of policy C, where out relief, though not refused, is fenced in with the strictest rules. Comparing the two, it appears that C gives less out relief in the proportion of 12 to 16½, but more in-door relief in the proportion of 17½ to 6. It is in populous places that BC is most successful, and that C is apparently most unsuccessful.

After BC, and this also is surprising, the lowest percentage (26) is to be found, where under policy A out relief is the accepted theory of dealing not only with destitution, but with poverty. Again, as with BC, the results are best in populous places, a fact to be accounted for most likely by private charity supplementing the action of the poor law.

Finally, what is most remarkable in the showing of the classification according to policy is that under A, which most freely accepts the out-door plan, there is a smaller proportion of old people relieved in this way than under

AB, and that the percentage rises still further with policy B, in which out relief is on principle restricted to cases of destitution.

It may, however, be said by some, that whatever the policy may be which reduces out relief, it is the right policy. The selection of 10 unions in each urban or rural group which show a maximum, and 10 which show a minimum proportion of out relief in old age, has been made in order to follow up this view.

From a study of these selections we observe first that out relief on the whole prevails where there are most old people. The rule is not universal. In London it is not so, nor in the quite rural unions, but elsewhere it is very marked.

The proportion of the old in receipt of relief is on the whole less, but not very much less, in the unions where least out relief is given, the figures being respectively 29 and 32 per cent. Again, however, the metropolis throws the average out. In London the unions with maximum out relief have actually fewer old persons receiving relief than the unions which give least out relief. The averages with and without London are as follows :—

Averages.	Maximum Out Relief.				Minimum Out Relief.			
	In-door.	Out-door, excluding Medical.	Medical only.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door, excluding Medical.	Medical only.	Total.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
With London	8	23	1	32	17	9	3	29
Without „	3	28	1	32	12½	9½	2	24
London alone	14	15	2	31	27	1	8	36

Thus in London while on the whole the unions with minimum out relief have less of it by 14 per cent. compared to those with a maximum proportion, this gain is almost exactly balanced by excess on the in-door list, and much

more than balanced when we take medical relief into account.

Out of London, on the other hand, a gain of $18\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. out-door is paid for by a loss of only $9\frac{1}{2}$ in-door, and medical relief shows but little difference.

Outside the metropolis, therefore, the policy is certainly successful in reducing pauperism, and, if we omit the provincial urban section, where an advantage of 18 per cent. in the out-door list is nearly balanced by an excess of $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in-door, we get for the more or less rural districts figures which are pretty strong—an excess on the in-door list of from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent. being set off against an advantage of from 20 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. out-door. It must, however, be admitted that some increased proportion of in-door relief does accompany the decrease of out-door relief in every section.

The results of this selection may perhaps be slightly misleading. The unions which have practically refused out relief are very few in number—far fewer than the unions selected to indicate the results of this policy. This is unfair to them; but on the other hand the work done in them has been so exceptional in character, and seems so little likely ever to be anything but exceptional, that for our purpose the comparison might be better made without them, and if so (outside of London) the net balance in favour of the restriction of out relief would be greatly reduced.

Finally, I have compared the amount of existing old-age pauperism with the volume and rate of decrease of general pauperism in various groups. The result is to show that very little connection exists, and we cannot assume that the undoubted and satisfactory improvement which has taken place in pauperism generally has any application to the condition of the old.

To sum up—the official figures show beyond dispute that nearly one-third of the old in England and Wales receive parish relief; that this proportion falls to one-fourth or

rises to one-half, according to the degree of prosperity enjoyed ; but that below one-fourth the proportion scarcely falls in any representative group of unions ; and, in individual cases, that the unions whose old people are mostly independent of the rates, are counterbalanced by those whose poverty is such that almost all the old are paupers.

Just as old age stands out plainly as the prevailing cause of pauperism after 65, and increasing age of increasing pauperism, so are general causes the evident explanation of the difference between the rate of old-age pauperism in one group of unions and another. With individual unions it may be otherwise, but on the whole people are poor because they are old, and poorer in some places than in others because the whole community there is less prosperous.

PART II.—INDIVIDUAL COMPARISONS

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INDIVIDUAL COMPARISONS

I

METHOD ADOPTED

I HESITATE to draw upon my material for details as to individual unions which show very exceptional results. It is always possible that some error in the figures, or some adjustment of boundaries affecting the relation of pauperism to population, may not have been noted; or the percentage of paupers to population may be affected by the fact that some parish institution for the old or young is beyond the geographical boundaries of the union. In so great a mass of figures there will certainly be some mistakes of one kind or another. I think, however, that whatever they may be, they are not likely to affect materially any of the averages I have used.

But for those who have enough local knowledge to tread safely, the figures I have collected may be made to yield a further harvest. For instance, it is certainly possible, by careful selection of unions, similar in most respects but differing much in administrative policy, to show the result of different systems of administration with considerable effect, and I cannot think that any district would be well pleased to come out worst in such a comparison.

As a step in this direction, and in the hope that others may follow up what I can only begin, I have once again divided the unions into groups. These groups have been arranged with the idea of including in each only those unions which are so far similar in general character as to be fairly comparable. I cannot hope, however, that this arrangement is without fault, and I therefore appeal to my readers to "piece out my imperfections with their thoughts." The basis of the classification in the twenty groups which follow is industrial, but in carrying it out I have been guided also by density of population. The tables state for each union:—

1. Name.
2. County.
3. Population.
4. Proportion of Urban, Semi-urban, and Rural.
5. Persons per acre.
6. Percentage of crowding.
7. Percentage of total pauperism (all ages, 12 months' count).
8. Character of administration (imperfect).
9. Proportion of cost of out relief to cost of out and in relief together.
10. Percentage of Pauperism in old age.
- And 11. Reference is made to the other particulars furnished in this volume.

Of the ten columns the only one which calls for any explanation is No. 6—the percentage of crowding. In the late census every householder occupying less than five rooms was asked to state the number of rooms occupied; that is, whether the “tenement” consisted of 1, 2, 3 or 4 rooms. The particulars are given for every sanitary area; these areas are smaller than the Registration districts (which practically coincide with the unions), but are not exactly component parts of the districts. It has, however, been possible (with some kind official assistance) so to combine and arrange the smaller areas as to yield figures for the Registration districts which are practically correct. I have accordingly made use of these figures, and have counted as “crowded” the families so returned, if the number in family are twice, or more than twice, the number of the rooms they occupy. Two people or more in one room, four or more in two rooms, and so on, are here considered as “crowded” in their homes.*

My object in this has been to seek some test of poverty irrespective of pauperism. I cannot suppose but that the proportion of people living in these crowded and uncomfortable conditions is a test of comparative poverty, but I must also admit that this test is not readily applicable. It needs, perhaps, as much local knowledge to apply it as is needed for the comparisons in pauperism, upon which I had hoped it would throw some light.

The unions in each of the following groups are arranged according to the degree of pauperism; that is, according to the proportion of the population, taking all ages together, who have had parish relief, of whatever kind, during the twelve months.

From each group the unions at the top and bottom of each list—those, that is, which show the most and the least pauperism—have been selected for comparison and contrast with the average of the whole group, the points of comparison being those which are given for every union in Appendix A. In addition, a few lines have been left, in order that other comparisons may be made by insertion of the particulars of any union in which the reader may be specially interested.

* The Registrar-General counts as “over-crowded” all cases in which there are more than two persons per room. (Census 1891. Vol. IV., p. 22.)

II.
 TWENTY GROUPS OF UNIONS.
 GROUP I.—*Rural or mostly Rural. Agriculture (1).*

See also pages	Paup. in old age (12 mos. county)	Union.	County.	Popula- tion.	Proportions.			Persons per acre.	% of Crowding.	% of Pauperism 12 months.	Administration.	% Out Relief to In and Out.
					Urban.	Semi-U.	Rural.					
59, 291, 440	29-0	Stockbridge ...	Hants	6,601	—	—	7	15	10.7	12.7	BC	46.0
287, 457	39-0	Pewsey	Wilts	11,713	—	—	12	16	17.9	12.5	AB	79.0
160, 452	52-0	†Mildenhall	Suffolk ...	8,559	—	—	8	13	13.3	12.0	—	66.0
150, 448	42-0	Caxton	Cambridge	9,408	—	—	9	18	17.9	10.7	AB	74.0
290, 439	47-0	Fordingbridge	Hants	6,241	—	—	6	17	7.7	10.0	B	73.0
154, 454	32-0	Wayland.....	Norfolk ...	10,505	—	—	10	20	9.0	9.7	B	82.0
285, 457	38-0	Mere	Wilts	6,756	—	—	7	20	10.0	9.3	B	75.0
154, 455	34-0	†FreebridgeLynn	Norfolk ...	12,251	—	—	12	16	17.0	8.5	A	85.0
159, 451	38-0	Thingoe	Suffolk ...	15,743	—	—	16	19	16.3	8.4	—	79.0
235, 467	30-0	Clun.....	Salop	9,366	—	—	9	10	9.6	7.9	—	69.0
299, 462	41-0	Dulverton	Somerset...	4,988	—	—	5	08	5.7	7.8	—	82.0
286, 457	32-0	Amesbury	Wilts	6,878	—	—	7	11	22.1	7.1	AB	73.0
284, 457	42-0	Tisbury	Wilts	8,597	—	—	9	20	14.9	6.8	BC	63.0
303, 460	35-0	Okehampton	Devon	16,334	—	—	16	12	9.6	6.4	—	87.0
173, 474	29-0	†Bourn	Lincoln ...	18,696	—	—	19	20	10.5	6.3	—	78.0
290, 439	33-0	†New Forest	Hants	13,992	—	—	14	20	5.3	6.3	—	77.0
245, 496	28-0	†Knighton	Radnor ...	10,698	—	—	11	08	4.5	6.2	—	76.0
289, 439	25-0	Ringwood	Hants	5,545	—	—	5	17	6.2	5.8	—	54.0
294, 441	23-0	†Kingsclere	Hants	8,647	—	—	9	19	11.2	5.6	—	52.0
233, 466	9-0	Weobley	Hereford ...	7,406	—	—	7	15	6.7	5.5	—	67.0
205, 466	24-0	Winchcombe ...	Gloucester	9,232	—	—	9	16	12.3	5.4	—	65.0
207, 470	22-0	Tenbury	Worcester	7,282	—	—	7	20	7.5	5.2	BC	52.0
272, 438	27-0	Thakeham	Sussex.....	8,049	—	—	8	20	5.0	4.9	B	52.0
267, 434	37-0	Hoo	Kent	3,843	—	—	4	19	14.6	4.9	—	33.0
304, 461	22-0	Holsworthy	Devon	8,942	—	—	9	11	6.3	4.7	—	70.0
134, 492	22-0	†Brampton	Cumberl'nd	9,754	—	—	10	10	26.8	4.3	—	67.0
194, 473	23-0	†Lutterworth	Leicester...	12,391	—	—	12	20	8.4	4.1	B	82.0
246, 495	25-0	†Llandoverly.....	Carmarth'n	11,622	—	—	12	08	8.6	4.1	—	91.0
263, 436	21-0	Romney Marsh	Kent	6,310	—	—	6	15	4.5	4.0	—	55.0
116, 117, 487	20-0	†Helmsley (in- cluding Kirkby Moorside)	N. Riding...	10,719	—	—	11	09	8.7	4.0	—	78.0
118, 487	19-0	Easingwold ...	N. Riding...	8,847	—	—	9	14	7.4	3.9	—	67.0
242, 496	19-0	†Builth	Brecknock	7,834	—	1	7	06	3.3	3.8	—	77.0
108, 491	15-0	Bellingham ...	Northumb.	5,442	—	—	5	02	32.4	3.6	—	79.0
119, 487	21-0	Patrington	E. Riding...	8,430	—	1	7	13	5.4	3.5	—	68.5
134, 492	20-0	Longtown	Cumberl'nd	7,181	—	—	7	08	31.6	3.3	—	64.0
109, 491	19-0	†Glendale	Northumb.	10,156	—	—	10	07	58.7	3.3	AB	76.0
120, 487	22-0	†Skirlaugh	E. Riding...	9,304	—	—	9	14	7.4	3.2	—	76.0
118, 488	16-0	Pickering	N. Riding...	10,474	—	—	10	11	7.5	3.1	—	63.0
125, 482	8-0	†Settle	W. Riding	14,071	—	—	14	09	6.3	3.0	B	61.0
110, 491	11-0	†Haltwhistle	Northumb.	7,746	—	—	8	08	33.6	2.9	AB	78.0
115, 488	11-0	Aysgarth.....	N. Riding...	4,736	—	—	5	06	4.8	2.9	—	55.0
127, 482	15-0	Pateley Bridge	W. Riding	7,761	—	—	8	10	8.6	2.8	—	69.0
124, 482	11-0	Sedburgh	W. Riding	4,040	—	—	4	08	5.1	2.8	—	48.0
115, 489	14-0	Reeth	N. Riding	3,217	—	—	3	04	12.8	2.8	—	77.0
117, 488	13-0	†Leyburn	N. Riding	7,635	—	—	8	10	6.6	2.7	B	70.0
131, 493	15-0	†Bootle	Cumberl'd.	14,877	—	—	15	16	4.2	2.6	B	56.0
237, 468	12-0	†Ellesmere	Salop	13,723	—	—	14	19	11.9	2.4	—	52.0
110, 492	15-0	Rothbury	Northumb.	6,083	—	—	6	04	38.4	2.0	—	77.0
135, 482	10-0	†Lunesdale	Lancaster	7,347	—	—	7	10	3.2	1.8	—	56.0
59, 192, 447	8-0	Brixworth	Northamp.	12,186	—	—	12	19	15.8	1.3	D	26.0

For remarks see page 62.

Note.—The Unions marked thus † in this and the succeeding tables are those selected to represent each industrial Group in Part I. (See page 17.)

GROUP I.—Rural or mostly Rural. Agriculture (1).
Comparison of Unions having Maximum and Minimum percentage of Pauperism with each other and with the mean of the group (or with other selected Unions if required).

Union.	Rateable Value per head.	Cost of Relief.										No. of old persons to 10,000 population.		Percentage of population relieved at each age in 12 months, 1891-2.											
		Per head of population per annum.						In-door.		Out-door.				Medical only.		Total.									
		Per person relieved in 12 months.																							
		In.	Out.	All charges.	s.	d.	s.	d.	£	s.	M.	F.	-16	16-65	65—		-16	16-65	65—	-16	16-65	65—			
Maximum	£ s. 5 11	2 2	1 10	8 6	3 7	417	352	7	1 2	10 5	2 6	M. F.	4 4	1 4	12 2	25 0	13 4	4 1	4 1	4 2	18 5	6 7	26 8	31 8	
Mean.....	7 9	1 5	2 7	6 6	6 0	374	389	6	7	5 6	1 8	3 4	1 8	3 4	1 8	15 0	26 0	9	6	1 1	1 3	4 9	3 1	21 7	29 1
Minimum	8 12	1 3	0 5	4 7	17 15	442	444	6	6	8 1	1 6	—	1	2 3	3 8	—	—	—	—	2	6	7	10 4	5 6	

MEMORANDA:

GROUP II.—*Rural or mostly Rural. Agriculture (2).*

See also pages	% Paup. in old age (12 mos. count).	Union.	County.	Popula- tion.	Proportions.			Persons per acre.	% of Crowding.	% of Pauperism.	Adminis- tration.	% Out Relief to in and out.
					Urban	Sub-U.	Rural.					
61, 150, 449	54.0	Linton.....	Cambridge	12,724	—	—	13	25	14.8	14.6	B	84.0
232, 466	48.0	†Ledbury	Hereford...	12,613	—	—	13	25	10.3	14.3	—	65.0
160, 452	43.0	Hoxne.....	Suffolk ...	11,461	—	—	11	22	10.8	12.5	—	73.0
272, 437	41.0	†Petworth.....	Sussex.....	9,431	—	—	9	21	3.5	11.7	AB	72.0
206, 465	40.0	Wheatenhurst..	Gloucester.	6,853	—	—	7	28	8.6	11.6	—	61.0
210, 471	31.0	†Perschore	Worcester ..	13,005	—	—	13	24	11.2	11.3	AB	70.0
273, 438	32.0	†Midhurst.....	Sussex.....	14,236	—	2	12	21	4.4	10.8	—	76.5
163, 451	33.0	†Dunmow.....	Essex	16,674	—	—	17	23	7.8	9.6	AB	60.0
295, 458	36.0	†Wimborne	Dorset	17,886	—	—	18	22	8.1	9.4	—	83.0
203, 465	35.0	†Newent	Gloucester	10,005	—	—	10	22	7.6	9.4	—	79.0
159, 451	36.0	†Cosford	Suffolk ...	15,593	—	—	16	29	17.9	9.2	B	68.0
273, 438	36.0	Westbourne ...	Sussex.....	7,084	—	—	7	23	4.8	9.2	—	61.0
286, 456	34.0	†Warminster	Wilts	13,033	—	—	13	22	16.0	9.1	AB	84.0
157, 454	46.0	†Guilford	Norfolk ...	10,228	—	—	10	23	10.6	8.8	B	73.0
153, 454	30.0	Loddon	Norfolk ...	13,204	—	—	13	22	10.0	8.3	B	67.0
279, 441	25.0	†Farringdon.....	Berks	13,544	—	—	13	21	18.6	8.2	—	55.0
269, 437	36.0	†Ticehurst	Sussex.....	17,104	—	2	15	33	6.4	8.1	B	75.0
161, 452	35.0	†Bosmere	Suffolk	15,045	—	—	15	26	12.0	7.8	—	80.0
152, 454	33.0	†Henstead	Norfolk ...	10,834	—	—	11	26	8.5	7.7	—	86.0
156, 454	29.0	†Forehoe	Norfolk ...	11,988	—	—	12	31	11.5	7.6	B	57.0
300, 463	43.0	†Wincanton.....	Somerset ..	19,169	—	—	19	28	11.3	7.6	AB	74.0
206, 465	40.0	†Tetbury	Gloucester.	5,665	—	—	6	22	12.1	7.5	—	83.0
151, 449	29.0	†N. Witchford ...	Cambridge.	16,391	—	—	16	28	10.8	7.2	AB	64.0
262, 434	30.0	Cranbrook	Kent	13,730	—	—	14	36	9.5	6.9	AB	57.0
295, 457	37.0	†Sturminster ...	Dorset.....	9,583	—	—	9	24	13.0	6.9	AB	74.0
156, 453	35.0	†Smallburgh ...	Norfolk ...	17,568	—	—	17	26	12.1	6.8	—	88.0
285, 456	39.0	†Malmesbury ...	Wilts	13,167	—	—	13	23	17.2	6.8	—	77.0
292, 440	37.0	†Droxford.....	Hants	11,392	—	—	11	23	6.3	6.7	AB	63.0
164, 449	29.0	†Ongar	Essex	10,557	—	1	10	22	9.9	6.7	C	44.0
160, 452	31.0	†Hartismere.....	Suffolk ...	14,691	—	—	15	27	15.0	6.7	—	62.0
240, 499	29.0	†Anglesey.....	Anglesey ..	14,681	—	—	15	24	15.7	6.6	B	93.0
152, 453	27.0	†Flegg, E. & W.	Norfolk ...	9,810	—	—	10	34	9.9	6.3	A	68.0
269, 436	27.0	†Battle	Sussex.....	17,211	—	—	17	32	5.3	6.2	B	67.0
199, 469	44.0	†Uttoxeter	Stafford ...	14,616	—	—	15	22	7.2	6.2	—	69.0
154, 454	24.0	†Blofield	Norfolk ...	12,025	—	2	10	26	9.7	6.1	BB	69.0
285, 455	32.0	†Cricklade	Wilts	11,835	—	—	12	25	11.5	6.0	AC	71.0
208, 470	30.0	†Martley	Worcester ..	15,809	—	—	16	29	8.9	5.7	AB	70.0
194, 473	26.0	†Billesdon	Leicester ..	13,760	—	3	11	27	6.5	5.7	—	72.0
265, 435	24.0	†Bridge.....	Kent	12,863	—	—	13	30	6.5	5.0	B	38.0
292, 440	29.0	†Catherington ...	Hants	2,990	—	—	3	23	3.8	5.0	AB	75.0
166, 444	30.0	†Hatfield (includ- ing Welwyn)	Hertford...	9,309	—	—	9	31	8.5	4.8	—	55.0
276, 432	30.0	†Hambleton ...	Surrey.....	18,504	—	—	18	30	3.7	4.6	A	57.0
212, 472	22.0	†Meriden	Warwick...	10,894	—	—	11	23	9.7	4.0	—	68.0
161, 452	26.0	†Samford	Suffolk ...	12,018	—	—	12	26	11.2	3.9	—	58.0
266, 434	18.0	†Hollingbourne..	Kent	13,318	—	—	13	23	4.9	3.3	—	36.0
236, 468	17.0	†Drayton	Salop	14,196	—	—	14	22	11.0	2.8	—	49.0
61, 279, 442	9.0	†Bradfield.....	Berks	18,017	—	—	18	27	7.7	1.7	D	18.0

For remarks see page 62.

Comparison of Unions having Maximum and Minimum percentage of Pauperism with each other and with the mean of the group (or with other selected Unions if required).

Unions.	Rateable Value per head.	Cost of Relief.						No. of old persons to 10,000 population.		Percentage of population relieved at each age in 12 months, 1891-2.																		
		Per head of population per annum.				Per person relieved in 12 months.				In-door.			Out-door.			Medical only.			Total.									
		In.	Out.	All char- ges.	s. d.																	s. d.						
						s.	d.	s.	d.	—16	16-65	65--	—16	16-65	65--	—16	16-65	65--										
		£	s.	d.	s.	d.	£	s.	M.	F.	—16	16-65	65--	M.	F.	—16	16-65	65--	M.	F.								
Maximum	5	0	1	2	6	1	10	4	3	11	350	435	1 1	8	6 9	2 8	10 3	6 2	41 7	51 7	2 6	2 3	1 7	7	14 0	9 3	50 3	55 2
Mean.....	6	6	1	3	2	10	7	2	4	16	372	398	7	8	7 5	3 0	4 6	2 5	19 4	31 9	1 2	1 1	1 6	1 3	6 5	4 4	28 5	36 2
Minimum	7	12	1	2	0	3	4	1	11	17	319	331	9	6	8 1	2 4	5 1	1 6	37	2	2	2	9	21	1 6	9	10 6	8 2

MEMORANDA :

Remarks on Groups I. and II.

The unions in these groups are all rural in character and dependent on agriculture. They are divided into two parts according to density, or rather sparseness, of population. In Group I., there is no union with more than one-fifth of a person per acre. In Group II., the maximum is nearly double this. This difference is not very great, but appears to have some effect on, or in connection with, the degree of pauperism; for we find in Group I. the rate varies from 12·7 per cent. to 1·3 per cent., and in Group II. from 14·6 per cent. to 1·7 per cent. The difference between the highest and lowest rate is enormous in both groups, and it is the explanation of this difference that we seek. If we merely compare the extremes, this is not difficult, especially in Group II., where Linton, in Cambridgeshire, which heads the list, gives 84 per cent. of out relief, while Bradfield gives only 18 per cent. in this way; and it seems that pauperism in old age, as well as at other periods, is not one-fifth as much at Bradfield as it is at Linton. Linton has no more persons to the acre than Bradfield, but its rateable value is less per head, being £5 as compared to £7. 11s, and its people appear to live in less general comfort, as 15 per cent. are crowded in their dwellings, against 8 per cent. at Bradfield. There is, also, a much larger proportion of old people at Linton, which points to a decreasing and impoverished population. On the whole, therefore, it would seem that Linton is more pauperized than Bradfield—partly because it is essentially more poor, but chiefly because of difference in administration. A slight complication, however, remains. It will be contended, on the one hand, that bad administration creates poverty, and on the other, that the poverty of a district necessarily affects the policy to be adopted. Both statements may be, and probably are, true.

A comparison of the extremes in the case of Group I. gives a much less definite result, for Stockbridge, where there is the maximum amount of pauperism, does not give much out relief, and lays claim to a policy of restriction in this respect. There is a difference in policy between it and Brixworth, but the difference is not so very strongly marked. In density, the populations do not vary much, and there are more old people, and especially old women, in Brixworth than in Stockbridge. Finally, if we take

rateable value as a test, Brixworth is much the richer, but has, nevertheless, a larger proportion of its people living under conditions of crowding.

If we abandon the comparison of extremes, and study either group from top to bottom, neither policy of administration, nor proportion of out relief, nor the percentage of crowding, appears to have any definite relation to the degree of pauperism. The extent of crowding seems to be according to locality. Wiltshire, for instance, is below average in this respect, while in Cumberland, and still more in Northumberland, the proportion of those living two or more to a room is extraordinarily large, although pauperism in these counties is low. The general conclusion to which the figures point is, perhaps, that in pauperism, as well as in other things, custom and habit are the ruling influences.

Remarks on Groups III. and IV.

In the groups which follow the unions are all rural in general character, but contain a small town, or part of a town, within their boundaries. The distinction, as before, lies in density, Group III. having no union with over one-fifth of a person to the acre, while Group IV. runs up to double that proportion.

The difference between maximum and minimum in Group III. is astonishing, the pauperism of Swaffham, in Norfolk, being actually ten times that of Garstang, in Lancashire. Garstang has advantage at every point. Its rateable value is very high—nearly £10 per head; it has considerably less crowding and comparatively few old people, and gives much less out relief. But on the score of out relief it is rather Swaffham that gives much in proportion to relief in-doors than Garstang that gives little. It is in medical cases that Garstang gains most, for none are reported, whereas at Swaffham 8 per cent. of the children, 5 per cent. of those from 16 to 64, and about 15 per cent. of the old, have had medical relief.

In Group IV., maximum, minimum, and mean come much nearer together; still Saffron Walden, in Essex, has four times as much pauperism as Chapel-en-le-Frith, in Derbyshire. It is somewhat poorer as tested by rateable value and by cases of crowding, but the main difference lies in the number of old people, of whom the proportion in

Saffron Walden is nearly double that in the Derbyshire union. It is remarkable that the relation of out to in-door relief is exactly the same in the two unions.

As with Groups I. and II., it is difficult to trace any certain relation between poverty as indicated by over-crowding, or different systems of administration, and the degree of pauperism shown. One union, Wallingford, in Berkshire, with very little out relief, shows well, but others, where out relief is freely given, show as good or even better results. In all these unions there is only one instance of a high rate of crowding, and that is Hexham, in Northumberland, where out relief is moderately given and the percentage of pauperism low. The extent of crowding in Northumberland is most remarkable.*

* It is specially referred to by the Registrar-General in the Census Report.

GROUP III.—*Rural and mostly Rural. Agriculture and Town (1).*

See also pages	Paup. in old age (12 mos. count).	Union.	County.	Popula- tion.	Proportions.			Persons per acre.	% of Crowding.	% of Pauperism, 12 months.	Administration.	% Out Relief to In and Out.
					Urban.	Semi- Urban.	Rural.					
65, 157, 455	56.0	Swaffham	Norfolk ...	12,393	—	—	12	15	12.5	15.3	AB	90.0
296, 458	47.0	Beaminster ...	Dorset	10,366	—	—	10	19	10.5	15.2	AB	80.0
292, 440	33.0	Alresford	Hants	6,628	—	1	6	16	5.5	14.3	—	54.0
279, 441	30.0	Hungerford ...	Berks	17,017	—	—	17	18	15.3	9.6	B	66.0
213, 473	33.0	Southam	Warwick ...	10,250	—	—	10	19	15.5	9.2	—	76.0
242, 496	34.0	Hay	Brecknock	9,599	—	—	10	12	6.5	9.1	—	81.0
233, 466	29.0	Bromyard	Hereford	10,562	—	1	9	17	6.2	8.8	—	69.0
203, 465	31.0	Stow-on-the- Wold	Gloucester	9,004	1	—	8	20	16.9	8.1	B	71.0
305, 460	32.0	South Molton...	Devon	15,440	—	—	15	11	7.7	7.7	—	76.0
294, 458	34.0	Wareham	Dorset	16,580	—	—	17	18	10.5	6.2	—	79.0
203, 465	29.0	Northleach	Gloucester	8,885	1	—	8	13	17.9	6.2	B	76.0
175, 475	31.0	Horncastle	Lincoln ...	20,211	—	4	16	17	8.0	5.9	B	83.0
174, 475	30.0	Sleaford	Lincoln	23,666	—	4	20	17	9.3	4.9	A	87.0
173, 474	26.0	Oakham	Rutland ...	10,919	—	2	9	19	11.8	4.8	—	65.0
238, 497	27.0	Ruthin	Denbigh ...	12,938	—	—	13	13	11.2	4.8	B	74.0
241, 496	27.0	Lampeter	Cardigan...	9,684	—	—	10	13	15.9	4.6	—	86.0
120, 486	25.0	Howden	E. Riding	12,821	—	—	13	17	9.3	4.4	—	76.0
189, 477	22.0	Ashbourne	Derby	19,930	2	2	16	20	10.3	4.3	—	74.0
108, 491	22.0	Hexham	Northumb.	32,946	—	7	26	16	42.9	4.2	—	66.0
202, 476	23.0	Southwell	Nottingham.	19,321	—	3	16	16	5.8	4.1	—	80.0
120, 486	35.0	Pocklington ...	E. Riding	14,579	—	3	12	13	7.5	3.9	B	78.0
201, 477	20.0	Bingham	Nottingham.	13,991	—	—	14	20	7.0	3.7	—	77.0
236, 468	17.0	Wem	Salop	10,119	—	—	10	19	10.9	3.7	—	58.0
118, 487	16.0	Thirsk	N. Riding	12,188	—	—	12	19	6.4	3.7	—	55.0
133, 492	17.0	Wigton	Cumberland	23,953	—	—	24	17	11.4	3.6	B	63.0
116, 488	19.0	Bedale	N. Riding	8,228	—	—	8	15	11.4	3.4	—	79.0
65, 135, 482	12.0	Garstang	Lancaster	12,151	—	—	12	20	9.2	1.5	B	75.0

GROUP III.—Rural and mostly Rural. Agriculture and Town (1).
Comparison of Unions having Maximum and Minimum percentage of Pauperism with each other and with the mean of the group (or with other selected Unions if required).

Unions.	Rateable Value per head.	Cost of Relief.						No. of old persons to 10,000 population.		Percentage of population relieved at each age in 12 months, 1891-2.																												
		Per head of population per annum.			All char- ges.	Per head relieved in 12 months.																																
		In.	Out.	s.		d.	s.	d.	In-door.		Out-door.			Medical only.			Total.																					
									—10	16-65	65—	M.	F.	—16	16-65	65—	M.	F.	—16	16-65	65—																	
																						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.											
Maximum	£ 6 5	0	5	4	1	8	3	425	448	6	5	4	7	2	6	9	2	5	1	8	7	9	5	2	13	2	16	1	15	4	8	6	43	5	68	1		
Mean.....	7 10	0	11	2	11	6	5	5	7	374	397	6	6	5	1	1	8	3	6	20	16	6	28	5	1	1	9	1	6	2	0	5	3	5	23	3	32	3
Minimum	9 17	0	4	1	0	3	4	10	4	350	282	1	2	2	9	4	1	3	5	8	0	12	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	7	10	9	12	8		

MEMORANDA :

GROUP IV.—*Rural and mostly Rural. Agriculture and Town (2.)*

See also pages	½ Paup. in old age (12 mos. county).	Union.	County	Popula- tion.	Proportions.			Persons per acre.	% of Crowding.	% of Pauperism. 12 months.	Administration.	% Out-Relief to In and Out.
					Urban.	Semi.-U	Rural.					
67, 163, 451	62-0	Saffron Walden	Essex	17,958	—	—	18	28	10-2	12-3	—	71-0
282, 445	46-0	Thame	Oxford.....	13,389	—	—	13	24	14-7	11-3	AB	80-0
283, 445	41-0	†Woodstock	Oxford.....	13,082	1	—	12	27	15-4	10-5	—	74-0
171, 448	42-0	Woburn	Bedford	9,295	—	—	9	30	9-7	9-8	—	74-0
295, 458	38-0	Sherborne	Dorset.....	12,383	—	—	12	30	9-8	9-6	—	77-0
279, 441	40-0	Wantage	Berks	16,549	—	3	13	21	15-4	9-3	B	62-0
302, 458	44-0	Axminster	Devon	17,714	—	3	15	29	8-6	8-9	—	84-0
283, 445	46-0	Bicester	Oxford.....	13,983	—	3	11	21	18-6	8-7	BC	69-0
292, 440	33-0	Petersfield	Hants	11,281	—	2	9	25	4-8	8-5	—	76-0
156, 454	43-0	Mitford and Launditch ...	Norfolk ...	26,319	—	5	21	25	12-6	8-3	B	75-0
170, 445	32-0	†Buckingham ...	Buckingham.	11,571	—	—	11	21	9-7	8-2	A	79-5
172, 447	28-0	†Huntingdon ...	Huntingd.	19,093	1	3	15	24	12-8	8-1	BC	59-0
174, 475	44-0	Holbeach	Lincoln ...	17,813	—	—	18	22	9-1	8-0	B	71-0
168, 443	35-0	Royston (in- cluding Bunt- ingford)	Hertford ...	23,217	—	2	21	25	15-4	7-9	B	70-0
282, 446	60-0	Chipping Norton	Oxford.....	18,103	—	4	14	25	15-6	7-7	—	79-5
269, 436	29-0	†Hailsham	Sussex.....	14,144	—	—	14	26	2-9	7-5	AB	72-0
281, 446	30-0	Witney	Oxford.....	21,215	3	1	17	27	14-5	7-4	BC	63-0
174, 475	32-0	†Spalding	Lincoln ...	21,733	—	—	22	26	7-2	7-3	AB	85-0
192, 446	32-0	Towcester	Northamp.	11,960	—	—	12	28	15-7	7-2	—	81-0
172, 447	37-0	St. Neots	Huntingd.	15,239	—	—	15	23	10-8	7-0	—	41-0
294, 441	32-0	Andover	Hants	15,561	—	—	15	21	10-8	7-0	BC	68-0
155, 454	30-0	†Depwade	Norfolk ...	23,286	—	4	19	31	9-7	6-7	B	79-0
294, 457	29-0	Shaftesbury ...	Dorset	11,840	1	1	10	32	10-9	6-6	—	73-0
205, 464	25-0	Dursley	Gloucester	12,166	—	2	10	45	8-4	6-5	BC	71-0
153, 453	36-0	Aylsham	Norfolk ...	17,452	—	—	17	25	12-9	6-4	AB	79-0
169, 445	33-0	Winslow	Buckingham.	7,701	—	—	8	22	10-7	6-4	—	73-0
216, 472	28-0	†Stratford-on- Avon	Warwick...	21,893	4	—	18	28	10-9	6-1	AB	73-0
213, 473	27-0	Shipston-on- Stour	Warwick...	16,799	—	3	14	23	15-1	6-0	—	72-0
171, 448	33-0	Amphill	Bedford ...	14,996	—	2	13	34	10-1	5-9	B	78-5
297, 463	38-0	Langport	Somerset...	14,478	—	1	13	24	9-6	5-9	—	86-0
152, 449	33-0	Whittlesea	Cambridge	6,345	—	—	6	24	9-9	5-8	B	65-0
309, 462	25-0	Truro	Cornwall...	33,739	2	5	27	38	9-3	5-6	B	31-0
263, 434	18-0	Tenterden	Kent	9,966	—	—	10	22	4-3	5-6	—	26-0
192, 446	26-0	†Daventry	Northamp.	17,648	—	—	18	27	11-3	5-4	AB	75-0
192, 446	28-0	Brackley	Northamp.	11,630	—	—	12	21	14-0	5-3	—	71-0
173, 474	25-0	Stamford	Lincoln ...	17,170	3	—	14	31	11-9	5-2	AB	68-0
194, 473	33-0	Market Harbro'	Leicester...	16,398	2	1	13	26	8-0	4-8	—	72-0
172, 447	22-0	St. Ives	Huntingd.	15,957	—	3	13	26	9-9	4-5	B	75-0
234, 468	22-0	Whitchurch ...	Salop	11,699	—	—	12	29	12-5	4-3	—	48-0
151, 449	28-0	†Ely	Cambridge	20,777	—	5	16	26	10-1	4-3	B	58-0
173, 474	22-0	Uppingham ...	Rutland ...	11,204	—	2	9	21	12-3	4-2	—	74-0
175, 475	19-0	Spilsby	Lincoln ...	25,899	—	4	22	21	8-1	3-7	—	71-0
278, 442	11-0	Wallingford ...	Berks	14,706	2	1	12	34	11-8	3-6	C	27-0
190, 477	17-0	†Bakewell	Derby	32,153	—	7	25	31	11-7	3-4	AB	70-5
150, 449	24-0	Newmarket	Cambridge	30,432	5	—	25	30	15-8	3-4	—	55-0
67, 190, 477	20-0	Chapel-en-le- Frith	Derby	23,656	—	5	19	28	8-8	3-1	B	71-0

GROUP IV.—*Rural and mostly Rural. Agriculture and Town (2).*
Comparison of Unions having Maximum and Minimum percentage of Pauperism with each other and with the mean of the group (or with other selected Unions if required).

Unions.	Rateable Value per head.	Cost of Relief.				No. of old persons to 10,000 population.		Percentage of population relieved at each age in 12 months, 1891-2.																			
		Per head of population per annum.						In-door.		Medical only.		Total															
		In.	Out.	All char- ges.	Per head relieved in 12 months.	M.	F.	—16	16-65	65—	M.		F.	—16	16-65	65—											
																	s.	d.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
		Maximum	5 13	1	7	3	10	8	4	3	8	377	444	1.3	1.3	9.0	2.5	7.1	5.3	4.6	6.0	.6	.4	.5	.4	9.0	7.0
Mean.....	6 5	1	2	3	0	6	11	5	6	367	415	1.0	.7	6.8	2.4	3.7	2.0	19.6	31.8	1.0	.8	1.6	1.7	5.7	3.5	28.0	35.9
Minimum	6 8	0	6	1	4	3	1	5	0	193	237	.4	1.2	7.2	1.3	2.4	.6	10.9	19.4	—	.2	.5	.8	2.8	2.0	18.6	21.5

MEMORANDA:

GROUP V.—*Rural and mostly Rural. Mining.*

See also pages	% Paup. in old age (12 mos. county).	Union	County.	Popula- tion.	Proportions.			Persons per acre.	% of Crowding.	% of Pauperism, 12 months.	Administration.	% Out Relief to In and Out.
					Urban.	Semi-U.	Rural.					
69, 244, 498	38·0	†Festiniog	Merioneth	27,861	—	—	28	·19	8·3	8·4	AB	88·0
251, 493	39·0	Monmouth	Monmouth	28,281	—	5	23	·29	11·9	7·1	B	81·0
307, 461	27·0	Camelford	Cornwall...	6,906	—	—	7	·13	11·9	6·8	—	84·0
309, 461	28·0	†Liskeard	Cornwall...	26,477	1	5	20	·26	10·0	6·4	—	84·0
204, 464	29·0	Chipping Sod- bury	Gloucester	16,795	—	3	14	·27	14·3	6·2	—	79·0
238, 498	25·0	Llanrwst	Denbigh	13,011	—	—	13	·11	12·4	6·0	—	90·0
239, 498	26·0	†Pwllheli	Carnarvon	22,273	—	5	17	·24	14·1	5·9	—	93·0
306, 462	28·0	Helston	Cornwall...	22,157	3	—	19	·30	8·4	5·7	—	79·5
243, 497	30·0	Machynlleth ...	M'tgomery	10,826	—	2	9	·08	7·8	5·7	—	87·0
302, 460	25·0	†Tavistock	Devon	27,110	—	6	21	·17	13·3	5·6	—	83·0
233, 467	23·0	Kington	Hereford...	11,387	—	—	11	·11	6·6	5·3	—	78·0
244, 498	39·0	Corwen	Merioneth	16,258	—	—	16	·12	13·0	5·2	B	71·0
243, 497	29·0	†Llanfyllyn	M'tgomery	18,436	—	—	18	·09	8·5	4·9	AB	87·0
244, 498	26·0	Dolgelly	Merioneth	14,492	—	—	14	·09	11·0	4·5	—	87·0
196, 474	26·0	†Barrow-on-Soar	Leicester...	34,053	—	—	34	·71	8·7	4·2	—	70·0
195, 473	33·0	†Market Bosworth	Leicester...	15,640	—	3	13	·29	12·2	4·2	B	73·0
234, 467	19·0	†Shifnal	Salop	12,222	—	—	12	·26	23·3	4·2	—	64·0
111, 489	22·0	Weardale	Durham ...	16,087	—	—	16	·16	37·0	4·2	B	84·0
201, 476	25·0	Workshop	Nottingham.	30,979	—	5	26	·39	13·1	4·0	B	81·5
247, 495	30·0	†Llandilo Fawr	Carmarthn.	20,483	—	—	20	·19	12·8	4·0	—	91·0
111, 489	19·0	Teesdale	Durham ...	20,963	—	—	21	·12	23·5	4·0	—	70·0
116, 488	22·0	†Stokesley	N. Riding	11,119	—	2	9	·14	8·5	3·9	B	80·0
250, 494	25·0	†Pontardawe ...	Glamorgan	21,700	—	—	22	·38	11·1	3·7	—	93·0
193, 447	22·0	†Thrapston	Northamp.	14,582	—	2	13	·28	14·3	3·5	B	69·0
131, 492	19·0	†Alston	Cumberl'nd	3,384	—	—	3	·09	18·9	3·5	B	73·0
194, 447	20·0	Oundle	Northamp.	12,881	—	—	13	·18	17·7	3·2	—	60·0
241, 496	15·0	Tregaron	Cardigan...	8,613	—	—	9	·07	18·4	2·9	B	80·0
69, 235, 467	11·0	Cleobury Mortimer	Salop	8,163	—	—	8	·14	15·6	2·4	AB	31·0

In Group V. there is nowhere a very high rate of pauperism. The highest percentage is 8·4 at Festiniog (among the slate quarries), the lowest, 2·4, at Cleobury Mortimer, in Shropshire. As usual, we find a higher rate of pauperism coincide with low rateable value, but, on the other hand, there is a good deal of crowding at Cleobury and not at Festiniog, though the latter has slightly the denser population. Old people, of both sexes, are far more plentiful in the Shropshire union. It is also remarkable that Festiniog counts no paupers who receive medical relief only; the bulk of the paupers receive regular out-door allowances, and amongst the old women the proportion rises to 46 per cent. The relative amount of out relief is high, but it cannot be said that it is this fact which places Festiniog at the head of the list, for the proportion is equally large in all the Welsh mining districts; and yet some of them, notably Pontardawe, in Glamorganshire, and Llandilo Fawr, in Carmarthenshire, have a very low rate of pauperism, though almost all the relief is given out-of-doors. The worst cases of crowding in this group are in Durham, and do not seem to be connected

GROUP VI.—*Rural and mostly Rural. Manufacture.*

See also pages	% Paup. in old age (12 mos. count).	Union.	County.	Popula- tion.	Proportions.			Persons per acre.	% of Crowding.	% of Pauperism. 12 months.	Administration.	% Out Relief to In and Out.
					Urban.	Semi-U.	Rural.					
71, 298, 463	58.0	Chard	Somerset...	24,795	3	—	22	40	10.1	9.5	—	81.5
293, 441	29.0	Whitchurch ...	Hants	5,655	—	—	6	18	13.6	8.5	—	44.0
243, 497	46.0	†Newtown and Llanidloes...	M'tgomery.	21,722	—	4	18	12	6.5	7.8	B	86.0
155, 455	33.0	Thetford	Norfolk ...	17,253	—	2	15	14	10.5	7.5	—	76.5
287, 456	41.0	Chippenham ...	Wilts	21,668	—	—	22	37	12.4	7.2	B	76.0
287, 456	39.0	Westbury	Wilts	10,166	—	—	10	32	8.0	6.9	—	76.0
170, 444	32.0	Amersham	Buckingham.	20,454	—	—	20	43	10.6	6.7	—	78.0
305, 460	38.0	†Crediton	Devon	17,105	—	—	17	18	8.9	6.7	—	77.0
283, 457	25.0	†Wilton	Wilts	9,894	—	2	8	18	11.3	6.6	—	59.0
308, 461	41.0	St. Austell	Cornwall...	31,015	—	7	24	53	11.0	6.5	—	86.0
305, 460	32.0	Tiverton	Devon	28,538	—	—	29	27	5.8	6.5	AB	86.0
306, 460	33.0	Torrington	Devon	13,643	—	—	14	16	7.2	6.3	—	84.0
286, 456	23.0	†Bradford	Wilts	10,351	—	—	10	55	10.9	5.9	B	60.5
193, 447	32.0	Kettering ...	Northamp.	35,506	—	3	32	65	9.2	5.7	AB	79.5
160, 452	25.0	Stow	Suffolk ...	19,931	—	4	16	35	12.8	5.7	—	74.0
234, 468	30.0	Newport	Salop	14,332	—	3	11	30	19.4	5.5	—	52.0
250, 493	28.0	Chepstow	Monmouth	19,464	—	3	16	23	13.5	5.2	B	62.0
153, 455	29.0	Downham	Norfolk ...	18,377	—	3	15	20	10.4	5.2	AB	78.0
156, 453	29.0	St. Faith's	Norfolk ...	12,183	—	1	11	25	10.5	5.0	—	77.5
304, 459	26.0	Plympton St. My	Devon	26,792	—	5	22	35	15.2	4.7	—	83.0
240, 495	29.0	Newcastle - in - Emlyn	Cardigan...	19,108	—	—	19	17	18.3	4.5	—	93.0
243, 497	18.0	Forden	M'tgomery.	16,313	2	—	14	18	12.2	4.4	—	47.0
176, 476	25.0	Glanford Brigg	Lincoln ...	40,817	—	4	36	27	7.8	3.4	AB	82.5
130, 493	16.0	East Ward	W'tmorl'd.	13,727	—	—	14	07	5.9	3.3	AB	79.0
235, 467	14.0	Church Stretton	Salop	5,401	—	—	5	11	9.3	2.9	—	34.0
71, 130, 493	13.0	West Ward	W'tmorl'd.	7,709	—	—	8	06	5.6	2.3	—	78.0

Group VI., consisting of manufacture carried on under more or less rural conditions, shows four times as much pauperism at the maximum—Chard, in Somersetshire—as compared with the minimum, West Ward, in Westmorland; but even at Chard the rate is below 10 per cent. Once more we find the maximum degree of pauperism coincident with lower rateable value, that of Chard being £6 per head, while at West Ward it is £10. 6s. But Chard itself is rather highly rated, being 1s above the mean of the group. As to numbers of old people there is practically no difference; and with regard to crowding, although there is less at West Ward, there is not very much in either place. Finally, if we turn to administration, we find that the one gives as great a proportion of out relief as the other. Moreover, it is remarkable that the low out relief of Church Stretton, which is next to West Ward on the list, is nearly matched by that of Whitchurch, in Hampshire, which stands next to Chard. We are thus again left with but little light for guidance. Beyond the difference in rateable value, it may, however, be noticed that the density of population is very much less in West Ward than in Chard, and Church Stretton and East Ward share this advantage.

Comparison of Unions having Maximum and Minimum percentage of Pauperism with each other and with the mean of the group (or with other selected Unions if required)

[illegible]

MEMORANDA:

GROUP VII.—*Rural and mostly Rural. Shipping.*

See also pages	% Paup. in old age (12 mos. county).	Union.	County.	Popula- tion.	Proportions.			Persons per acre.	% of Crowding.	% of Pauperism, 12 months.	Administration.	% Out Relief to In and Out.
					Urban.	Semi-U.	Rural.					
73, 159, 453	51·0	†Blything	Suffolk ...	25,394	—	2	23	·27	10·0	12·1	—	66·0
164, 450	39·0	Lexden and Winstree	Essex	21,590	—	4	18	·30	12·8	9·8	—	75·0
155, 455	40·0	Walsingham ...	Norfolk ...	19,902	—	—	20	·24	7·5	9·7	A	96·0
303, 459	36·0	†Kingsbridge ...	Devon	17,715	2	1	15	·22	9·1	8·7	—	85·0
291, 440	30·0	†Romsey	Hants	10,781	—	2	9	·34	6·3	8·2	BC	69·0
165, 450	31·0	†Maldon	Essex	23,498	1	3	19	·26	7·5	8·0	—	70·0
174, 475	35·0	†Boston	Lincoln ...	37,766	—	18	20	·34	6·4	7·3	AB	78·0
204, 464	31·0	†Thornbury	Gloucester	16,765	1	—	16	·30	8·0	7·0	BC	65·5
246, 495	43·0	†Haverfordwest	Pembroke	32,530	1	5	27	·19	21·8	7·0	—	90·0
245, 495	30·0	†Narberth	Pembroke	18,190	—	—	18	·15	20·2	6·2	AB	90·0
299, 462	29·0	Williton	Somerset...	17,269	—	—	17	·17	8·1	5·9	AB	76·0
240, 495	29·0	†Cardigan	Cardigan...	16,281	—	3	13	·19	11·2	5·6	—	91·0
152, 453	31·0	Erpingham	Norfolk ...	18,772	—	2	17	·30	13·0	5·3	—	80·0
108, 491	21·0	Alnwick	Northumb.	21,897	—	—	22	·22	49·0	3·8	—	75·0
241, 496	20·0	†Aberayron	Cardigan...	11,595	—	—	12	·18	17·3	3·8	—	94·0
73, 110, 491	11·0	Belford	Northumb.	5,143	—	—	5	·13	55·0	2·2	B	63·0

Group VII.—Amongst rural places connected with shipping and fishing, Blything, in Suffolk, is the most pauperized, having 12·1 per cent. of paupers, and Belford, in Northumberland, is the least so, with 2·2 per cent. In comparing these two places, we find fewer persons to the acre, and proportionately higher rateable value per head at Belford. There are also fewer old people, especially old men. These things may go some way towards accounting for its superiority over the Suffolk union in pauperism. Belford shares in the extraordinary crowding exhibited by other Northumberland unions—no less than 55 per cent. of the people living two or more persons to a room. It is, however, evident that this cannot be looked upon as any proof of poverty. Throughout this group a good deal of out relief is given; the proportion is just the same at Belford as at Blything, and both are below the average for the group. Belford has the advantage in the figures, which results from apparently giving no medical relief.*

* Where no "medical relief only" is given by the union, it may be that the parish doctor always gives food or wine as well—or that the work is done by some dispensary or other medical charity—or, finally, there may be medical clubs.

GROUP VII.—Rural and mostly Rural. Shipping.
Comparison of Unions having Maximum and Minimum percentage of Pauperism with each other and with the mean of the group (or with other selected Unions if required).

Unions.	Rateable Value per head.	Cost of Relief.										No. of old persons to 10,000 population.		Percentage of population relieved at each age in 12 months, 1891-2.						Total.							
		Per head of population per annum.					Relieved in 12 months.							In-door.			Out-door.					Medical only.					
		£ s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	All char- ges.	£ s.	d.	s.	d.	M.	F.	—16	16-65	65—	M.	F.	—16	16-65	65—	M.	F.	—16	16-65	65—
Maximum	4 18	1	3	2	5	6	2	2	11	1 2	1 4	12 4	3 9	7 6	3 6	23 8	30 8	2 6	1 5	10 1	20 0	11 4	6 5	46 3	54 7		
Mean....	5 7	0	11	3	8	7	2	4	18	7	7	6 5	2 3	5 0	2 5	20 6	35 3	8	6	1 4	2 0	6 5	3 8	28 5	39 6		
Minimum	10 3	0	8	1	2	4	7	10	7	1	2	5 3	4 4	1 9	1 0	4 0	9 0	—	—	—	—	2 0	1 2	9 3	13 4		

MEMORANDA :

GROUP VIII.—*Rural and mostly Rural. Residential and Pleasure resorts.*

See also pages	% Paup. in old age (12 mos. county).	Union.	County.	Popula- tion.	Proportions.			Persons per acre.	% of Crowding.	% of Pauperism, 12 months.	Administration.	% Out-Relief to In and Out.
					Urban.	Semi-U.	Rural.					
75, 270, 437	40·0	Cuckfield	Sussex.....	24,411	—	4	20	·39	3·2	9·6	—	62·0
277, 442	25·0	Wokingham ...	Berks	17,347	—	—	17	·41	5·9	7·4	—	57·0
162, 449	37·0	Epping	Essex	26,137	—	6	20	·54	7·9	7·0	—	76·0
270, 437	34·0	East Grinstead.	Sussex.....	19,893	—	—	20	·32	5·1	6·8	—	62·0
272, 437	28·0	Horsham	Sussex.....	24,885	—	—	25	·35	2·4	6·7	B	62·0
155, 455	40·0	Docking	Norfolk ...	17,255	—	—	17	·20	15·4	6·7	—	78·0
278, 442	33·0	Easthampstead	Berks	13,704	—	—	14	·51	5·4	6·5	—	52·0
309, 461	26·0	Stratton	Cornwall...	7,122	—	—	7	·13	5·8	6·0	A	30·0
264, 435	26·0	East Ashford...	Kent	13,941	—	3	11	·26	5·5	5·8	B	66·5
244, 498	27·0	Bala.....	Merioneth..	6,115	—	—	6	·06	9·1	5·8	—	83·0
245, 497	22·0	Rhayader	Radnor ...	6,421	—	—	6	·06	4·3	4·7	—	80·0
75, 307, 461	20·0	St. Columb Mjr.	Cornwall...	15,384	—	—	15	·20	7·2	4·4	—	82·0

In Group VIII.—residential places and pleasure resorts of a rural character—there is nowhere very much, nor anywhere very little, pauperism, the range being from 9·6 per cent. at Cuckfield, in Sussex, to 4·4 per cent. at St. Columb Major, in Cornwall. The latter union gives the larger proportion in out-door relief, and for the whole group it seems that less pauperism is coincident with more out as compared with in-door relief. Except at Docking, in Norfolk, there is very little crowding in this group, but, such as it is, there is more of it where there is least pauperism. The test of rateable value also fails us. For the first time we find greater rateable value coinciding with more persons per acre at Cuckfield (where pauperism is highest) than at St. Columb (where pauperism is lowest). Finally, the number of old persons is far higher at St. Columb. We have thus, in this instance, absolutely no apparent explanation of the better state of things at St. Columb, except, so far as it goes, that there is very little medical relief counted.

GROUP VIII.—*Rural and mostly Rural. Residential and Pleasure resorts.*
Comparison of Unions having Maximum and Minimum percentage of Pauperism with each other and with the mean of the group (or with other selected Unions if required).

Unions.	Rateable Value per head.	Cost of Relief.										No. of old persons to 10,000 population.		Percentage of population relieved at each age in 12 months, 1891-2.													
		Per head of population per annum.				Per head relieved in 12 months.								In-door.			Out-door.			Medical only.			Total.				
		All charges.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.				£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.			
		In.	Out.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Maximum	7 11	1	8	2	9	7	9	4	11	287	298	7	12	132	30	51	25	209	306	35	30	59	50	93	67	400	386
Mean	6 1	1	3	2	10	7	0	5	3	321	347	7	9	87	29	43	21	178	201	14	11	19	17	64	41	284	337
Minimum	5 10	0	7	2	9	5	5	6	2	356	469	7	4	31	11	40	14	135	222	1	1	—	—	48	19	166	233

MEMORANDA :

GROUP IX.—*Half Rural. Agriculture and Town.*

See also pages	% Paup. in old age (12 mos. count)	Union.	County.	Popula- tion.	Proportions.			Persons per acre.	% of Crowding.	% of Pauperism. 12 months.	Administration.	% Out Relief to In and Out.
					Urban.	Semi-U.	Rural.					
77, 299, 463	60.0	Shepton Mallet	Somerset...	15,559	—	6	10	31	13.0	13.2	AB	75.5
300, 463	30.0	Wells	Somerset...	23,856	—	8	16	36	8.4	12.8	—	72.0
168, 443	42.0	Bp.'s Stortford	Hertford...	21,517	—	6	15	39	8.2	11.9	—	60.0
171, 448	39.0	Biggleswade ...	Bedford...	26,807	—	9	18	46	13.2	11.2	AB	77.0
293, 440	37.0	Alton	Hants	15,146	—	4	11	25	6.4	10.5	A	63.5
306, 459	37.0	Honiton	Devon	20,522	—	7	14	25	6.4	10.2	AB	92.5
191, 446	38.0	Potterspury ...	Northamp...	12,754	2	4	7	53	8.1	8.6	AB	82.5
232, 466	34.0	Ross	Hereford...	15,708	—	5	11	27	8.9	8.5	—	74.5
302, 460	39.0	Barnstaple	Devon	41,368	—	21	20	29	5.0	8.4	—	87.0
277, 442	32.0	Cookham	Berks	20,468	—	9	11	68	7.0	8.3	A	54.0
169, 444	42.0	Wycombe	Buckingham...	44,391	5	11	28	54	8.7	8.3	B	78.0
284, 456	47.0	Marlborough ...	Wilts	8,506	3	—	5	19	15.4	8.3	B	70.0
209, 471	28.0	Upt'n-on-S'v'rn	Worcester...	23,466	—	8	15	44	6.0	8.2	—	72.5
278, 441	29.0	Abingdon	Berks	19,612	—	7	13	35	13.7	8.0	—	44.0
167, 444	44.0	Berkhamstead ...	Hertford...	15,854	—	5	11	61	8.0	7.8	—	70.0
296, 457	38.0	Blandford	Dorset	13,375	—	4	9	22	9.4	7.7	B	83.0
166, 443	46.0	Hertford	Hertford...	17,176	1	6	10	48	8.5	7.3	—	65.0
276, 432	26.0	Dorking	Surrey	17,223	—	11	6	42	4.1	7.3	—	57.5
303, 459	33.0	St. Thomas	Devon	52,853	—	22	31	40	8.0	7.1	B	88.0
233, 466	25.0	Leominster	Hereford...	13,796	—	5	8	22	6.6	6.9	AB	89.0
232, 466	30.0	Hereford (in- cluding Dore)	Hereford...	41,874	13	7	22	28	5.4	6.6	—	70.0
283, 446	32.0	Banbury	Oxford	29,496	4	9	16	38	12.0	6.5	—	78.5
159, 451	28.0	Sudbury	Suffolk	29,612	—	9	21	37	12.7	6.5	—	61.0
209, 471	27.0	Evesham	Worcester...	16,069	—	6	10	34	14.6	6.4	—	59.5
168, 443	35.0	Hitchin	Hertford...	27,581	—	10	18	41	13.0	6.1	—	67.0
287, 456	38.0	Devizes	Wilts	19,744	2	5	13	31	11.8	6.1	B	72.0
150, 448	27.0	Chesterton	Cambridge...	30,990	—	8	23	38	12.0	6.0	—	78.0
167, 443	40.0	Ware	Hertford...	19,623	—	10	10	54	8.3	5.9	—	76.0
284, 457	35.0	Alderbury	Wilts	28,427	13	5	10	48	6.4	5.8	—	61.0
217, 472	22.0	Rugby	Warwick...	27,486	—	11	16	33	10.2	5.6	—	78.0
307, 461	26.0	Launceston ...	Cornwall...	15,874	1	3	12	15	7.5	5.6	AB	83.5
116, 489	20.0	Richmond	N. Riding...	12,634	—	4	9	16	17.1	5.4	—	73.0
119, 487	32.0	Driffield	E. Riding...	18,843	—	6	13	17	9.0	5.2	—	84.5
277, 441	22.0	Newbury	Berks	21,677	—	7	15	48	6.3	5.0	—	47.0
120, 486	22.0	Beverley	E. Riding...	24,007	—	13	11	30	7.4	4.8	AB	77.0
132, 492	23.0	Carlisle	Cumberl'd...	55,185	11	31	13	80	26.9	4.6	—	72.5
205, 466	24.0	Tewkesbury ...	Gloucester...	12,896	—	5	8	32	12.4	4.6	—	60.0
242, 496	22.0	Brecknock	Brecknock...	15,924	—	4	12	08	5.8	4.5	—	73.0
308, 461	20.0	Bodmin	Cornwall...	18,194	—	6	12	21	7.2	4.4	—	84.5
122, 485	23.0	Thorne	W. Riding...	14,897	—	4	11	21	5.8	4.3	B	80.5
122, 483	19.0	Ripon	W. Riding...	16,058	—	7	9	22	7.9	4.2	—	71.0
234, 468	16.0	Oswestry	Salop	27,423	—	8	19	33	14.1	4.0	BC	42.0
202, 476	19.0	East Retford ...	Nottingham...	23,679	—	7	17	24	6.3	3.8	B	76.0
170, 444	26.0	Aylesbury	Buckingham...	25,586	—	9	17	35	9.4	3.6	BC	72.5
128, 486	19.0	Selby	W. Riding...	15,285	—	6	9	27	10.4	3.6	—	63.5
126, 483	18.0	Great Ouseburn	W. Riding...	12,064	—	3	9	20	5.8	3.6	C	55.0
275, 432	19.0	Guildford	Surrey	51,676	5	33	14	76	3.9	3.5	B	51.0
176, 476	23.0	Caistor (includ- ing Grimsby)	Lincoln ...	78,726	33	26	20	47	5.1	3.5	B	82.0
118, 487	23.0	Malton	N. Riding...	21,662	3	4	15	19	9.0	3.5	—	72.5
307, 461	17.0	St. Germans ...	Cornwall...	17,834	—	7	11	41	15.7	3.4	—	82.0
117, 488	16.0	Northallerton...	N. Riding...	11,272	—	4	7	17	8.5	3.4	—	66.5
132, 492	13.0	Penrith	Cumberl'd...	22,576	—	9	14	12	10.1	3.1	—	73.0
77, 191, 477	23.0	Shardlow	Derby	51,995	—	24	28	71	5.6	2.4	—	78.5

Group IX. comprises half-rural unions, where the rural part is agricultural, and the urban part represents large county towns. There are fifty-three of such unions scattered in all parts of the country. Of these, the most pauperized is Shepton Mallet, in Somerset, and next to it, its near neighbour, Wells. In each of these places there is about 13 per cent. of pauperism. At the bottom of the list is Shardlow, in Derbyshire, with only 2·4 per cent. In this instance, rateable value is highest where pauperism is greatest. On the other hand, so far as that can be counted as proof of poverty, there is more crowding, and there are many more old persons at Shepton Mallet than at Shardlow. The proportion of out relief is rather the highest, in this case, where pauperism is least; nor can it be said, if we look down the whole list, that policy of administration in this respect has any influence on the total rate of pauperism.

GROUP IX.—*Half Rural. Agriculture and Town.*

Comparison of Unions having Maximum and Minimum percentage of Pauperism with each other and with the mean of the group (or with other selected Unions if required).

Unions.	Rateable Value per head.	Cost of Relief.										No. of old persons to 10,000 population.		Percentage of population relieved at each age in 12 months, 1891-2.										
		Per head of popula- tion per annum.						Per head in 12 months.																
		In.		Out.		All char- ges.		Per head		F.		M.		In-door.			Out-door.			Medical only.			Total.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	£	s.	-16	16-65	65—	-16	16-65	65—	-16	16-65	65—	-16	16-65	65—	M.	F.	
		£ s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	£ s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Maximum	7 6	1 4	4 2	9 0	3 8	4 8	335	427	1 1	1 0	11 6	3 5	6 2	4 5	35 0	63 0	2 9	3 2	3 6	2 1	10 2	8 7	50 2	68 6
Mean	6 0	0 11	2 7	6 1	5 0	5 0	310	365	6	7	6 8	2 5	3 8	2 0	17 4	27 4	1 1	1 0	1 6	1 6	5 5	3 7	25 8	31 5
Minimum	6 0	0 5	1 6	3 4	7 1	223	268	3	3	4 0	1 5	1 6	5 15 2	24 6	—	—	—	—	4	4	1 9	8	19 6	26 5

MEMORANDA:

GROUP X.—*Half Rural. Mining.*

See also pages	% Paup. in old age (12 mos. county)	Union.	County.	Popula- tion	Proportions.			Persons per acre.	% of Crowding.	% of Pauperism. 12 months.	Administration.	% Out relief to In and Out.
					Urban	Semi-U.	Rural.					
79, 209, 471	32-0	†Droitwich	Worcester	18,242	—	5	13	34	14-0	8-9	BC	65-0
299, 404	46-0	Clutton	Somerset...	24,904	—	14	11	52	11-4	8-8	—	81-0
239, 498	40-0	Carnarvon	Carnarvon	40,712	—	13	28	45	12-1	7-4	A	91-5
286, 456	32-0	Melksham	Wilts	18,565	—	12	7	1	6-7	6-9	—	66-5
238, 497	33-0	St. Asaph ...	Denbigh ...	28,954	—	12	17	29	12-9	6-9	—	85-0
203, 465	32-0	†Westbury-on- Severn.....	Gloucester	23,671	—	16	8	57	12-5	6-2	BC	60-0
239, 498	33-0	Bangor and Beaumaris ...	Carnarvon	38,032	—	17	21	42	13-0	6-2	—	92-5
199, 469	33-0	†Tamworth	Stafford ...	21,804	7	6	9	48	15-9	5-5	AB	81-0
198, 469	25-0	Cheadle	Stafford ...	24,164	—	6	18	44	10-6	4-7	—	76-0
198, 469	28-0	Lichfield.....	Stafford ...	40,130	3	14	23	52	14-1	4-6	AB	77-5
239, 498	24-0	Conway	Carnarvon	24,568	—	9	16	49	12-3	4-6	—	79-5
115, 488	25-0	Guisborough ...	N. Riding	39,986	—	23	17	48	10-1	4-6	—	81-0
121, 485	33-0	Rotherham.....	W. Riding	91,584	19	57	15	2	18-6	4-5	—	67-5
242, 496	39-0	†Crickhowell ...	Brecknock	19,515	—	8	12	36	16-4	4-3	B	69-0
248, 494	40-0	Bridgend and Cowbridge ...	Glamorgan	51,453	1	27	23	47	8-6	4-2	B	86-5
251, 493	27-0	Abergavenny ...	Monmouth.	26,064	—	18	8	43	14-5	4-2	—	73-0
200, 470	27-0	†Cannock	Stafford ...	40,547	—	23	18	59	17-4	3-7	—	57-0
236, 467	16-0	Bridgenorth ...	Salop	14,927	—	5	10	20	16-7	3-5	—	37-0
128, 485	25-0	Doncaster	W. Riding	63,481	26	21	16	56	6-2	3-3	—	78-0
123, 125, 485	18-0	Wortley (includ- ing Penistone)	W. Riding	58,797	—	32	27	63	20-3	3-2	A	66-0
235, 467	19-0	Ludlow	Salop	17,656	5	1	12	20	14-9	3-2	BC	36-5
196, 474	25-0	Ashby-de-la- Zouch	Leicester...	36,368	—	21	15	67	14-0	3-0	—	68-0
127, 485	20-0	Hemsworth ...	W. Riding	14,631	—	4	11	42	22-7	2-9	B	67-0
108, 491	19-0	†Morpeth	Northumb.	42,551	6	27	10	44	57-3	2-2	B	76-5
125, 486	15-0	†Tadcaster	W. Riding	25,977	—	12	14	36	17-4	1-9	AB	56-0
79, 110, 491	8-0	†Castle Ward ...	Northumb.	24,316	—	13	11	27	42-2	1-2	—	59-0

Group X. consists of populous places, half rural, half mining, which include a considerable urban element. In this group Droitwich is the most pauperized union, with nearly 9 per cent. of pauperism, and Castle Ward, Northumberland, the least so, with only 1-2 per cent. Between these places, which have a similar number of persons to the acre, there is hardly any difference in rateable value, both being high and very much above the average of the group. As to the degree of crowding, the peculiarity of Northumberland shows itself as usual, and it must be said that 42 per cent. of crowding is less than is found in most Northumberland districts; indeed, Morpeth in this very group has 57 per cent. Droitwich has many more old people. As to policy of administration, as indicated by the proportion of out relief given, there is not very much to choose between the two unions; neither of them gives it very freely. It is to be noted that Castle Ward returns no medical relief. Taking the whole of this group, some connection is shown between a low proportion of out relief and less pauperism generally, but it is not very clearly marked.

GROUP X.—Half Rural. Mining.
Comparison of Unions having Maximum and Minimum percentage of Pauperism with each other and with the mean of the group or with other selected Unions if required

Unions.	Rateable Value per head.	Cost of Relief.				No. of old persons to 10,000 population.		Percentage of population relieved at each age in 12 months, 1891-2.														
		Per head of population per annum.			Per head relieved in 12 months.			In-door.			Out-door.			Medical only.			Total.					
		In.	Out.	All charges.				M.	F.	65—	16-65	M.	F.	—16	16-65	65—	—16	16-65	65—			
					s.	d.	s.													d.	£	s.
		£	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	£	s.	—16	16-65	65—	—16	16-65	65—	—16	16-65	65—	M.	F.	M.	F.
Maximum	7 8	1 3 2	3 7 2	4 1	375	7	5	7 4	2 4	5 2	2 6	20 1	34 1	2 0	2 9	5 4	3 2	7 9	6 0	32 9	39 7	
Mean	4 17	0 9 2	3 4 9	5 6	236	5	6	6 4	2 2	3 3	1 6	16 1	29 9	2	3	8	1 1	4 0	2 5	23 3	33 2	
Minimum	7 3	0 6 0	9 3 0	12 5	202	2	2	2 0	1 7	1 1	3	3 5	11 4	—	—	—	—	1 3	5	5 5	13 1	

MEMORANDA :

GROUP XI.—*Half Rural. Manufacture.*

See also pages	% Paup. in old age (12 mos. count).	Union.	County.	Popula- tion.	Proportions.			Persons per acre.	% of Crowding.	% of Pauperism. 12 months.	Administration.	% Out Relief to In and Out
					Urban.	Semi-U.	Rural.					
81, 157, 451	47-0	Risbridge	Suffolk ...	17,307	—	4	13	32	13-7	11-7	—	69-5
298, 463	33-0	Frome	Somerset...	22,850	—	12	11	43	6-9	10-6	AB	68-5
208, 470	60-0	†Kidderminster	Worcester...	41,134	23	3	15	1	11-6	9-5	—	53-5
211, 473	36-0	Alcester	Warwick...	19,978	—	6	14	36	14-8	9-3	B	71-0
165, 450	38-0	Chelmsford	Essex	34,182	—	11	23	40	6-3	9-0	—	64-5
208, 471	38-0	Bromsgrove ...	Worcester...	33,311	—	21	12	66	19-4	8-3	AB	75-0
151, 449	41-0	†Wisbech	Cambridge	32,219	—	9	23	29	8-6	8-2	—	80-5
167, 444	49-0	†St. Albans	Hertford...	26,872	5	8	14	65	7-9	8-1	—	70-0
298, 462	34-0	Wellington	Somerset...	18,410	—	7	11	30	5-8	8-0	—	80-5
293, 441	35-0	†Basingstoke ...	Hants	20,621	—	8	13	27	6-2	7-7	C	56-0
162, 451	31-0	Halstead	Essex	16,869	—	7	10	43	6-5	7-5	—	59-0
237, 497	42-0	Holywell	Flint	42,565	—	14	29	58	16-2	7-4	—	87-0
163, 451	30-0	Braintree	Essex	28,481	—	9	19	42	8-3	7-4	B	68-5
167, 444	36-0	HemelHemps'd ..	Hertford...	15,116	—	10	5	59	6-9	7-0	—	63-5
133, 492	22-0	Cockermouth ...	Cumberl'd	71,676	—	55	17	42	19-7	6-8	AB	71-0
300, 463	34-0	†Yeovil	Somerset...	27,902	—	13	15	50	6-8	6-5	AB	82-5
176, 475	29-0	Louth	Lincoln ...	31,407	—	10	21	20	8-1	6-5	—	85-5
266, 434	38-0	Malling	Kent	28,188	—	7	21	60	6-6	6-2	A	55-0
206, 465	28-0	Stroud	Gloucester.	42,215	—	24	18	97	11-9	6-0	C	76-5
195, 473	37-0	Hinckley	Leicester...	20,699	—	12	9	73	7-8	5-7	—	73-0
284, 456	35-0	Calne	Wilts	8,509	—	3	5	29	9-0	5-6	—	67-0
175, 475	34-0	†Lincoln	Lincoln ...	67,269	30	14	23	42	6-6	5-5	B	82-5
193, 447	32-0	Peterborough...	Northamp.	45,352	1	25	19	44	7-4	5-4	—	89-5
196, 474	32-0	†Loughborough	Leicester...	30,931	—	18	13	68	5-6	5-2	B	66-0
175, 475	23-0	Grantham	Lincoln ...	32,925	6	10	17	31	9-5	4-9	AB	79-5
202, 477	22-0	Newark	Nottinghm.	30,588	—	15	16	32	7-1	4-8	—	77-0
177, 476	25-0	Gainsborough	Lincoln ...	33,183	—	14	19	30	8-4	4-8	—	77-0
187, 478	23-0	†Macclesfield ...	Chester ...	60,324	28	17	15	70	10-0	4-6	A	60-5
172, 448	27-0	LeightonBuz'rd ..	Bedford ...	18,593	—	9	10	48	8-7	4-6	—	63-0
188, 478	32-0	Nantwich	Chester ...	63,098	36	8	19	62	7-0	4-5	B	83-5
197, 468	25-0	Stafford	Stafford ...	30,590	15	7	9	54	6-2	4-5	B	52-0
298, 462	21-0	†Taunton	Somerset...	36,779	17	1	19	50	5-0	4-5	AB	70-0
285, 455	31-0	Highworth and Swindon	Wilts	47,310	—	36	11	87	7-8	4-4	AB	66-5
197, 469	23-0	Leek	Stafford ...	33,405	—	23	10	47	8-5	4-4	BC	68-5
211, 472	25-0	Atherstone	Warwick...	15,441	—	5	10	53	17-6	4-3	B	43-5
198, 468	21-0	Stone	Stafford ...	31,752	—	15	17	46	8-0	4-3	B	68-5
246, 495	36-0	†Llanely	Carmarthn.	52,382	—	34	18	86	10-5	4-2	B	92-0
214, 472	33-0	†Nuneaton	Warwick...	17,426	—	6	11	80	13-1	4-0	—	79-0
200, 469	23-0	†Burton-on- Trent	Stafford ...	83,533	22	40	21	96	7-3	3-9	—	54-0
131, 493	16-0	†Kendal	W'tmorel'd	44,779	1	13	31	23	8-9	3-8	AB	53-5
188, 478	25-0	Northwich	Chester ...	50,278	12	13	25	80	15-1	3-6	—	83-5
141, 481	16-0	Clitheroe	Lancaster..	23,208	—	11	12	19	7-2	3-6	—	61-0
164, 450	30-0	Orsett	Essex	27,310	12	3	12	66	8-8	3-5	AB	61-5
171, 448	25-0	Bedford	Bedford ...	51,452	18	10	23	53	5-2	3-5	A	68-5
169, 445	27-0	NewportPagnell	Buckingh.	25,613	—	12	14	34	8-2	3-4	AB	76-0
126, 482	15-0	Skipton	W. Riding	38,944	—	16	23	24	16-1	3-3	—	74-5
190, 477	19-0	Belper	Derby	61,045	—	44	17	94	12-5	3-1	A	64-0
188, 478	17-0	Congleton	Chester ...	37,657	—	17	21	67	9-7	2-8	—	58-0
193, 447	21-0	†Wellingboro' ...	Northamp.	43,653	—	25	19	76	9-1	2-6	AB	71-0
141, 481	19-0	Chorley	Lancaster	55,058	—	37	18	1	10-7	2-5	—	59-5
124, 483	13-0	†Todmorden ...	W. Riding	37,585	—	26	12	1	13-9	2-4	AB	59-5
81, 124, 483	11-0	Saddleworth ...	W. Riding	22,462	—	10	12	1	15-0	2-1	—	50-0

Group XI.—These are manufacturing unions of which a considerable portion is rural. They are to be found in all parts of the country. The most pauperised specimen is Risbridge, in Suffolk, with 11·7 per cent. of paupers; and the least pauperised is Saddleworth, in Yorkshire, with only 2·1 per cent. As in the other groups we have studied, there seems no sufficient reason in any of the tests we have applied, for this great difference. Risbridge has a higher rateable value, fewer people per acre, and less overcrowding. It gives a rather larger proportion of out relief, but is not excessive in this. It is only as to the numbers of old people that it is worse off than Saddleworth. And if we study the whole series of places, no connection is shown between the degree of pauperism and the other facts stated, except that on the whole the northern counties stand out favourably.

GROUP XI.—Half Rural. Manufacture.

Comparison of Unions having Maximum and Minimum percentage of Pauperism with each other and with the mean of the Group (or with other selected Unions if required).

Union.	Rateable Value per head.	Cost of Relief.						No. of old persons to 10,000 population.		Percentage of population relieved at each age in 12 months, 1891-2.													
		Per head of popula- tion per annum.																					
		All char- ges.		Per head relieved in 12 months.																			
		In.	Out.	s.	d.	s.	d.			£	s.												
Maximum	£ s. 3 16	d. 1 3	s. 2 10	d. 6 7	2 17	£ s. 346	372	·8	·9	10·4	3·5	5·2	3·3	25·7	44·1	4·0	3·9	4·1	5·6	10·0	8·1	40·2	53·2
Mean.....	5 4	0 11	2 3	5 2	5 1	256	294	·6	·7	8·2	3·1	3·6	1·8	16·8	27·2	·6	·6	1·2	1·3	4·8	3·1	26·2	31·6
Minimum	3 7	0 6	0 6	2 6	6 1	199	234	·3	·4	5·0	·4	1·9	·7	5·0	9·4	·1	·2	·5	·8	2·3	1·3	10·5	10·6

MEMORANDA:

GROUP XII.—*Half Rural. Shipping.*

See also pages	% Paup. in old age (12 mos. count).	Union.	County.	Popula- tion.	Proportions.			Persons per acre.	% of Crowding.	% of Pauperism, 12 months.	Administration.	% Out Relief to In and Out.
					Urban.	Semi-U.	Rural.					
83, 158, 452	35.0	Plomesgate.....	Suffolk ...	20,650	—	5	16	29	10.4	9.4	B	79.0
288, 439	38.0	Fareham.....	Hants	19,066	—	9	10	51	4.8	8.5	B	72.0
289, 439	51.0	Lymington	Hants	13,876	—	5	9	42	7.2	8.3	—	85.5
301, 460	33.0	Bideford	Devon	20,196	—	13	7	30	5.6	8.3	—	79.0
297, 458	38.0	Bridport	Dorset	14,038	4	3	7	42	9.7	7.9	AB	79.0
288, 438	36.0	Havant	Hants	9,861	—	6	4	69	2.8	7.6	—	60.0
300, 463	41.0	†Bridgwater.....	Somerset...	33,273	—	13	20	36	6.9	7.4	—	81.5
240, 499	32.0	†Holyhead	Anglesey ...	19,538	—	10	10	33	11.9	6.7	—	89.5
158, 453	26.0	Mutford and Lothlingland..	Suffolk ...	35,023	19	5	11	1	3.2	6.1	A	73.0
306, 459	29.0	Totnes.....	Devon	40,432	—	25	15	42	12.4	5.8	—	82.0
297, 458	29.0	†Poole	Dorset	25,831	8	11	7	1	6.9	5.6	AB	81.0
308, 462	27.0	Falmouth	Cornwall...	24,451	15	—	9	97	7.7	5.6	AB	79.0
247, 495	32.0	Carmarthen ...	Carmarthen.	34,137	—	10	24	21	19.0	5.6	—	90.5
250, 494	33.0	†Newport	Monmouth	96,796	42	28	27	1	9.7	5.5	—	66.0
114, 488	27.0	Whitby	N. Riding	24,402	7	7	10	30	16.5	5.0	—	69.5
248, 494	37.0	Neath	Glamorgan	56,673	—	32	25	53	13.6	4.8	—	85.5
301, 464	36.0	Keynsham	Somerset...	29,885	—	18	12	89	10.0	4.6	AB	79.0
109, 491	19.0	†Berwick-on- Tweed	Northumb.	19,745	—	13	7	38	53.7	4.6	—	59.0
241, 496	22.0	Aberystwith ...	Cardigan...	21,102	—	7	14	16	11.0	4.3	—	84.5
165, 450	27.0	Tendring.....	Essex	37,403	6	7	24	44	11.6	4.2	B	72.0
126, 486	25.0	Goole	W. Riding	24,393	—	15	9	56	10.0	3.6	—	65.0
245, 495	21.0	Pembroke	Pembroke	31,283	—	21	10	51	17.8	3.4	B	82.0
134, 482	18.0	†Ulverston	Lancaster	43,821	—	23	21	31	4.6	3.4	BC	64.0
186, 478	22.0	†Runcorn	Chester ...	42,517	22	3	17	90	16.0	3.2	—	78.0
249, 494	22.0	†Gower	Glamorgan	11,107	—	4	7	27	7.8	2.8	—	77.0
309, 462	15.0	†Penzance	Cornwall ...	48,276	12	13	23	74	9.5	2.0	A	85.5
83, 135, 482	10.0	†Lancaster	Lancaster	52,024	31	9	12	82	6.7	1.9	AB	47.0

Group XII. consists of unions in which shipping or fishing prevails, but which are also, to a considerable extent, rural. Amongst these Plomesgate, in Suffolk, is at the head of the list, with 9.4 per cent. of pauperism, while Lancaster has only 1.9 per cent. In this instance every advantage appears on the side of Lancaster. Rateable value per head is higher, although the population is denser. There are very many fewer old people, and there is much less crowding. Moreover, the administration, though accepting out relief in principle, does, in practice, exercise much moderation in granting it, as is evidenced by the proportion of out relief given.

Such is the result of comparing the extremes; but it must be admitted, that it is not possible to trace any such relation between the various columns for the whole series in this group, any more than in the others we have studied.

GROUP XII.—Half Rural. Shipping.
Comparison of Unions having Maximum and Minimum percentage of Pauperism with each other and with the mean of the Group (or with other selected Unions if required).

Unions.	Rateable Value per head.	Cost of Relief.						No. of old persons to 10,000 population.		Percentage of population relieved at each age in 12 months, 1891-2.																
		Per head of Popula- tion per annum.								Per head relieved in 12 months.	In-door.			Out-door.			Medical only.			Total.						
		In.	Out.	All char- ges.	Per head																					
					s.	d.	s.	d.	£ s.	M.	F.	-16	16-65	65—	-16	16-65	65—	-16	16-65	65—						
Maximum	4 19	0 10	3 3	6 5	3 8	£ s.	392	433	7	7	4 8	1 8	M. F.	8 1	4 2	26 8	34 0	6	6	8	9	M. F.	9 4	5 5	32 4	36 7
Mean.....	4 17	0 9	2 6	5 1	5 3		249	325	7	7	6 0	2 2		3 4	1 8	16 9	28 0	4	4	1 6	1 5		4 5	2 9	24 5	31 7
Minimum	5 17	0 7	0 6	2 3	5 17		208	244	6	8	5 8	2 0		1 0	5	4 8	7 4	2	1	5	4		1 8	1 4	11 1	9 8

MEMORANDA:

GROUP XIII.—*Half Rural. Residential.*

See also pages	% Paup. in old age (12 mos. ending)	Union.	County.	Popula- tion.	Proportions.			Persons per acre.	% of Crowding.	% of Pauperism 12 months.	Administration.	% Out Relief to In and Out.
					Urban.	Semi-U.	Rural.					
85, 273, 438	34.0	Westhampnett	Sussex.....	21,632	—	7	15	31	2.7	12.6	—	72.0
204, 465	31.0	Cirencester	Gloucester	20,398	—	8	12	24	14.0	8.8	B	69.0
280, 442	49.0	Staines	Middlesex	26,892	—	17	10	1	7.9	8.7	—	55.0
291, 440	29.0	Winchester (in- cluding Hursley)	Hants	33,638	12	8	14	42	5.9	7.6	BC	61.5
293, 440	31.0	Hartley Wintn'y	Hants	24,521	—	8	16	43	6.0	7.5	AB	64.0
282, 445	32.0	Henley	Oxford	22,532	—	9	14	37	7.1	7.3	—	77.5
295-6, 458	34.0	Dorchester (in- cluding Cerne)	Dorset	24,484	2	6	16	21	11.2	7.1	B	80.0
161, 453	25.0	Wangford	Suffolk	15,301	—	8	7	43	8.2	7.0	—	57.0
268, 436	31.0	Rye	Sussex	11,590	—	5	7	30	4.0	7.0	BC	58.0
162, 450	34.0	Billericay	Essex	20,555	5	5	11	41	4.9	6.9	—	64.0
164, 450	32.0	Romford	Essex	50,013	—	35	15	1	9.2	6.2	—	60.5
169, 444	27.0	Eton	Buckingham	29,126	—	12	17	68	7.8	6.1	—	55.0
270-1, 437	30.0	Lewes (includ- ing Chailey, West Firle, and Newhaven)	Sussex.....	33,549	4	11	18	39	3.9	5.9	A	66.5
158, 452	23.0	Woodbridge ...	Suffolk	23,719	—	6	18	30	12.9	5.9	B	77.5
274, 423	22.0	Godstone	Sussex	18,913	—	7	12	43	6.0	5.7	—	62.0
297, 463	33.0	Axbridge	Somerset	43,189	—	16	27	44	5.4	5.6	—	87.5
275, 432	38.0	Epsom	Surrey	50,124	—	37	13	1	4.0	5.5	—	49.5
165, 450	34.0	Rochford	Essex	30,271	—	14	16	48	8.6	5.4	—	73.0
216, 472	21.0	Warwick	Warwick	54,369	23	15	16	80	7.1	5.2	—	71.0
262, 434	31.0	Maidstone	Kent	48,052	—	34	14	1	4.2	5.0	—	33.0
122, 483	19.0	Knaresborough	W. Riding	27,158	—	19	8	66	6.4	5.0	B	77.5
275, 432	31.0	Chertsey	Surrey	32,772	—	23	10	78	5.8	4.9	—	53.0
267, 434	23.0	Sevenoaks	Kent	29,997	—	9	21	45	6.0	4.9	BC	42.5
262, 435	23.0	Blean	Kent	20,166	2	12	6	70	4.0	4.6	—	42.5
186-7, 478	30.0	Chester (includ- ing Hawarden and Tarvin) ...	Chester ...	82,712	37	10	36	63	14.6	4.3	AB	53.0
275, 432	29.0	Farnham	Surrey	49,846	15	12	23	1	5.7	4.2	—	45.0
266, 435	17.0	Milton	Kent	24,968	—	14	11	80	4.6	4.2	—	15.0
265, 433	21.0	Strood	Kent	35,750	—	27	9	97	7.9	3.9	—	50.0
268, 435	21.0	West Ashford ...	Kent	18,932	—	11	8	45	3.2	3.9	AB	52.0
121, 487	25.0	Bridlington ...	E. Riding	16,897	—	9	8	25	6.2	3.8	B	86.5
195, 474	19.0	Melton Mowbr'y	Leicester	21,590	—	6	15	22	8.9	3.6	C	50.0
195, 473	25.0	Blaby	Leicester	35,387	—	11	24	1	7.5	3.5	—	87.0
263, 436	22.0	Eastry	Kent	29,032	1	14	14	63	4.5	3.4	B	44.5
191, 446	28.0	Hardingstone ...	Northamp.	10,603	—	3	8	32	14.8	3.4	B	79.0
263, 435	17.0	Faversham	Kent	25,770	—	13	13	58	5.0	3.3	—	24.0
186, 478	15.0	Altrincham	Chester ...	65,892	12	35	19	87	6.1	3.2	AB	65.0
122, 483	13.0	Wetherby	W. Riding	14,984	—	4	11	23	8.0	3.2	—	70.5
215, 472	14.0	Solihull	Warwick	29,822	—	17	13	61	6.5	2.9	—	57.5
140, 479	12.0	Ormskirk	Lancaster	99,207	6	62	31	1	8.2	2.7	—	58.5
237, 467	12.0	Atcham	Salop	48,346	24	3	22	37	14.6	2.4	D	6.5
274, 433	15.0	Reigate	Surrey	36,580	—	23	14	73	4.7	2.3	C	56.0
85, 188, 479	17.0	Wirral	Chester ...	39,623	2	23	15	87	15.3	2.1	A	65.0

Group XIII. consists of residential unions which include a considerable rural element. Of these, Westhampnett, in Sussex, is the worst, with 12.6 per cent. of pauperism, and Wirral, in Cheshire, the best, with 2.1 per cent. It is only in the number of the old that the Sussex union

GROUP XIV.—*Mostly Urban or Semi-Urban. Mining.*

See also pages	Paup. in old age (12 mos. county).	Union.	County.	Popula- tion.	Proportions.			Persons per acre.	% of Crowding.	% of Pauperism, 12 months.	Administration.	% Out Relief to In and Out.
					Urban	Semi-U.	Rural.					
7, 117, 488	46-0	Middlesbrough	N. Riding	121,214	75	44	2	5	26.5	6.1	—	58.0
134, 492	28-0	Whitehaven ...	Cumberl'd.	57,963	14	32	12	64	18.4	6.1	—	67.0
248, 494	30-0	Cardiff	Glamorgan	173,796	129	33	12	2	7.9	5.4	B	61.0
201, 476	52-0	†Mansfield	Notting'm	55,295	—	45	10	96	8.9	5.1	—	69.0
137, 479	35-0	Wigan	Lancaster	166,762	55	100	12	3	30.2	4.9	AB	82.5
249, 494	39-0	†Swansea	Glamorgan	114,326	55	42	17	4	14.6	4.8	—	75.0
250, 493	38-0	†Pontypool	Monmouth	39,771	—	33	7	77	18.3	4.8	AB	78.0
247, 494	32-0	†Merthyr Tydfil	Glamorgan	117,205	—	99	18	2	18.8	4.4	—	79.5
199, 469	26-0	Newcastle- under-Lyme .	Stafford ...	37,535	18	13	6	1	13.4	4.3	—	47.0
125, 485	41-0	†Pontefract	W. Riding	56,611	14	34	9	1	20.0	4.3	—	70.5
308, 462	23-0	Redruth	Cornwall...	49,243	—	39	10	1	19.0	4.3	B	81.0
112, 490	28-0	†South Shields...	Durham ...	141,508	129	9	3	9	55.1	4.2	B	63.0
114, 489	24-0	Hartlepool	Durham ...	66,638	56	6	5	3	36.0	4.2	BC	44.0
189, 477	30-0	Chesterfield ...	Derby	108,888	13	72	24	1	16.4	4.1	—	77.5
296, 458	26-0	Weymouth	Dorset	32,629	11	16	6	94	6.9	4.1	BC	77.0
114, 490	25-0	†Gateshead	Durham ...	131,249	85	42	4	5	55.9	4.0	—	64.0
111, 489	26-0	†Auckland	Durham ...	88,998	8	65	16	1	43.0	3.9	A	78.0
11, 113, 489	25-0	Stockton (in- clud. Sedgefield)	Durham ...	81,254	50	14	17	99	25.4	3.9	—	62.0
249, 494	31-0	Pontypridd	Glamorgan	146,812	—	144	3	2	14.6	3.8	—	87.0
238, 497	26-0	Wrexham	Denbigh ...	61,795	—	52	10	90	23.0	3.7	B	70.0
137, 480	22-0	†Leigh	Lancaster	70,768	—	66	5	3	18.2	3.6	AB	64.5
113, 490	25-0	Easington	Durham ...	45,826	—	39	7	1	54.5	3.6	—	69.0
113, 490	23-0	Sunderland ...	Durham ...	158,793	141	17	1	14	45.5	3.3	—	48.0
109, 490	19-0	Tynemouth ...	Northumb.	133,188	31	97	5	3	55.4	3.1	A	58.0
114, 490	25-0	Durham	Durham ...	69,592	3	59	8	1	41.5	3.0	—	72.0
202, 476	25-0	Basford	Notting'm	154,380	—	137	17	2	10.7	2.7	—	73.0
113, 489	19-0	†Lanchester	Durham ...	65,434	—	52	13	98	44.9	2.7	—	71.0
112, 490	18-0	Chester-le-Str't	Durham ...	50,594	—	41	10	1	56.7	2.4	—	70.0
112, 490	19-0	†Houghton-le- Spring	Durham ...	37,921	—	37	1	2	45.7	2.3	—	67.0
7, 129, 485	29-0	Barnsley	W. Riding	95,649	35	56	5	3	24.6	2.0	—	65.0

Group XIV. is the first of those from which the rural element is practically absent. It consists of populous mining districts. Amongst these pauperism is nowhere very rife; but, nevertheless, the worst specimen is three times as much pauperised as the best, and both are situated in Yorkshire; the comparison lying between Middlesbrough, with 6 per cent., and Barnsley, with 2 per cent. There are very few old people in any of these unions, but Middlesbrough has quite unusually few—only 108 old men and 116 old women, as against 400 or 500 of each in old-fashioned country unions. The average number in the whole group is no more than 151 and 175, and this absence of old people, no doubt, has its effect in reducing the rate of pauperism. Middlesbrough is rather more densely populated than Barnsley, but otherwise there is little difference observable between them. Both have about 25 per cent. of crowding, rateable value is not very different, and the

GROUP XV.—*Mostly Urban or Semi-Urban. Manufacture.*

See also pages	% Paup. in old age (12 mos. count).	Union.	County.	Popula- tion.	Proportions.			Persons per acre.	% of Crowding.	% of Pauperism, 12 months.	Administration.	% Out Relief to In and Out.
					Urban.	Semi-U.	Rural.					
89, 198, 470	49.0	Wolverham'ton	Stafford ...	154,864	106	34	15	3	18.8	9.2	—	65.5
237, 468	29.0	†Wellington	Salop	24,078	—	20	4	.67	25.4	7.7	—	57.0
197, 470	35.0	Walsall	Stafford ...	100,112	22	74	4	5	18.4	7.6	AB	74.5
136, 479	37.0	†Prescot	Lancaster	140,927	22	108	11	3	18.6	7.6	C	68.0
280, 443	33.0	Brentford ...	Middlesex	132,985	82	50	1	6	9.3	7.0	—	72.5
207, 470	30.0	Stourbridge ...	Worcester	82,824	20	62	1	5	26.8	6.5	—	61.0
126, 484	20.0	Halifax	W. Riding	185,282	51	127	7	3	28.8	5.1	AB	71.0
267, 433	29.0	†Dartford	Kent	68,702	—	61	8	1	6.9	5.1	—	64.0
158, 452	20.0	†Ipswich	Suffolk ...	57,081	42	14	1	7	4.4	5.0	—	44.0
162, 450	33.0	†Colchester	Essex	34,559	12	21	2	3	5.8	5.0	AB	60.0
112, 489	23.0	Darlington ...	Durham ...	49,512	36	3	11	.75	23.7	4.7	B	69.0
121, 486	29.0	Sculcoats	E. Riding	135,742	103	28	5	4	12.7	4.6	—	72.5
170, 448	33.0	†Luton	Bedford ...	44,856	5	33	7	1	5.6	4.6	—	67.0
215, 472	31.0	Foleshill	Warwick...	19,968	—	16	4	.99	18.3	4.5	AB	75.5
130, 484	24.0	†Leeds	W. Riding	223,154	178	43	2	.16	22.7	4.1	BC	62.0
140, 479	25.0	†Warrington.....	Lancaster	84,922	55	21	9	2	13.4	4.1	—	51.0
264, 435	29.0	†Sheppey	Kent	18,607	—	17	2	.83	8.0	4.0	—	45.0
187, 478	19.0	Stockport	Chester ...	135,286	91	41	3	5	11.8	3.8	—	45.0
166, 444	26.0	Watford	Hertford ...	38,914	—	33	6	1	4.0	3.8	—	65.5
128, 484	30.0	Wakefield	W. Riding	99,704	23	67	10	2	31.9	3.7	BC	79.0
140, 481	25.0	†Burnley	Lancaster	165,279	47	100	18	2	17.7	3.5	B	69.0
236, 467	11.0	Madeley	Salop	23,114	—	19	4	.91	25.9	3.5	D	22.0
139, 481	19.0	Oldham	Lancaster	201,153	140	59	2	12	16.9	3.4	—	39.0
191, 446	27.0	†Northampton...	Northmp.	79,317	61	14	4	4	7.0	3.4	AB	71.0
137, 480	21.0	Bolton	Lancaster	226,799	115	106	6	5	16.6	3.3	—	53.5
139, 480	18.0	Ashton - under Lyne	Lancaster	165,076	70	92	3	4	13.5	3.2	C	48.0
141, 481	20.0	†Blackburn ...	Lancaster	204,903	110	88	7	4	12.9	3.2	—	41.0
123, 484	28.0	Hunslet	W. Riding	70,920	58	9	4	6	30.9	3.1	—	73.0
123, 483	26.0	Keighley	W. Riding	69,239	36	19	14	2	27.9	3.0	—	55.0
124, 484	24.0	Dewsbury	W. Riding	162,596	87	75	1	6	43.1	2.8	AB	76.5
127, 483	14.0	†Huddersfield ...	W. Riding	168,399	58	98	12	2	30.8	2.5	—	56.0
189-90, 478	24.0	Hayfield (in- cluding Glossop)	Derby	39,670	—	31	8	1	10.1	2.3	—	61.0
139, 481	14.0	Haslingden ...	Lancaster	103,408	39	63	1	4	19.5	2.1	—	58.0
129, 483	12.0	Wharfedale.....	W. Riding	51,256	—	43	8	.72	13.0	2.1	—	81.0
89, 135, 481	13.0	Preston	Lancaster	143,541	99	28	16	2	7.9	1.9	—	29.0

Group XV. consists of populous manufacturing places, with a very small rural element. Of these, Wolverhampton is the most, and Preston the least, pauperized, the difference being as 9.2 is to 1.9 per cent. Preston has a higher rateable value and rather fewer people to the acre, with very much less crowding than Wolverhampton, and may certainly be put down as generally better off. It has very much reduced its out relief, which now bears a small proportion to the whole. It is, however, to be noted that Wharfedale, in the West Riding, which has very nearly as little pauperism, gives no less than 81 per cent. outside the house, being the highest proportion in the group.

GROUP XVI.—*Mostly Urban or Semi-Urban. Residential.*

See also pages	% Paup. in old age (12 mos. count)	Union.	County.	Popula- tion.	Proportions.			Persons per acre.	% of Crowding.	% of Pauperism, 12 months.	Administration.	% Out Relief to In and Out.
					Urban.	Semi-U.	Rural.					
91, 140, 479	28.0	†West Derby ...	Lancaster	444,403	344	94	6	12	9.7	8.1	C	33.0
301, 464	36.0	Bedminster.....	Somerset...	77,574	54	11	13	1	9.4	7.4	—	78.0
272, 438	29.0	East Preston ...	Sussex.....	32,394	—	25	7	.93	2.7	7.2	—	69.0
264, 434	28.0	Tonbridge ...	Kent	58,360	—	47	11	1	3.7	6.7	—	47.5
270, 437	30.0	Uckfield	Sussex.....	21,877	—	2	20	.29	4.2	6.7	—	71.0
290, 430	30.0	South Stoneham ...	Hants	51,123	—	48	3	2	3.8	6.4	—	61.0
206, 466	29.0	†Cheltenham ...	Gloucester	54,786	—	50	4	2	5.7	6.4	—	64.0
115, 487	32.0	Scarborough ...	N. Riding	46,049	34	11	1	.52	6.5	6.0	—	75.0
280, 442	27.0	Uxbridge.....	Middlesex	30,272	3	22	5	1	9.6	5.9	—	58.0
204, 464	21.0	†Barton Regis ...	Gloucester	193,094	148	42	3	7	10.5	5.7	B	63.5
304, 459	24.0	Newton Abbott	Devon	79,496	30	12	37	.68	8.6	5.5	—	84.5
207, 465	32.0	Gloucester	Gloucester	50,907	40	2	9	2	7.4	5.4	—	72.5
119, 486	21.0	†York	E. Riding	81,515	55	16	10	.99	11.0	5.3	—	44.5
274, 433	21.0	Croydon	Surrey.....	151,787	123	24	5	5	5.2	5.1	—	43.5
282, 445	19.0	Headington ...	Oxford.....	34,607	14	16	5	1	6.1	5.0	—	65.5
262, 436	32.0	†Dover	Kent	40,466	22	12	6	1	5.5	4.9	AB	48.0
276, 433	27.0	Kingston.....	Surrey.....	103,119	—	102	1	4	5.0	4.6	AB	70.0
266, 435	24.0	Isle of Thanet...	Kent	57,850	16	38	4	2	4.7	4.5	—	42.0
289, 439	23.0	Isle of Wight ...	Hants	78,672	9	53	17	.84	3.0	4.3	—	73.0
280, 443	21.0	Hendon	Middlesex	96,667	61	29	7	3	20.1	3.9	—	58.0
268, 436	17.0	Hastings.....	Sussex.....	63,466	56	6	1	5	7.2	3.8	AB	71.0
269, 436	19.0	Eastbourne ...	Sussex.....	41,226	—	34	7	1	6.4	3.5	—	67.0
277, 442	20.0	†Windsor	Berks	35,662	—	32	4	2	7.3	3.4	—	42.5
301, 464	18.0	†Bath	Somerset	75,196	47	19	9	2	9.9	3.4	—	50.0
207, 471	20.0	King's Norton...	Worcester	127,422	102	24	1	4	7.0	3.3	AB	56.5
271, 437	17.0	Steyning.....	Sussex.....	61,757	43	9	10	2	3.8	3.2	B	66.0
265, 433	25.0	Bromley	Kent	69,253	—	59	10	1	5.1	3.2	C	39.0
281, 443	16.0	Barnet.....	Middlesex	46,072	3	37	6	2	7.6	3.0	—	45.0
212, 471	19.0	†Aston	Warwick...	258,905	249	—	10	8	15.8	2.9	—	41.5
268, 436	19.0	Elham	Kent	40,928	—	34	7	.94	4.4	2.8	—	45.0
281, 443	16.0	Edmonton	Middlesex	241,187	157	78	6	5	8.4	2.7	BC	33.0
289, 439	12.0	Christchurch ...	Hants	54,217	—	53	1	2	3.3	2.7	—	52.0
129, 485	15.0	Ecclesall and Bierlow	W. Riding	137,905	127	6	5	6	12.6	2.4	B	45.5
141, 481	10.0	Fylde	Lancaster	56,317	—	48	8	.95	3.8	2.2	AB	65.0
91, 276, 433	13.0	†Richmond	Surrey. ...	41,548	23	18	1	8	6.7	2.0	D	22.5

Group XVI. represents urban or suburban places of residence not particularly connected with trade. Of these the most populous and the most pauperized is West Derby (Liverpool), where there is 8 per cent., and the least pauperized is Richmond, in Surrey, where there is only 2 per cent. In numbers per acre, in rateable value and in cases of crowding, West Derby shows every sign of poverty as compared with Richmond, but has fewer old people to take care of. Both these districts have reformed administration; in the one out-door relief is only 33, and in the other 22 per cent.; and if we compare Fylde, in Lancashire, with Richmond, we find an equally satisfactory result as to pauperism generally, with an altogether different policy of administration. On the

whole, in this group, out relief does not prevail to any great extent, but it is not easy to trace any connection between a smaller proportion of out relief and a lower rate of pauperism on the whole.

GROUP XVI.—*Mostly Urban or Semi-Urban. Residential.*
Comparison of Unions having Maximum and Minimum percentage of Pauperism with each other and with the mean of the group (or with other selected Unions if required).

Unions.	Rateable Value per head.		Cost of Relief.						No. of old persons to 10,000 population.		Percentage of population relieved at each age in 12 months, 1891-2.																			
			Per head of population per annum.																											
			All charges.		Per head relieved in 12 months.																									
	In.	Out.	s.	d.	s.	d.	£	s.	M. F.	—16	16-65	65—	—16	16-65	65—	—16	16-64	65—	Total.											
	£	s.	d.	s.	d.	£	s.	M.	F.	—16	16-65	65—	—16	16-65	65—	—16	16-64	65—	Total.											
Maximum	4	15	1	4	0	8	5	0	4	2	120	176	1.4	2.1	15.0	10.8	2.5	.8	5.0	15.9	2.1	2.1	4.2	3.4	6.0	5.0	24.2	30.1	M.	F.
Mean.....	5	2	1	0	1	2	4	6	5	2	184	266	.8	.9	9.8	4.5	3.0	1.2	10.9	16.9	.8	.8	1.6	1.5	4.6	2.9	22.3	22.9		
Minimum	7	10	1	10	0	6	5	7	13	16	186	322	.9	.8	10.2	6.2	.8	.3	4.8	6.2	.2	.1	—	.3	1.9	1.2	15.0	12.7		

MEMORANDA :

INDIVIDUAL COMPARISONS.

GROUP XVII.—*Provincial Urban. Manufacture and Trade.*

See also pages	% Paup. in old age (12 mos. count).	Union.	County.	Popula- tion.	Proportions.			Persons per acre.	% of Crowding.	% of Pauperism, 12 months.	Administration.	% Out Relief to In and Out.
					Urban.	Semi-U.	Rural.					
93, 136, 479	48.0	†Liverpool	Lancaster	156,981	157	—	—	62	28.8	15.3	C	21.0
205, 464	54.0	†Bristol.....	Gloucester	55,549	56	—	—	71	18.8	12.7	AB	54.5
138, 480	64.0	†Manchester ...	Lancaster	145,100	145	—	—	88	23.4	12.2	C	7.0
161, 451	31.0	Bury St. Edmd.	Suffolk ...	16,630	—	17	—	6	8.4	8.2	AB	69.0
187, 479	22.0	†Birkenhead ...	Chester ...	130,591	120	11	—	14	9.9	8.1	—	56.0
154, 454	30.0	†Norwich	Norfolk ...	100,970	101	—	—	13	8.1	7.3	BC	66.0
157, 455	31.0	†King's Lynn ...	Norfolk ...	19,053	13	6	—	3	8.2	7.3	AB	71.5
200, 470	55.0	†Dudley	Stafford ...	142,705	75	68	—	8	34.5	6.9	—	74.0
196, 474	41.0	Leicester.....	Leicester...	142,069	142	—	—	44	4.3	6.7	B	50.0
210, 471	38.0	Worcester	Worcester	43,966	14	30	—	5	11.0	6.5	—	64.5
197, 469	32.0	†Stoke-on-Trent.	Stafford ...	121,459	69	52	—	9	12.2	6.4	—	41.5
201, 476	34.0	Nottingham ...	Nottingh'm	177,078	164	13	—	29	6.1	6.1	B	59.0
121, 485	44.0	†Sheffield	W. Riding	204,677	195	10	—	19	22.9	6.1	B	46.0
119, 486	34.0	†Kingston-on-H.	E. Riding	77,947	78	—	—	70	13.4	6.0	—	56.5
200, 470	34.0	West Bromwich	Stafford ...	142,584	105	37	—	7	20.4	5.7	—	57.5
214, 471	39.0	†Birmingham ...	Warwick...	245,503	245	—	—	82	30.1	5.4	C	14.0
138, 480	27.0	†Chorlton	Lancaster	299,865	266	34	—	26	10.4	5.4	A	37.5
205, 433	23.0	Gravesend and Milton.....	Kent	23,876	24	—	—	19	6.5	5.3	—	29.0
138, 480	22.0	†Salford	Lancaster	204,522	204	—	—	34	14.1	5.2	—	28.5
137, 480	22.0	†Bury	Lancaster	137,405	41	96	—	4	19.2	5.2	AB	63.0
199, 469	33.0	Wolstanton and Burslem	Stafford ...	83,652	33	51	—	6	11.7	5.1	B	74.0
251, 493	42.0	†Bedwellty	Monmouth	64,866	—	65	—	2	21.5	4.6	—	77.5
141, 482	22.0	Barrow-in-Fur.	Lancaster	51,712	—	52	—	5	15.0	4.2	B	64.0
189, 477	34.0	†Derby	Derby	95,077	93	2	—	25	4.7	4.1	—	62.0
136, 479	22.0	†Toxteth Park ...	Lancaster	128,387	128	—	—	36	12.9	4.0	AB	40.0
129, 484	18.0	†Bradford	W. Riding	202,975	203	—	—	28	30.4	3.9	—	51.0
217, 472	24.0	†Coventry.....	Warwick...	53,004	29	24	—	11	13.3	3.9	B	43.0
136, 481	20.0	Rochdale.....	Lancaster	123,853	50	72	—	4	20.1	3.5	—	55.5
109, 490	17.0	†Newcastle - on - Tyne	Northumb.	196,817	158	39	—	28	46.2	3.3	—	58.0
123, 484	25.0	Holbeck	W. Riding	25,572	21	5	—	10	38.1	3.2	B	59.0
128, 484	22.0	Bramley	W. Riding	67,398	46	21	—	9	23.0	2.5	—	70.0
139, 480	9.0	†Prestwich	Lancaster	149,537	125	24	—	13	8.8	1.9	AB	40.5
138, 480	10.0	Bart'n'-n-Irwell	Lancaster	93,470	—	93	—	4	10.1	1.7	BC	42.5
93, 127, 484	19.0	North Bierley	W. Riding	138,906	16	123	—	4	31.6	1.7	—	74.0

Group XVII. consists of provincial urban unions devoted to manufacture or trade. Of these, the most pauperized is Liverpool, with no less than 15 per cent., and the least pauperized is North Bierley, in Yorkshire, with only 1.7 per cent. But no fair comparison can be made between areas so different in character. The Liverpool and Manchester unions may be compared with each other and with Bristol. Each contain the older portions of large cities. North Bierley may be compared with Rochdale or Bury, Worcester or even King's Lynn perhaps. These particular comparisons need more information than I possess, but I hope they may be made by others.

It is to be noted that Liverpool, with its high rate of pauperism, has

much restricted out relief—which constitutes a much larger proportion of the little relief that is given in North Bierley.

GROUP XVII.—*Provincial Urban. Manufacture and Trade.*

Comparison of Unions having Maximum and Minimum percentage of Pauperism with each other and with the mean of the Group (or with other selected Unions if required).

Unions.	Rateable Value per head.	Cost of Relief.					No. of old persons to 10,000 population.		Percentage of population relieved at each age in 12 months, 1891-2.													
		Per head of popula- tion per annum.																				
		In.	All char- ges.			Per head relieved in 12 months.																
			Ont.	s. d.	s. d.																	
Maximum	£ 12 2	4 1 1	1 10 6	3 9	£ s. d.	143 191	6·2	10·1	39·9	23·6	M. F.	M. F.	3·4	4·4	4·9	6·3	12·2	15·2	50·4	47·2		
Mean	4 12	1 3 1	1 4 11	4 7		148 202	1·3	1·9	16·2	8·9	3·5	1·5	10·8	19·8	·7	·9	2·7	3·0	5·5	4·3	29·7	31·7
Minimum	3 10	0 5 1	2 2 11	5 15		184 219	·2	·2	3·8	1·4	2·4	·9	12·0	20·1	·2	·1	·5	·5	2·8	1·2	16·3	22·0

MEMORANDA :

GROUP XVIII.—*Provincial Urban. Residential.*

See also pages	% Paup. in old age (19 mos. count)	Union.	County.	Popula- tion.	Proportions.			Persons per acre.	% of Crowding.	% of Pauperism, 12 months.	Administration.	% Out Relief to In and Out.
					Urban	Semi-U.	Rural.					
95. 273, 438	39.0	†Chichester	Sussex.....	7,887	2	6	—	4	4.3	8.9	D	51.0
302, 459	26.0	Exeter.....	Devon	37,568	32	6	—	20	12.4	8.8	—	62.0
290, 439	53.0	†Southampton...	Hants	55,463	55	—	—	42	6.7	7.9	—	57.5
274, 437	33.0	Brighton.....	Sussex.....	102,716	103	—	—	63	7.8	7.7	AB	42.0
288, 438	33.0	†Portsea Island	Hants	159,278	159	—	—	34	3.6	7.2	B	51.0
153, 453	31.0	Gt. Yarmouth	Norfolk ...	48,734	37	12	—	14	4.3	6.4	—	45.0
163, 449	27.0	West Ham	Essex	365,134	350	15	—	20	12.5	5.6	—	59.5
303, 459	27.0	†Plymouth	Devon	84,253	84	—	—	54	37.3	5.1	—	66.5
264, 435	23.0	†Canterbury.....	Kent	18,121	16	2	—	6	4.0	4.8	—	41.0
305, 460	25.0	Stoke Damerel	Devon	54,803	55	—	—	31	36.0	4.8	—	70.0
151, 448	20.0	†Cambridge	Cambridge ..	36,983	34	3	—	12	3.4	4.6	—	70.0
304, 459	26.0	E. Stonehouse	Devon	15,401	15	—	—	81	44.6	4.4	—	70.0
288, 438	28.0	Alverstoke	Hants	25,454	—	25	—	7	3.5	4.4	—	44.5
278, 442	16.0	Reading	Berks	60,054	28	32	—	10	3.6	4.3	C	23.5
281, 445	22.0	†Oxford.....	Oxford ...	21,813	17	5	—	14	6.6	3.9	—	17.5
95. 267, 434	23.0	Medway	Kent	75,308	9	66	—	6	6.3	3.7	—	42.0

Group XVIII. consists of provincial urban places not specifically connected with trade (though many of them are ports). Amongst these there is a smaller range of pauperization than usual. The highest rate is 8.9 per cent., at Chichester; the lowest, 3.7 per cent., at Medway. It is as difficult in this group as elsewhere to connect in any consecutive fashion the facts stated. The poverty as evidenced by crowding seems to be excessive at Plymouth, East Stonehouse and Stoke Damerel (practically parts of Plymouth), but neither the rate of old age pauperism nor the general rate is high although these places give a large proportion of out relief, far larger, for instance, than is given at Southampton, which is much more pauperized.

Chichester claims to exercise the practical denial of out relief, but the figures hardly bear out this claim. It, however, gives a smaller proportion than Cambridge, which has only half the amount of pauperism. Oxford and Reading are instances in which abstention from out relief is accompanied by a general low rate of pauperism.

GROUP XVIII.—Provincial Urban. Residential
Comparison of Unions having Maximum and Minimum percentage of Pauperism with each other and with the mean of the group (or with other selected Unions if required).

Unions.	Rateable Value per head.	Cost of Relief.					No. of old persons to 10,000 population.		Percentage of population relieved at each age in 12 months, 1891-2.																		
		Per head of population per annum.							Per head relieved in 12 months.		In-door.				Out-door.				Medical only.				Total.				
		In.		Out.		All char- ges.					-16		16-65		65—		-16		16-65		65—						
		£ s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
		Maximum	4	14	2	9	2	10	5	7	273	406	2.2	1.5	17.2	5.9	6.8	27	16.8	27.6	.6	.5		5.9	6.2	9.6	4.7
Mean	4	2	1	6	1	8	5	9	188	267	1.2	1.4	12.8	7.5	4.0	1.8	10.6	23.2	.9	.8	1.6	1.5	6.1	4.0	25.0	32.2	
Minimum	3	8	1	10	1	4	5	8	7	12	209	232	1.0	.9	10.0	5.6	3.0	1.1	6.8	22.0	.1	.1	.5	.4	2.1	17.3	28.0

MEMORANDA:

GROUP XIX.—*London. Manufacture and Trade.*

See also pages	% Paup. in old age (12 mos. county).	Union.	County.	Popula- tion.	Proportions.			Persons per acre.	% of Crowding.	% of Pauperism, 12 months.	Administration.	% Out Relief to In and Out.
					Urban.	Semi-U.	Rural.					
97, 430	63·0	Bethnal Green...	London ...	129,132	129	—	—	171	49½	15·3	—	15·0
431	66·0	St. George's-in- the-East	London ...	45,795	46	—	—	188	59½	15·1	D	3·0
431	53·0	St. Olave's	London ...	136,660	137	—	—	91	44	10·8	AB	30·0
431	84·0	St. Saviour's ...	London ...	203,275	203	—	—	181	36½	10·3	—	12·5
430	70·0	Holborn	London ...	141,920	142	—	—	175	56½	10·0	—	18·0
430	49·0	Shoreditch	London ...	124,009	124	—	—	191	50½	9·3	C	12·0
431	55·0	Stepney	London ...	57,376	57	—	—	123	41	8·7	D	6·5
430	42·0	Whitechapel ...	London ...	74,462	74	—	—	196	55½	8·3	D	5·0
429	64·0	Westminster ...	London ...	37,312	37	—	—	173	40	8·0	—	7·0
97, 431	40·0	Poplar	London ...	166,748	167	—	—	71	30½	7·5	AB	25·5

Group XIX. comprises London unions specially devoted to manufacture and trade. The general rate of pauperism in these varies from 15 per cent. at Bethnal Green to 7½ per cent. at Poplar. The proportion of out relief given is not great in any of these unions. It is, however, nearly at its greatest in Poplar; and St. George's-in-the-East, where the proportion is least, comes next to Bethnal Green in total pauperism.

To make a full and adequate comparison between these unions, their character, their poverty, their administration and their pauperism, if it were within my power, would be beyond the scope of this book.

It may well be that it is this difficulty, of which I am particularly conscious as regards London, that causes the comparisons we have attempted, to give such vague results. But the problem is one which becomes more complicated and difficult to deal with in great cities, and is thus most difficult of all in London.

GROUP XIX.—London. Manufacture and Trade.

Comparison of Unions having Maximum and Minimum percentage of Pauperism with each other and with the mean of the group (or with other selected Unions if required.)

Unions.	Rateable Value per head.	Cost of Relief.					No. of old persons to 10,000 population.		Percentage of population relieved at each age in 12 months, 1891-2.														
		Per head of population per annum.							In-door.		Out-door.		Medical only.			Total.							
		Per person relieved in 12 months.																					
		All charges.					M.	F.	—16	16-65	65—	—16	16-65	65—	M.	F.							
		In.	Out.	s.	d.	£											s.						
Maximum	£ 3 7 4	s. 4 6 0	d. 9 10 9	5	4	148	220	2.1	4.3	55.5	28.0	M. 1.6 F. 4.5	M. 7.9 F. 8.6	73.0	57.0								
Mean	5 18 4	5 0 10	13 0 6	14		153	202	2.8	4.6	49.0	33.2	3.6	1.8	7.8	21.8	1.1	1.6	3.9	5.4	7.5	8.0	60.4	
Minimum	4 3 3	3 1 1	10 3 7	3		165	195	2.7	4.3	25.4	18.0	2.6	1.0	7.9	23.6	.4	.7	1.8	3.1	5.7	6.0	35.1	44.7

MEMORANDA:

GROUP XX.—*London. Residential.*

See also pages	% Paup. in old age (12 mos. count).	Union.	County.	Popula- tion.	Proportions.			Persons per acre.	% of Crowding.	% of Pauperism, 12 months.	Administration.	% Out Relief to In and Out.
					Urban.	Semi-U.	Rural.					
99, 430	71.0	Strand.....	London ...	28,440	28	—	—	68	38	13.8	—	9.5
430	40.0	St. Giles and St. George ...	London ...	39,782	40	—	—	159	47	10.2	C	12.6
429	46.0	Chelsea	London ...	96,253	96	—	—	121	32	9.6	C	12.0
431	49.0	Mill End Old Town	London ...	107,592	108	—	—	159	35	9.0	C	14.0
432	22.0	Lewisham	London ...	94,335	63	31	—	9	7	8.5	B	33.0
431	31.0	Camberwell ...	London ...	234,762	228	7	—	53	18½	8.2	B	28.0
429	50.0	St. George, Hanover Sq.	London ...	134,138	134	—	—	69	29½	8.0	—	12.0
432	38.0	Greenwich	London ...	165,413	165	—	—	48	19½	8.0	A	29.0
429	37.0	St. Pancras.....	London ...	234,379	234	—	—	88	42½	7.6	C	14.0
430	34.0	Hackney	London ...	229,542	230	—	—	58	19	7.0	AB	29.5
429	31.0	St. Marylebone	London ...	142,404	142	—	—	95	41½	6.8	C	8.5
430	27.0	Islington.....	London ...	319,143	319	—	—	103	32	6.6	AB	32.0
431	32.0	Lambeth.....	London ...	275,203	275	—	—	70	27	6.4	C	32.0
432	36.0	Woolwich	London ...	107,324	93	14	—	17	20½	5.5	AB	36.0
429	18.0	Kensington.....	London ...	166,308	166	—	—	76	26½	4.9	C	8.0
429	17.0	Fulham	London ...	188,878	189	—	—	47	25½	4.3	C	15.0
431	25.0	Wandsworth and Clapham	London ...	307,500	289	18	—	27	17½	4.1	—	26.0
429	12.0	Paddington.....	London ...	117,846	118	—	—	94	27½	2.8	C	16.0
99, 429	16.0	Hampstead.....	London ...	68,416	68	—	—	30	16½	1.9	—	12.0

Group XX. completes London, being the unions which are more particularly residential in character. Of these the Strand has the most pauperism, and Hampstead the least. It is evident that between these two no comparison can be made; Chelsea might, perhaps, be compared with Islington, or Camberwell with Fulham.

GROUP XX.—London. Residential.

Comparison of Unions having Maximum and Minimum percentage of Pauperism with each other and with the mean of the Group (or with other selected Unions if required).

Unions.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in 12 months, 1891-2.																						
	Rateable Value per head.	Cost of Relief.				No. of old persons to 10,000 population.		In-door.			Out-door.			Medical only.		Total.							
		Per head of population per annum.				Per head relieved in 12 months.		M.	F.	—16	16-65	65—	M.	F.	—16		16-65	65—					
		In.	Out.	All charges	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.																
Maximum	£. s. 32 7	s. d. 13 2	s. d. 1 5	s. d. 44 1	£. s. 15 17	268	286	6-2	7-1	65-7	57-0	M. 4-3	F. 1-6	3-0	14-3	M. 1-4	F. 1-4	11-3	10-1	70-6	72-7		
Mean ...	7 6	3 0	0 10	2 7	18	159	253	2-3	2-7	22-6	13-4	3-5	1-4	6-9	13-4	7	8	1-9	2-0	6-5	4-9	31-4	28-8
Minimum	10 0	2 0	0 3	6 5	17 7	150	260	1-0	4	12-7	10-0	7	5	4-7	5-4	1	1	—	—	1-8	10	17-4	15-4

MEMORANDA:

III.

GENERAL RESULTS.

It must be admitted that the results attained are chiefly negative. We find in every group very wide differences in the extent of pauperism, and very little to account for these differences.

In twenty groups chosen as containing unions under similar conditions in regard to industrial character and density of population, the range in rate of pauperism between highest and lowest, is as follows:—

			average.				average.
Group	I.	12·7 % to 1·3 %	5·4 %	Group	XI.	11·7 % to 2·1 %	5·5 %
„	II.	14·6 „ 1·7 „	7·6 „	„	XII.	9·4 „ 1·9 „	5·4 „
„	III.	15·3 „ 1·5 „	6·5 „	„	XIII.	12·6 „ 2·1 „	5·2 „
„	IV.	12·3 „ 3·1 „	6·7 „	„	XIV.	6·1 „ 2·0 „	4·0 „
„	V.	8·4 „ 2·4 „	4·8 „	„	XV.	9·2 „ 1·9 „	4·3 „
„	VI.	9·5 „ 2·3 „	5·8 „	„	XVI.	8·1 „ 2·0 „	4·5 „
„	VII.	12·1 „ 2·2 „	6·9 „	„	XVII.	15·3 „ 1·7 „	5·7 „
„	VIII.	9·6 „ 4·4 „	6·4 „	„	XVIII.	8·9 „ 3·7 „	5·8 „
„	IX.	13·2 „ 2·4 „	6·3 „	„	XIX.	15·3 „ 7·5 „	10·3 „
„	X.	8·9 „ 1·2 „	4·6 „	„	XX.	13·8 „ 1·9 „	7·0 „

That there should be differences between group and group is natural enough, but this is not the essential feature in the above table; for the difference between the mean rate for each group is not so very great, being reduced by the fact that usually a low maximum rate of pauperism is to be found where there is a high minimum, and a high maximum where there is a low minimum. The variation between the groups lies rather in the extent of the difference between maximum and minimum within the group—from Group III., where the range is 15·3 per cent. to 1·5 per cent., to Group XIV., where it is only 6·1 per cent. to 2 per cent. (I take no account of Groups VIII. and XIX.,

where the number of unions involved is too small to provide a fair comparison.)

The fact that industrial and other conditions which are found coincident with *high* rates of pauperism are equally compatible with very *low* rates, so that the highest and lowest rates are present in the same groups, may perhaps have some bearing on our inquiry. It is at least worth noting. But the essential and remarkable feature of these figures is the extraordinary difference that exists, without, as it seems, any sufficient reason, in the extent of pauperism under apparently similar conditions.

It is possible that difference in administration from lax to strict is the explanation, but in that case the proportion of relief given out of doors appears to be no test of strictness or laxity. To show this we may take the following comparative specimens:—

Fylde . . .	gives 65 % out of doors, and has 2·2 % of pauperism	}
Richmond (Surrey) . .	22½ " " 2·0 "	}
Wharfedale . .	81 " " 2·1 "	}
Haslingden . .	58 " " 2·1 "	}
Preston . .	29 " " 1·9 "	}
Wirral . .	65 " " 2·1 "	}
Reigate . .	56 " " 2·3 "	}
Atcham . .	6½ " " 2·4 "	}
Penzance . .	85½ " " 2·0 "	}
Lancaster . .	47 " " 1·9 "	}
West Ward . .	78 " " 2·3 "	}
Church Stretton . .	34 " " 2·9 "	}
Tregaron . .	81 " " 2·9 "	}
Cleobury Mortimer . .	31 " " 2·4 "	}
Rothbury . .	77 " " 2·0 "	}
Garstang . .	75 " " 1·5 "	}
Lunesdale . .	56 " " 1·8 "	}
Brixworth . .	26 " " 1·3 "	}
Bradfield . .	18 " " 1·7 "	}

All these unions have a remarkably low rate of pauperism, yet the proportion given as out relief varies from 85½ per cent. at Penzance to 6½ per cent. at Atcham.

It is the same if we take unions having twice as much pauperism. Thus:—

Medway . . .	gives 42 %	out of doors,	and has 37 %	of pauperism	)
Oxford . . .	17½	"	"	3·9	")
Stoke Damerel . . .	70	"	"	4·8	")
Canterbury . . .	41	"	"	4·8	")
Steyning . . .	66	"	"	3·2	")
Bromley . . .	39	"	"	3·2	")
Blaby . . .	87	"	"	3·5	")
Bridlington . . .	86½	"	"	3·8	")
Strood . . .	50	"	"	3·9	")
Milton . . .	15	"	"	4·2	")
Llanelly . . .	92	"	"	4·2	")
Atherstone . . .	43½	"	"	4·3	")
Doncaster . . .	78	"	"	3·3	")
Bridgnorth . . .	37	"	"	3·5	")
Newcastle-in-Emlyn . . .	93	"	"	4·5	")
Forden . . .	47	"	"	4·4	")
Spilsby . . .	71	"	"	3·7	")
Wallingford . . .	27	"	"	3·6	")

Even amongst the unions where the rate of pauperism is high, we find some in which comparatively little out relief is given, and the following comparisons may be made:—

Barnstaple . . .	gives 87 %	out of doors,	and has 8·4 %	of pauperism	)
Cookham . . .	54	"	"	8·3	")
Whitchurch (Hants) . . .	44	"	"	8·5	")
Alcester . . .	71	"	"	9·3	")
Kidderminster . . .	53½	"	"	9·5	")
Wimborne . . .	83	"	"	9·4	")
Dunmow . . .	60	"	"	9·6	")
Honiton . . .	92½	"	"	10·2	")
Alton . . .	63½	"	"	10·5	")
Pewsey . . .	79	"	"	12·5	")
Stockbridge . . .	46	"	"	12·7	")
Bristol . . .	54½	"	"	12·7	")
Manchester . . .	7	"	"	12·2	")
Linton . . .	84	"	"	14·6	")
Ledbury . . .	65	"	"	14·3	")
Alresford . . .	54	"	"	14·3	")

Comparisons of London districts provide no less remarkable evidence in the same direction :—

Bethnal Green .	gives 15 % out of doors, and has 15·3 % of pauperism	}
St. George's East .	" 3 " " 15·1 "	}
St. Olave .	" 30 " " 10·8 "	}
St. Saviour's .	" 12½ " " 10·3 "	}
Poplar .	" 25½ " " 7·5 "	}
Westminster .	" 7 " " 8·0 "	}
Islington .	" 32 " " 6·6 "	}
Marylebone .	" 8½ " " 6·8 "	}

It may still be true that where administration is lax a large proportion of out relief will usually be given, but these comparisons prove conclusively that the converse is not true. A large proportion of out relief cannot be held to imply, necessarily, lax administration.

The general poverty of one district compared to another is next to be considered as an explanation of the wide differences in the rates of pauperism. I have tried to find a test in the proportion of those who live under crowded conditions. It is a test which can only be employed in comparing districts where the mode of life is similar, and I have so far failed to employ it successfully. If some such test could be found, and if it proved that, apart from exceptional mal-administration, the degree of pauperism depends upon the degree of poverty, we should indeed exonerate those who administer the Poor Law from the serious charge of creating the pauperism they relieve, but we should leave untouched the main question before us; we should merely transform it; and instead of asking why one place should have three, four, five and up to ten times as much pauperism as another, we should ask broadly why its poverty should be so much greater.

In this broader inquiry—an inquiry of the highest moment—Poor Law administration would be considered, not only as to its immediate consequences in dealing with destitution, but as to its influence on character.

In it the poverty or pauperism in old age is not particu-

larly in question, and it is on this account that I have preferred the general rate of pauperism for the basis of arrangement in each group; but a comparison between the rates of pauperism in old age and the general rate for all ages shows how intimately the two are connected, though that of old age shows naturally somewhat less variety. As a rule the rate in old age is four or five times as high, but when the general rate is very low the proportion tends to rise, and in some instances reaches ten to one.

PART III.—REPORTS ON THE CONDITION
OF THE OLD

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REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF THE OLD

I.

METHOD ADOPTED

IN the following pages the comparative method is discontinued, and an attempt is made to study the unions individually or by sample, from information supplied chiefly, though not exclusively, by the clergy.

I am very grateful to those who have helped me in this and in the Village reports which form the basis of Part IV. I cannot sufficiently recognize the kindness which, out of busy lives, has ungrudgingly spared time and labour to do this work. I have also to thank the Bishops, without whom I could not have proceeded at all. How valuable their assistance has been is best shown by the blanks in the returns, which occur only in the few districts where I did not succeed in obtaining the co-operation of the Bishop. These blanks are to be regretted, but fortunately are not large enough to affect seriously the general conclusions reached.

The reports are weakest from the large towns; I have, however, to thank the Charity Organization Society and its branches for a number of valuable returns, and am also specially indebted to Mr. Frederick Scott, of Manchester, and Mr. Henry Manton, of Birmingham, for the information sent by them as to the condition of the aged poor in these cities.

I have not considered it practicable to deal with London in this manner, and the Metropolitan unions are, therefore, entirely omitted from this Part.

The numerical facts as to total numbers of the old and of those in receipt of relief are given for every union, together with the answers made to the following questions:—

(1.) What on the whole is the present condition of your aged poor?

(2.) How long have you been acquainted with the district? Can you say how the present state of things as regards the condition of the old, compares with that existing twenty years ago?

(3.) What employments (domestic or otherwise) are available for the old, and what earnings are usual?

(4.) To what extent are they now supported?

- (a.) By savings made through thrift agencies or insurance?
- (b.) By assistance from children, other relatives, or friends?
- (c.) By church, chapel, or other organized charities?

Replies have been received in all from 360 unions out of the whole 648, and there are some duplicate reports. The unions have been grouped by counties, and arranged within these groups, so as to allow for the insertion of about four reports from every eight unions. In some cases more reports have been received than could be given in this way, and in others we are short of information, as the blank pages will show. The omitted reports do not contain any particulars not fully covered by those which are inserted, and it is not likely that the unions which are left undescribed differ materially from others in neighbouring districts.

The counties have been put together in the same geographical divisions as in Part I. (see page 5), and for each division an attempt has been made to summarise results, and to call attention to the differences of condition observable.

The reports have been condensed verbally, but are otherwise given exactly as received, and thus necessarily reflect the mental position of each writer. Those who read them will no doubt find, as we have done, that they converge more than they diverge, and in spite of inevitable inconsistencies, produce a consistent impression on the mind.

County	NORTHUMBERLAND.									H.—NORTHERN		
Union	1. Hexham.			2. Bellingham.			3. Morpeth.			4. Alnwick.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door	49	19	68	10	2	12	41	34	75	37	16	53
Out-door	112	225	337	11	37	48	74	198	272	57	166	223
Medical only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total paupers	161	244	405	21	39	60	115	232	347	94	182	276
Pop. over 65....	902	967	1,869	217	222	439	842	931	1,773	584	737	1,321
% of paupers....	18%	25%	22%	10%	17%	15%	14%	25%	19%	16%	24%	21%

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
1. [One parish.] Condition of aged poor seems on the whole fairly good. Many receive relief from the guardians, but this is, in most cases, supplemented from other sources.	Next to none bringing in actual earnings. Isolated cases are employed in caretaking, light charring, and stone-breaking; earnings little more than nominal.
2. [Whole union.] Condition not one of extreme poverty, except in rare cases, <i>e.g.</i> of notorious intemperance. District is healthy, though cold, and many aged are comparatively hale. Coal cheap. Out relief is quite a last resource—only applied for in absolute necessity, and even refused when offered. Exceptions are aged widows and infirm women, kept by it from suffering great want; neighbours, often their own kin, are very kind to such cases; the poor are always thoughtful for one another. Decided improvement is seen, specially in dwellings, for the most part rebuilt in the last 20 years.	Many shepherds are able to go about work till old age, sometimes helped by aged wife or younger members of family. Earnings 10s to 12s and cottage. This applies to hinds, but to less extent, district being chiefly pastoral; earnings 12s to 14s and cottage. Several break stones and repair roads. Aged women sometimes go out charring and nursing (1s to 1s 6d a day and food). Others live with married children, who look after them kindly in return for help.
3. [Whole union.] Morpeth district is rural and urban; Bedlington, mining. In rural districts, condition fairly good; aged are well looked after by relatives; aged spinsters, often those who have given up chance of saving and marriage to look after home, are less well off than widows. In Morpeth most are fairly off, but there is a certain amount of decided want, begging and indiscriminate charity. In Bedlington, very few are in want, these chiefly strangers from rural districts, who have taken up mining too late in life. Out relief almost invariably given to deserving, able with it to support themselves, with consequent tendency to reduction of wages by employers. Marked improvement in condition of aged has taken place, evidenced by out relief having been halved in last 20 years.	In country, aged men and women, if strong enough, get farm work at 1s 6d a day; frequent change of farm labourers at end of term puts bar to growth of kindly feeling between employers and employed. Shepherds and others staying for long are rarely turned off. Country work has diminished owing to less land being under the plough and less dairy work and breeding in uplands. In Morpeth, women work in market gardens (1s a day), at charring (2s), or washing. Aged miners, having worked long at one pit, are kept on at pit's mouth to 70 or 80, doing easy jobs at lower wages (<i>e.g.</i> 3s a day). Women do a very little field work.
5. [Whole union.] As a rule the aged have no savings, and when too old to work, rely on Guardians for support. Freemen of Berwick own a large property, and aged among them get £8 to £10 a year and free education for children. Their condition shows little change, beyond signs of more self-respect and care for the future in the rising generation.	Some few are able to earn a little by hawking, acting as charwomen, and doing odd jobs; earnings are very small and precarious.
8. [Whole union.] The aged poor are well looked after and cared for, and better off than in many places—showing an improvement on years ago.	Little or no employment for old men. Old women earn a little by sewing and knitting, and a little charring if able.

For summary of Northern

NORTHUMBERLAND—Contd.										County		
5. Berwick-on-Tweed.			6. Newcastle-on-Tyne.			7. Tynemouth.			8. Glendale.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
84	32	66	231	252	483	164	112	276	9	4	13	Paupers over 65: In-door. Out-door. Medical only.
41	131	172	128	396	524	149	457	606	28	84	112	
2	1	3	9	14	23	10	15	25	—	—	—	
77	164	241	368	662	1,030	323	584	907	37	88	125	Total paupers.
543	743	1,286	2,552	3,531	6,083	2,160	2,603	4,763	304	361	665	Pop. over 65.
14%	22%	19%	14%	19%	17%	15%	22%	19%	12%	24%	19%	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
Thrift, as a rule, is very little known or practised; hence, support from savings is extremely rare.	Help is given in one or two cases, and this only partial.	About £70 is given in 4 annual doles; the aged being first considered. Necessitous cases are helped from Church offertories.
A few only have saved, chiefly by means of the Hexham and other Savings Banks. Younger people are availing themselves of these thrift agencies more. Many are insured, mainly in Prudential, for decent burial.	Children and relatives help to a large extent; the kindly feeling being increased by frequent inter-marriages.	No organized charities exist or seem to be needed. Offertories are made in most parish churches at least quarterly for benefit of <i>all</i> the sick and aged, irrespective of creed. Chapel-goers doubtless do their part for their own infirm and aged.
Thrift not so general as it should be, but more so in country. Northumberland hinds are inclined to great economy—not always wisely; much less is spent on drink in country, and fair number of hard-working poor succeed in saving something for old age. Miners do this less; belong to Benefit Society, some continuing pay after sickness in old age debility, giving 3s a week. The Miners' Permanent Fund provides for widows and children of men killed in mines.	In the country and in Morpeth, children support aged parents remarkably well, regarding out relief as a disgrace. This not so much the case among miners, though they can earn double. Sons are often with difficulty made to contribute. Out relief is not accounted a disgrace, some openly assert that old men, their life's work done, are entitled to support for rest of days out of public money.	Religious bodies generally help only in cases of sickness and temporary need. No organized charity exists beyond a few almshouses in Morpeth. A useful modern charity provides £10 a year and coal at Christmas to certain old people who have never received parish relief. This relieves rates, not only in case of annuitants, but of others, who, by thrift and industry and help of friends, keep off rates in hopes of becoming annuitants.
A small number have money in Savings Banks; younger people are subscribing for endowment policies and to Benevolent Funds. Majority insure for burial only.	Children help to a very limited extent. If a son crosses into Scotland, guardians cannot compel him to assist his parents.	Town charities grant £1 to £2 a year to about 70 people. Church and Chapel charities help a few more, but on the whole assistance from these sources is small.
There are few thrift agencies used beyond coal and clothing clubs.	Children help a little when they have no families of their own to support.	A little help is given by Church and Chapel collections.

County....	NORTHUMBERLAND—Contd.											
Union....	9. Castle Ward.			10. Belford.			11. Rothbury.			12. Haltwhistle.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door.....	10	10	20	8	9	17	11	3	14	10	2	12
Out-door....	17	62	79	6	19	25	15	35	50	7	25	32
Medical only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total paupers	27	72	99	14	28	42	26	38	64	17	27	44
Pop. over 65 ..	490	557	1,047	154	211	365	214	206	420	204	194	398
% of paupers ..	5 %	13 %	9 %	9 %	13 %	11 %	12 %	18 %	15 %	8 %	14 %	11 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
13. [Whole union.] Some live with married children, generally comfortably. Some take lodgers employed in iron works; this is hard work and precarious, 14s to 16s a week the usual payment. Some renting a cheap room, rent sometimes covering board, are often badly in want of clothes and food. Population having increased very rapidly, the proportion of old is small and further kept down by trying nature of iron work.	A few old women get washing, rough sewing and mending; younger women compete for this, and the supply is limited. For men there is almost nothing, except street sweeping.
14. [Whole union.] Very little poverty not preventable. Wages have been good. A certain number of old men have put by in Co-operative Stores and other investments. Poor are decidedly better off than 20 years ago. Population of Union, 89,000; tabulated, 36,000 to 37,000. Poor above age of 65: 469 (206 men, 263 women), i.e. about 1 in 80 (excluding 143 in poor house), 33 men and 49 women (about one-sixth) receive parish relief. The means of support somewhat overlap.	80 men and 75 women over 65 (about one-third) still maintain themselves by work. Old men work in mines, go round calling people in early morning. Owners are very good in providing the old with light work. Women not uncommonly act as housekeepers to widowed miners with children, and in harvest-time do field work.
15. [Whole union.] They suffer from bad sanitary conditions, due partly to very old property, and want of firmness inseparable from local authorities. Cottages are defective as to dryness, ventilation and aspect. Separation of sexes often impossible. Great landowners likely to make many improvements in course of time. Notions of cooking, domestic comfort and cleanliness wanting; whole idea of "living" needs to be raised. Drink in former lives and at present is a leading cause of existing discomfort. Had the aged poor cultivated sobriety, thrift, cleanliness, &c., in their former lives they would now be comfortable.	For men—field work at times (this resource diminished by land being laid down to grass), errand-going, droving, gardening, hawking, stone-breaking. For women—charing, washing, nursing young children, hawking, sewing and knitting. No industrial employments; want of "go" prevents response to attempts to teach them. Wages vary, the work being casual.
16. [Whole union.] The Union, of great extent, consists of two enormous civil parishes, Stanhope and Wolsingham: character and employments, and consequently economic conditions, differ greatly. Wolsingham is agricultural, except for steel works employing 300 men and lads. In Stanhope, the chief employments are lead mining, iron-stone-getting and quarrying; country too high and cold for corn crops. Lead industry has been depressed for years, and population diminishing except in Wolsingham itself. Condition of aged poor good. Guardians allow 3s a week, and extra help in sickness or accident. No cases of suffering from want of food, house accommodation or clothing. Many lead miners hold small parcels of pasture land. In Stanhope old people accept out relief without compunction; no stigma attaches to its acceptance; in Wolsingham it is considered a great degradation. Everywhere there is great aversion to entering the House.	Not a few men over 65 still work in steel works; some at stone-breaking or in quarries; latter kept on mainly out of charity. Wages 12s to 18s a week. Widows numerous in lead mining districts; lead miners themselves seldom live to old age. Some women do light work in fields (in Wolsingham), and knitting and sewing, remuneration very small. A few go out charing or keep a sweet shop. Both sexes do a good deal of hawking. Several old people rent two or three fields, and live on proceeds (milk, eggs, &c.). Many small holdings of 10 to 20 acres of pasture in Wolsingham.

DURHAM.												County.
13. Stockton.			14. Auckland.			15. Teesdale.			16. Weardale.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
76	18	94	99	44	143	35	13	48	14	3	17	Paupers over 65 : In-door. Out-door. Medical only.
132	217	349	243	400	643	70	131	201	57	94	151	
5	5	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
213	240	453	342	444	786	105	144	249	71	97	168	Total paupers.
844	968	1,812	1,504	1,481	2,985	625	661	1,286	358	396	754	Pop. over 65 % of paupers.
25 %	25 %	25 %	23 %	30 %	26 %	17 %	22 %	19 %	20 %	24 %	22 %	

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE,
&c.

Very few cases of saving through thrift agencies known.

38 men and 35 women (about one-sixth) live on savings invested or contributed from Permanent Relief Fund, and other miners' thrift agencies.

People very unthrifty as a rule. Friendly Societies largely used, give help in sickness; some very unsound. Sickness impresses the mind, old age does not. Clothing clubs are much patronized. Building Societies and Penny Banks do good.

Very few old people have saved anything. Provident Clubs are very common, e.g. Oddfellows, Quarrymen's Union. Clubs pay as much as 10s a week in sickness, reduced to 5s in chronic cases. Some, when permanently disabled, receive 6s to 9s a week from their Club or Clubs.

ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.

Children as a rule treat aged parents better than younger people treat their children.

40 men and 84 women (about one-fourth) live with relations and friends, with trifling help from poor law, doing house-work, where possible.

Children do not as a rule help; they themselves marry improvidently. Neighbourly help among the poor is a common and pleasant feature.

Children are generally willing to help aged parents or near relatives, and do so generously. Guardians compel unwilling sons to contribute (1s a week each son the common rate), but this very seldom necessary. Friends not unfrequently come forward to help.

CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED
CHARITY.

A few almshouses. Church and Chapel Charities cannot do much, having also to help young widows with children and families with father out of work or ill.

Not many are supported by actual charity. Many get a little not worth counting. About 15 men and 20 women (one-thirtieth) can be said to be permanently helped.

In one parish charities are: doles at Christmas and Easter, bread weekly in Church, small annuities for 8 men and 8 women, monthly Offertories given in Church, with an occasional one in Chapel.

Chapels have to keep themselves, and can do little for their poor. Most is done in charity by Church clergy and people. The Rector and Churchwardens administer various charitable bequests, irrespective of creed, according to necessity. Roman Catholics rely on the Church for help when needed. District visitors distribute relief in kind. In outlying parishes taken from Stanhope, not much local help is available. In two mining parishes taken from Wolsingham no poverty at all would exist, were it not for drink and strikes.

REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF THE OLD

County	DURHAM—Contd.											
Union	17. Darlington.			18. Chester-le-Street.			19. Houghton-le-Spring			20. South Shields.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65 :												
In-door	65	37	102	30	19	49	43	14	57	182	93	275
Out-door	115	273	388	70	202	272	49	127	176	152	490	642
Medical only	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	19	24	65	18	83
Total paupers	180	310	490	100	221	321	97	160	257	399	601	1,000
Pop. over 65 ..	954	1,185	2,139	878	905	1,783	672	710	1,382	1,644	1,941	3,585
% of paupers ..	9 %	26 %	23 %	11 %	24 %	18 %	14 %	22 %	19 %	24 %	31 %	28 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
17. [That part N. of N. E. R.] A very large number are dependent on relief, but well-cared for on the whole by public and private organized charities. Twenty years ago trade was brisk, and labour in great demand; aged men, not actually past work, could get plenty to do, but now all this is changed. Perhaps employes of the N. E. R. do not share in the change for the worse.	A few men are kept on as assistant timekeepers, and for light work. Women do a little sewing, knitting, and nursing. No fixed or usual rate of wages. All employments of the District are highly skilled or laborious, hence age specially disqualifies. Men over 50, out of work, can get no employment.
18. [Whole union.] Condition fairly good, when collieries are working steadily. Most serious thing affecting aged is lack of cottages; all are colliery houses, which workmen of certain class are privileged to occupy. When an old man gets past work, he loses his right to a house, and receives notice to quit, even if his son works at the colliery. Owing to great dearth of houses all round, great distress ensues and people live in places unfit for habitation. Workmen with savings would build, but no land is obtainable at reasonable rates.	The only employments are knitting and quilting, and going out to help neighbours in various ways.
19. [Whole union.] As a rule they are in comfortable circumstances; most live with near relatives, earning fair or good wages as miners. Not much money given, but plenty of good food, and houses kept warm. Chief expense is provision of clothing. Poverty and distress said to be less than 20 years ago.	Many men do lighter work after 65, at reduced wage. After this they have no employment, might take more interest in gardens provided for miners. Women clean and cook, or take lodgers, who pay well. Too few knitters.
20. [S. Shields and Jarrow.] Sailors when old obtain employment with difficulty, hence dependent on friends. Those employed in shipyards can often get lighter work, and have had opportunity of saving. Ironworkers rarely save, and early cease to get employment. Women, especially sailors' widows, generally have Parish Relief. Old probably less well off than 20 years ago. Early marriages cause men not yet old to be superseded by sons, and boys take work formerly done by old men.	No employments except those followed when younger. Considered incapable far too early. If employed at all, receive same wages as when young. When once out of employment, can get no more.

DURHAM—Contd.												County.
21. Lanchester.			22. Seilgefield.			23. Sunderland.			24. Easington.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
84	34	118	17	3	20	222	180	402	68	27	95	Paupers over 65 :
88	175	263	70	121	191	146	517	663	107	187	294	In-door.
—	—	—	—	—	—	63	113	176	1	—	1	Out-door.
												Medical only.
172	209	381	87	124	211	431	810	1,241	176	214	390	Total paupers.
1,069	942	2,011	402	429	831	2,325	3,072	5,397	746	761	1,507	Pop. over 65.
16 %	22 %	19 %	21 %	29 %	25 %	18 %	26 %	23 %	22 %	28 %	25 %	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
This district compares favourably with others; more thrift than (<i>e.g.</i>) in manufacturing parts of Yorkshire and Worcestershire. Many live in their own houses, acquired through Building Society. Insurance largely prevails for death, not old age. N.E.R. pensions employed over 70 in suitable cases.	Guardians enforce the rule requiring children, when able, to contribute to the support of parents.	Church charities are rather above the average for district; preference is given to elderly widows. Wesleyans have a Benevolent Society specially relieving aged poor over 60. C. O. S. works thoroughly and impartially. Society of Friends numerous, wealthy, generous, and discriminating.
The old men receive 7s 9d a fortnight from the "Permanent Relief Fund."	A large amount of assistance is given in this way. 7s 9d a fortnight, with rent 5s, will not keep an old couple or an old man.	In some old parishes, organized charities give a little help, <i>e.g.</i> a loaf weekly, a few shillings at Christmas, or a load of coals. Most churches have regular offertory for sick and aged, whom every little helps. Chapels do little except in special cases.
Insurance for death only. "Permanent Relief Fund" allows 7s 6d a fortnight to subscribers over 60, past work. Masters subscribe. One colliery devotes fines to support of aged; has special fund, masters adding 1s to every 5s of men. Another colliery owner pays interest of invested money to old people.	This assistance takes the form of hospitality.	Church doles vary, rarely exceed 10s per annum to individual. Almshouses are few. Church Offertories for relief of poor are liberal, where there are rich residents. Chapels must maintain themselves, and can do little for aged.
Many deposit in Savings Banks; many purchase property through Building Societies and have investments in ships. Very few are insured or receive annuities, except miners who have pension of 5s a week.	It is rare to find children refusing or neglecting to assist parents. Poor of all classes are wonderfully kind to one another.	Not much organized charity connected with Church, but good deal of irregular help. In well-worked parish very few known cases of want go unrelieved. Some Chapels give monthly allowance for life to own aged members.

County....	DURHAM—Contd.									NORTH RIDING.		
Union	25. Gateshead.			26. Durham.			27. Hartlepool.			28. Whitby.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door	154	139	293	87	28	115	146	57	203	47	21	68
Out-door	197	541	738	159	300	519	45	172	217	121	265	386
Medical only	10	23	33	1	—	1	17	21	38	—	—	—
Total paupers	361	703	1,064	247	388	635	208	250	458	168	286	454
Pop. over 65 ..	1,846	2,283	4,129	1,264	1,310	2,574	927	1,018	1,945	765	914	1,679
% of Paupers ..	19%	31%	25%	19%	30%	25%	22%	24%	24%	22%	31%	27%

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
25. [Whole union.] Some have hard struggle for necessities of life, but condition on the whole is fair. N. E. R. the largest employer, pensions old servants when incapacitated (3d per week, per year of service). Females and married couples of good character are granted out relief. Single men and widowers applying for relief generally too far down to be helped, except in workhouse. More need help than formerly; growth of large works, and transfer of business to Limited Liability Companies, causes old servants to be discharged, but the thrifty have better chances of saving, while at work, and relatives are better able to help. Sanitary matters immensely improved, and alleviating agencies largely multiplied.	Some act as messengers, watchmen, &c. (10s to 20s a week). Some pick up living by hawking or keeping small shop. Aged men have very limited opportunity of finding employment. Females able to sew, wash and clean, can get 2 or 3 days' work a week (at 1s 6d to 2s and food), among better class artisans. Some act as house-keepers to workmen.
25 bis. [One very poor parish.] Fairly comfortable so long as able to follow usual employment; no hope of this when strength fails or husband dies. 60 aged cases thus disabled inquired into; over 50% receive Parish pay, besides those helped by children through the Guardians. Their condition seems to be growing sadder, children regarding them more and more as a burden.	Practically none are available; of the 60, a few eke out parish pay by keeping sweet shop, or taking lodgers, &c.; 3 or 4 widows clean offices. Majority do nothing but mind children of those they live with.
27. [Whole union.] They are dependent chiefly on admission to the workhouse, out relief (2s 6d to 3s), or help from relatives or friends. The aged have much greater difficulty in getting light employment than formerly, as, owing to increased population, young people are numerous and preferred.	Very few. Employers chose younger servants, the supply being plentiful. Old men may act as caretakers or watchmen. Old women do a little sewing or knitting.
28. [Whole union.] Fairly well off and cared for. Number of local charities large, specially for sea-faring poor; many benevolent persons in good circumstances; a kindly feeling prevails, taking practical and substantial forms. Number of charities and race to secure them tends to pauperization. Very paternally managed Union, with much out relief. Most Guardians have considerable personal knowledge of the poor and workhouse inmates.	Being a season watering-place, the aged have unusual facilities for getting odd jobs in summer. Many help in preparing fishing gear till extreme old age. Women also do washing and cleaning for lodging-houses or tend children to set mothers free to work. Earnings perhaps 1s to 1s 9d a day in the season.
29. [Town.] For the most part they receive out relief or other help. In summer they are fairly well off, but in winter suffer privation. C. O. S. has done much to stop the begging and indiscriminate charity very general 20 years ago. [C. O. S.]	In summer, visitors and lodging-houses provide some occupation.

NORTH RIDING—Contd.												County.
29. Scarborough.			30. Aysgarth.			31. Reeth.			32. Guisborough.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
140	48	188	9	4	13	1	4	5	54	15	69	Paupers over 65: In-door. Out-door. Medical only
225	513	738	11	21	32	8	21	29	150	219	369	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
365	561	926	20	25	45	9	25	34	204	235	439	Total paupers.
1,233	1,702	2,935	216	195	411	100	149	249	839	908	1,747	Pop. over 65. % of Paupers.
30 %	33 %	32 %	9 %	13 %	11 %	9 %	17 %	14 %	22 %	26 %	25 %	

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
Few have made provision through thrift agencies. Younger generation doing better. Trade, Friendly, Building, and Co-operative Societies have strong hold in district. Building Societies are specially useful.	The greater part are wholly supported by children and relatives. Guardians compel contributions from relatives liable and able to pay.	Church of England does a great deal in helping the sick. Roman Catholics do a little, Dissenters not much in the way of continuous help. King James's Hospital grants 10s a week to 44 aged men. Powell's Court provides free rooms, without maintenance, for 20 aged women.
Two only of the 60 have apparently made any real attempt to be thrifty or insure.	20 live in a daughter's house, 10 in a son's, 6 in houses provided by sons; 10 only are given help in money, except under compulsion.	Owing to poverty of particular district, very little can be done by either Church or Chapel.
Comparatively few have made provision for old age by savings.	A considerable number receive support from relatives and friends.	Religious charities are chiefly confined to the sick, and are all of a temporary character.
A flourishing local Thrift Institution has one thousand members. Clothing, Shoe and Coal Clubs are numerous; Insurance agents extremely active; a good many children are insured.	An excellent spirit prevails. Classes shade into one another very gradually, the best off very often have and help poor relations.	Churches and Chapels have considerable poor funds to administer. Charities are so numerous that many overlap. C. O. S., recently established, promises to do much good work.
This is quite exceptional.	In some cases; but usually children marry early and have families.	Considerable help is given from these sources in winter, specially by the C. O. S.

County . . .	NORTH RIDING—Contd.											
Union	33. Richmond.			34. Bedale.			35. Stokesley.			36. Helmsley.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door	21	7	28	15	3	18	12	3	15	5	3	8
Out-door	56	93	149	41	69	110	57	107	164	26	48	74
Medical only . . .	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	3	5	1	—	1
Total paupers	78	100	178	57	72	129	71	113	184	32	51	83
Pop. over 65 . .	441	460	901	337	344	681	402	431	833	204	201	405
% of paupers . .	18%	22%	20%	17%	21%	19%	17%	23%	22%	15%	25%	20%

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
33. [Borough of Richmond.] Like many old country towns, there is an undue proportion of aged, owing to emigration of enterprising young. They are fairly provided with means of subsistence. Decrease of trade and prosperity makes their condition less self-respecting and comfortable, and more eleemosynary than formerly. There is much private charity.	No trade; population declining; loafers in great numbers always ready to take chance jobs; old are less employed, the labour market being glutted with younger men.
34. [One parish.] One landowner owning whole parish, employs many, and adequately pensions those past work. Owing to this and a local charity, few come on the rates. Custom of letting grass land to cottagers, on which four or five cows are kept, much aids thrift.	Odd jobs in the harvest field or otherwise. Able-bodied men get 15s a week; old men regularly employed get 13s or 14s.
35. [Town.] District purely agricultural; no manufacturing industries; landed gentry have suffered much from agricultural depression, hence aged poor are necessarily much crippled. Place is decaying; weaving at one time common, now unknown.	Very few are open to them. Women take care of children, nurse the sick, do charring and odd jobs. Remuneration often takes the form of food.
36. [Helmsley.] Fairly well taken care of; better off than formerly, largely owing to the railway opening up the neighbourhood.	Some women do cleaning, knitting, and sewing; men, light field work. Some have cow keepings, and sell milk or butter.
37. [Whole union.] By various means they are well provided for and looked after, especially the more deserving.	For men, occasional stone-breaking and road-mending; for women, knitting and light in-door work.

NORTH RIDING—Contd.												County.
37. Leyburn.			38. Middlesbrough.			39. Northallerton.			40. Kirkby Moorside.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
10	3	13	302	216	518	14	5	19	5	—	5	Paupers over 65:
27	54	81	249	454	703	41	74	115	26	61	87	In-door.
—	—	—	9	21	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	Out-door.
37	57	94	500	691	1,251	55	79	134	31	61	92	Medical only.
340	375	715	1,312	1,402	2,714	398	424	822	219	181	400	Total paupers.
11%	15%	13%	43%	49%	46%	14%	19%	16%	14%	31%	23%	Pop. over 65.
												% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
A few belong to benefit societies. Some local clubs are unsound and fail to benefit those who have paid in for years, owing to want of distinction between sick and old-age pay, and to defective organization.	Such help is small. Sense of filial duty is at a low ebb.	Probably too much is done. Churches are very liberal. 120 tons of coal given away yearly. 12 widows' almshouses with pensions. Widows' Pension Charity of £44. Local Benevolent Charity £90. Corporation dole £25.
Two old men, a carpenter and a superior labourer, are living on savings.	A deplorable want of sympathy and helpfulness exists on the part of the young towards the old.	A hospital houses 8 men and 8 women, giving men 4s, women 3s 6d a week and coals, and allowing small earnings. Two other charities give some help.
Very little seems to be done in this way. No agent for small insurances finds it worth while to live in district. Oddfellows, &c., not flourishing.	Not much is done. Guardians have difficulty in obtaining a maintenance order against children.	Much is done for the size of the place.
Some get aged pay from Provident clubs, generally only a small weekly sum.	Most are helped or kept by children if they have no means of support.	Church charities are given to all, irrespective of creed. Money and bread is given, and 60 rabbits weekly in winter.
These afford no appreciable support.	According to their ability in many cases.	This takes the form of clothing clubs principally.

County...	NORTH RIDING—Contd.											
Union...	41. Malton.			42. Easingwold.			43. Thirsk.			44. Pickering.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65.												
In-door...	34	8	42	17	6	23	23	7	30	13	3	16
Out-door...	111	191	302	41	72	113	40	65	105	38	58	96
Medical only	4	3	7	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	3	4
Total paupers	149	202	351	60	80	140	64	73	137	52	64	116
Pop. over 65 ..	737	752	1,489	370	374	744	436	435	871	376	335	711
% of paupers ..	20%	27%	23%	16%	21%	19%	15%	17%	16%	14%	19%	16%

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
45. [Whole union.] Compared with other parts, fairly comfortable, and much improved in last 20 years. Real destitution rare, except where men drink, or women take opium (far less common than formerly). Out relief freely given to aged with relatives to care for them; inadequate by itself, but usually supplemented by charity. In the House their treatment is kind and liberal; old women have a strong antipathy to going there, old men as a rule, not; and when there are contented. Old women can often find a home, but old men are less willingly taken charge of. Wives supporting themselves in comfort have sent husbands to the House when past work.	Place so healthy and race so vigorous that people are as strong at 70 or 75 as at 65 elsewhere. Men after 70 do light agricultural work, and are happier when employed; earnings 12s to 15s a week. Women over 70 chare, wash, and nurse, earning 6s to 9s a week, when fully employed.
46. [Whole union.] Various; some well and kindly attended to by relatives, but many are unable or unwilling to deal with them properly. Children show unmistakably that they grudge them sustenance and house-room, and wish them away. Position of working-class has advanced, but excessive drinking still prevents full benefit being derived from higher wages and fall in price of many necessities.	Aged women look after children or house, earning indirectly by setting worker free. Sometimes partly maintained by tending convalescents. Aged men seldom earn anything. Masters grow less willing to employ any but young men.
47. [Two town parishes.] Hundreds of old couples live in one room each. Many large houses once occupied by merchants are now let in single rooms, rent 9d to 2s 6d. Income often made up thus: Parish, 1s 6d and bread; children, 1s; charity, 9d; Total, 3s 3d. Many pay 1s 6d rent, and live on 1s 6d or 1s 9d. Chief food, bread and tea. Provisions exceptionably cheap. Houses become yearly more insanitary, "rookeries" often a crying scandal, standing beside offices of greatest merchants.	Charing, envelope-folding, sewing, rag-gathering, nursing, net-making, and portage. At these strong, active people would earn 10s to 15s a week, the old perhaps 3s. Old women vastly preponderate.
48. [Whole union.] In very straitened circumstances, though the number in absolute want of necessities is not relatively large. Twenty years ago agriculture was flourishing and money more plentiful, but its purchasing power much less.	None except keeping offices, charing, and plain sewing. Only a small number can get such work.

EAST RIDING.											County.	
45. Patrington.			46. York.			47. Hull.			48. Driffield.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
29	4	33	181	103	284	283	130	413	31	9	40	Paupers over 65: In-door. Out-door. Medical only.
49	64	113	182	313	495	159	474	683	132	244	376	
1	—	1	51	32	83	4	3	7	—	—	—	
79	68	147	414	448	862	446	607	1,053	163	253	416	Total paupers.
373	340	713	1,739	2,306	4,045	1,338	1,799	3,137	624	687	1,311	Pop. over 65.
21%	20%	21%	24%	19%	21%	33%	34%	34%	26%	37%	32%	% of paupers.

Paupers over 65:
In-door.
Out-door.
Medical only.
Total paupers.
Pop. over 65.
% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH OR EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
Large local club, founded 1792, lately re-organized, gives weekly pensions of 2s without further calls, to all over 70, or certified incurably past work. Other Clubs (Foresters, &c.) have strong lodges, give sick pay, but not old age pensions. Prudential largely patronized, Penny Banks well-worked in some places.	Children and near relatives, even when well-to-do tradesmen, make money payments to aged relatives very unwillingly, quite content they should be in the House, or have out relief. But children will generally give mothers a home, and what comfort they can, for 2s 6d out relief.	Alms-houses for widows, with 4s a week; cottages rent free for aged applicants; weekly doles of bread, and endowment for coal for widows. Church and Chapel contribute liberally to supply coal and other comforts and necessities to the aged and destitute.
These agencies have not been long enough at work to affect present old; 10 years hence, more may be looked for from them, and they should be encouraged, except the insurance of children.	Sometimes money is compulsorily extracted, sometimes they are given a home; much kindness is shown, but the spirit of not providing for parents is growing.	Numerous alms-houses aid many, chiefly women. C. O. S. and nursing institution help much. Parochial funds raised by offertories and subscriptions help poor of all denominations.
Instances of this are very rare indeed.	Perhaps 1 in 5 has rent paid, or 1s a week allowed by children; sometimes 3 or 4 allow 9d each. Occasionally an old person receives a pension of 2s to 4s a week.	In one parish, 30 old people receive 6d a week from offertory. An endowed charity distributes 60 loaves a week. Large well-endowed alms-houses hold about 600, chiefly those who have seen better days, or sailors.
These are not used to any appreciable extent.	Many are more or less helped by children, who, if (as often) they are farm-servants, receive good wages.	A Charitable Society allows a large proportion 1s a week. Considerable help is given by the Church and private individuals.

County....	EAST RIDING—Contd.											
Union	49. Pocklington.			50. Howden.			51. Beverley.			52. Skirlaugh.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Paupers over 65:												
In-door.....	21	7	28	33	5	38	45	9	54	23	2	25
Out-door.....	119	235	344	78	143	221	93	186	279	30	79	109
Medical only	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	3	—	—	—
Total paupers	140	242	382	111	148	259	141	195	336	53	81	134
Pop. over 65 ..	588	504	1,092	517	512	1,029	703	825	1,528	310	205	515
% of Paupers ..	24 %	48 %	35 %	21 %	29 %	25 %	20 %	24 %	22 %	17 %	27 %	22 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
51. [Whole union.] Very many are very poor and suffer much; but not so much distress and extreme squalid poverty as in some more densely populated towns.	Tanneries, ship-yards, agricultural, and other work; various handicrafts. Wages, 15s to 35s a week. No special work for the old.
53. [Part only.] Better than in many places. Work is abundant in summer, slack in winter.	Agricultural work and building for men (15s a week), washing and cleaning for women (1s 6d to 2s 6d).
54. [Part only.] By no means comfortable. Existence precarious in winter; help in sickness not easily found. Those happiest who can continue to work. A few "good masters" still left able to pay wages for little work in return. Many richer folk help individual cases, keeping them from the House or out relief; this not so systematic or extensive as formerly. Younger men are pressing old out of employment, but food and clothing are cheaper; water supply better, ($\frac{1}{2}$d a bucket was formerly paid for fetching it), and there is railway access to Hull.	For men, not much but odd jobs, usually given for charity. Work on roads is now taken by younger men. For women, cleaning in spring, laundry work, nursing (nursing institutions are superseding this); needlework is being ousted by machines.
55. [Whole union.] In-door poor are treated with more than average consideration; men twice as numerous as women, as aged women can get casual work. Out-door paupers a very pitiable class; live on 2s 6d or 3s eked out by occasional charitable help; condition varies with general poverty of district and amount of charity available. Non-paupers are fairly comfortable. Old men past work are few, killed off by heavy character of iron and steel works, grinders' disease, lead colic, phthisis, and intemperance. Women are happier, more use, less in the way. The poor show one another much kindness (<i>e.g.</i> poor will always nurse one another.)	Practically none are available for men, a few act as night watchmen, gather coal on the roads, sweep crossings. Women get charring or washing (1s to 1s 6d a day and food), nursing (4s a week and food), sewing, mending, knitting, unlicensed midwifery (5s a case).

53. Brillington.			54. Sealecoates.			55. Sheffield.			56. Rotherham.			County.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Union.
21	10	31	198	95	293	490	262	752	150	72	222	Paupers over 65;
83	170	253	373	879	1,252	416	788	1,204	201	400	710	In-door.
4	1	5	—	—	—	258	307	565	12	19	31	Out-door.
108	181	289	571	974	1,545	1,164	1,357	2,521	463	500	963	Medical only.
560	613	1,173	2,146	3,096	5,242	2,533	3,221	5,754	1,356	1,561	2,917	Total paupers.
19%	29%	25%	27%	31%	29%	46%	42%	44%	34%	32%	33%	Pop. over 65.
												% of Paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
Not much benefit derived from Insurance; many have sick pay from Friendly Societies, when ill.	Some are supported to a considerable extent by relatives and friends.	There are many charities giving temporary help.
These are unknown to many. They have no idea of laying up for a time of need.	There are cases of help being given, probably not many.	Bread and coal charities. Soup kitchen in winter, and gifts of flannel, flour and tea; the Church relieves deserving cases.
A few cases known of people living on savings, but not from agricultural earnings. No one saves from these wages except single men.	Children and relatives do but little, having families of their own. Many help if they can, never visiting aged parents empty handed.	Church Sick and Needy Funds help all alike, chiefly in cases of sickness, by nursing or help in kind. There are doles of bread in some parishes.
More might be done in early and middle life. Improvidence very common. Many give wife £1, and waste rest in drinking, gambling, football, &c. Dividing Societies do harm; "divide" often squandered; looked on as substitute for permanent benefit society; often run by publicans.	Children are not on the whole slow to recognize filial obligations, there is much natural affection and manly independence. Near relatives show a fair amount of kindness.	Two excellent Almshouses, several charities and out-door pensions. Church of England parochial organization actively looks after sick, needy, and aged. Three West-end churches provide £200 for poor of other districts. No C. O. S.; people are liberal, help always forthcoming for exceptional cases. Problem is continuous pinching poverty of out-door paupers, and aged dependent on children, themselves on verge of pauperism.

County....	WEST RIDING—Contd.											
Union	57. Thorne.			58. Ripon.			59. Knaresborough.			60. Wetherby.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door	27	17	44	36	10	46	27	9	36	28	7	35
Out-door	99	165	264	63	114	177	95	173	268	31	81	112
Medical only	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	8	—	—	—
Total paupers	126	182	308	99	124	223	127	185	312	59	88	147
Pop. over 65 ..	638	679	1,317	556	620	1,176	758	912	1,670	542	549	1,091
% of paupers ..	20 %	27 %	23 %	18 %	20 %	19 %	17 %	20 %	19 %	11 %	16 %	13 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
58. [Whole union.] Well cared for. Aged couples are liberally helped, almost anything is done rather than separate them. Small earnings to supplement out relief and self-help generally are encouraged.	Men do stone-breaking (8s to 10s a week). Women sewing, knitting, charring and "canvas" work in connection with saddle-tree making.
58. bis. [Whole union.] Very fairly off on the whole; a few are badly off. Almshouses provide for many aged women. Many have been largely supported by the charity of wealthier residents, which has discouraged thrift.	Charring, washing, and field work; earnings 2s a-day.
61. [Part only.] In the more thickly populated part, many are very necessitous, elsewhere comparatively little extreme poverty. Guardians give liberal relief (3s to 4s). The Poor Law is administered with more consideration than formerly, and the aged poor are better housed.	Occasional nursing, washing, and sewing; garden work at certain seasons (1s to 1s 6d a day). A match-box factory gives home-work to a few at 2½d a gross.
61 bis. [Part only.] Very distressing; until their children marry (which they do early), they are fairly comfortable, after then the parish is their only resource.	None for aged men. Women get a little charring and tend children of mothers at work.
62 [Whole union.] They are very fairly provided for by friends and relatives helped by out relief. Those suffer most who persist in living alone, preferring at all costs to keep a home of their own.	Some living with relatives who go out to work, get food and a little money in return for help in house-work.
63 [Whole union.] Very fair; extreme poverty rarely exists. Old and young are better off than 20 years ago, bread and clothing cheaper, more money in circulation. The poor afford one another great help, and but for drinking and gambling all would prosper.	Employment is so varied that work can be had in all parts by those able to do it. For women there is not much except domestic work.

WEST RIDING—Contd.												County.
61. Hunslet.			62. Keighley.			63. Wortley.			64. Holbeck.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
58	43	101	284	151	435	27	17	44	36	19	55	Paupers over 65:
118	299	417	67	173	240	41	118	159	38	108	146	Indoor.
18	28	46	1	1	2	5	14	19	9	6	15	Outdoor.
												Medical only.
194	370	564	352	325	677	73	149	222	83	133	216	Total paupers.
859	1,158	2,017	1,247	1,386	2,633	643	796	1,439	358	519	877	Pop. over 65.
22 %	32 %	28 %	28 %	23 %	26 %	11 %	19 %	15 %	23 %	26 %	25 %	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
Clubs are largely used by farmers' men and others; receipts from them are liberally supplemented.	Guardians have effected improvement by insisting on children contributing.	Eighteen almshouses for women never on the rates, a Church Trust, six other Maisons Dieu, large dole, temporary help in soup and bread in long frosts.
Thrift not a strong point. Insurance is used for burial only.	A certain small percentage receive a little help from children, not many.	Church Offertories give considerable help specially in sickness and infirmity.
Very few live on savings. Some belong to Oddfellows, &c., more (artisans and mechanics) to Amalgamated Society of Engineers, giving excellent old age pensions (as much as £1 a week) and funeral money (£8 to £10). Another similar society has many members. Many insure for death.	Children in some cases support aged parents, one giving house room, another a small sum weekly (e.g. 1s). Or one pays rent, another gives fuel, &c.	Church Offertories for Sick and Needy help. Some parishes have considerable Church doles, e.g. £70 distributed half-yearly in sums of 10s to 20s. Chapels have poor fund for relief of needy cases.
Supported thus to a small extent only. Burial Clubs are almost universally resorted to.	Support until married; then to a very small extent, supplementing out relief.	Not much help, and at best only temporary; a purely working class district.
Only a few are able to live on savings.	Parents allowed something by some children, often by their advice apply to Union to insist on others paying a fair share.	The Church gives much help to all poor people. Chapels apparently confine their help to those in inner circle of membership.
A considerable number of old men, natives of the district, have saved and receive pay from Friendly Societies. Others, who have migrated in search of better wages, seem not to have had means of saving.	A fair number are wholly maintained by children or relatives.	Parochial Charities and Clubs, and the clergy and gentry help much. Almshouses hold 18 to 24 inmates getting about £10 each yearly.

County....	WEST RIDING—Contd.											
Union	65. Sedbergh.			66. Todmorden.			67. Saddleworth.			68. Dewsbury.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door.....	13	6	19	21	11	32	23	2	25	134	70	204
Out-door....	6	13	19	53	121	174	23	50	73	351	729	1,080
Medical only	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	16	26	42
Total paupers	19	19	38	74	132	206	47	56	103	501	825	1,326
Pop. over 65 ..	174	166	340	708	914	1,622	448	525	973	2,403	3,150	5,553
% of paupers ..	11%	11%	11%	10%	14%	13%	10%	11%	11%	21%	26%	24%

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
65. [Whole union.] None are in real poverty; all are well looked after, either by friends or guardians. Poor are better fed, clothed and housed than 20 years ago.	Farm work and stone-breaking for men; earnings 2s a day. Old women used to earn 3s to 3s 6d a week by knitting for mills. Machinery is fast superseding this.
68. [Whole union.]* Circumstances vary much. Many live with married children and help them, setting workers free. Old couples fare worse; when unable to work, they have 3s out relief if deserving. Things are better than 20 years ago; work has been fairly constant, children help more willingly and generally.	Quite elderly women can earn a comfortable living by rag picking, where this exists, elsewhere can only tend children or do charing. Men after 60 find work very scarce; mills do not employ them unless skilled; the young monopolize outdoor work.
69. [Whole union.] It is fairly comfortable, though susceptible of improvement. No distinct grievances exist, or more dissatisfaction would be felt and expressed. Perhaps there is a slight change for the better; the wealthier are always willing to help cases of real need.	For men—farm labour, market gardening, road mending, light portorage, &c.; for women—domestic service, nursing, and care-taking.
70. [One parish, typical of union.] Population about 1350; 8 men, 10 women receive out relief, 6 of whom do some work; rest are helped by relations or charity. No absolute distress exists; wages are higher than formerly.	Principal industry is stone getting and lime burning. The aged earn a little by stone-breaking, washing, letting lodgings, &c., to summer visitors.
71. [Part.] Only fairly comfortable; most have nothing laid by, hence live with children, who too often make them feel in the way. Sometimes children live with parents; in the very few cases of money contribution, it is a bare existence. Better wages make the home they share more comfortable than formerly.	None for the aged. Men work in or about the pits, till too old, then do nothing but an occasional odd job.
72. [Part only.]* Fairly comfortable, owing to the generally thrifty habits of the people.	None for men or women, beyond a little charing or letting lodgings.

* Combined from two Returns.

WEST RIDING—Contd.

69. Pontefract.			70. Settle.			71. Tadcaster.			72. Penistone.			County Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
65	30	95	13	5	18	45	12	57	24	7	31	Paupers over 65:
247	470	717	27	30	57	58	84	142	45	99	144	In-door.
—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	1	3	Out-door.
												Medical only.
312	500	812	40	37	77	103	96	199	71	107	178	Total paupers.
903	1,063	1,966	475	434	909	670	660	1,330	307	405	802	Pop. over 65.
34 %	47 %	41 %	8 %	8 %	8 %	15 %	15 %	15 %	18 %	26 %	22 %	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
They are very thrifty, and many have saved a good deal.	Most do not need help; they leave small sums to children. Perhaps less than one-third need and get help from children.	Alms-houses maintain 6 old widows in ample comfort; few apply. Local charities give about 30s a year to all worthy and destitute old people. There are various doles.
A few have saved through co-operative and building societies. Insurance is chiefly for sickness and death.	Children are the chief helpers of aged parents; the unwilling are compelled to contribute.	Charity affords supplementary and occasional rather than regular support. Churches and Chapels help their own poor only.
Not much comes in from either source. The now aged were not in their earlier days sufficiently taught the desirability of laying by for the future.	In industrial districts help is often given; in agricultural, parents are apt to lose sight of children who have migrated.	Alms-houses for 30 inmates, allowed 5s or 6s a week. 80 or 90 Wesleyans get 2s 6d each at Christmas; the Church has a regular poor fund (30l. or 40l. in one parish).
Some have saved a little: usually spent by age of 70. Insurance is now more common. Sick clubs do not support aged after a certain time.	Two or three old women are supported by well-to-do relatives at a distance.	A 4l. poor dole, and about 3l. from Church offertories.
Not one out of 30 is supported by savings.	Money contributions, as a rule, are given only under compulsion.	The Church helps the needy. 21 old women get 1s each annually; no other charities exist.
In one parish 5 men and 3 women are supported by thrift.	Very little help is given.	The Church gives some help, and doles exist in some places.

County	WEST RIDING—Contd.											
Union.....	73. Halifax.			74. Skipton.			75. Goole.			76. Great Ouseburn.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door	81	43	124	27	24	51	53	34	67	21	6	27
Out-door	353	1,006	1,359	97	150	247	78	138	216	38	72	110
Medical only...	4	3	7	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	15	17
Total paupers	438	1,052	1,490	126	174	300	111	172	283	61	93	154
Pop. over 65....	3,083	4,352	7,435	987	973	1,960	499	613	1,112	424	437	861
% of paupers....	14 %	24 %	20 %	13 %	18 %	15 %	22 %	28 %	25 %	14 %	21 %	18 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
73. [Whole union.] Their condition varies greatly in different parts. There is some hardship from inadequate out relief, which is demanded as a right, and looked on as no disgrace, though they are ashamed of entering the work-house.	Number of industries is large; many employ women. There is a natural tendency to discharge old in favour of young. A large number of old men work at weaving.
73. bis. [Whole union.] Climate very trying and unfavourable to advanced old age. Numerous manufactories and industries find odd jobs for those able to get about, so that there is not much "want." Their condition is worse than 20 years ago, as trade has been bad.	In out districts dairy farms give work to aged men. Aged women go out cleaning, tending offices, &c. Very few work in factories, but many at odd jobs about the premises.
74. [Whole union.] On the whole satisfactory. No want of employment for fairly able and regular persons. Mines now closed; miners have adopted other work, their families are well-to-do.	The chief employments are agricultural work at wages above the usual average elsewhere, and work in mills at good wages; nothing special for the aged.
75. [Whole union.] Fairly good, above the average, and certainly improved.	Women do field work (1s 6d a day), washing (2s a day and food). Work for old men not so plentiful; they keep house while women go out.
76. [One parish.] 43 % of the old (17 % men, 26 % women) have only a bare subsistence; but for doles and charity much privation would be felt. 3 % (men), 3 % (women) receive out relief. In last 20 years house accommodation has improved, and food is cheaper.	11 % men do occasional unskilled manual labour, average weekly earnings 7s 6d. 11 % women do needlework and charring (3s a week).
79. [One parish.] Their condition is tolerable, and slightly improved.	Men do weaving (10s to 12s a week), women do burling (9s a week).

WEST RIDING—Contd.												County.
77. Pately Bridge.			78. Huddersfield.			79. North Bierley.			80. Hemsworth.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
16	4	20	183	83	269	99	42	141	25	5	30	Paupers over 65:
24	35	59	207	480	687	316	608	924	28	52	80	In-door.
1	—	1	—	—	—	7	14	21	—	—	—	Out-door.
41	39	80	390	563	956	422	664	1,086	53	57	110	Medical only.
281	233	514	2,993	3,916	6,909	2,555	3,041	5,596	269	280	549	Total paupers.
14%	16%	15%	13%	14%	14%	16%	22%	19%	20%	20%	20%	Pop. over 65, % of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
There is much thrift, Building Societies a favourite method. Many retire comfortably on savings and help of children. Amount of thrift is evidenced by Yorkshire Penny Bank, Co-operative, Building and Sick Benefit Societies, Trades Unions, Banks attached to factories, &c.	There is much employment for children; parents put each to a different trade. Lower class working men, when married, are apt to insist on parents applying for out relief.	Charity is weak, disorganized, sporadic, little attempt to deal with old age problem. Clergy give 2s 6d a month to certain old people, C. O. S. very inadequate relief in kind, often supplementing out relief. Charity, though alleviating occasional suffering, is of no serious importance.
Owing to long-continued bad trade, and "short time" employment, the little stores of those not able to work are in great measure exhausted.	The average of assistance from children, &c. runs from 3s to 4s a week.	Alms collections in Churches and Chapels amount to about £25 a year in towns, £20 in country. C. O. S. helps deserving cases to a limited and hand-to-mouth extent.
Savings, when made at all, are considerable. Friendly Societies do less than formerly owing to uncertainty of investment. Insurance is for death and funeral expenses only.	The majority seem willing to provide for aged parents, taking them to live with them.	Religious bodies give a large amount of money. In some places there are fairly large charities.
Hull Trinity House Corporation pensions many aged seamen and their widows. Most old people are insured.	About the average.	The Church has a sick poor fund. Many country parishes have dole charities.
One married couple live on savings through thrift.	20 % are thus helped (men 5 %, women 15 %).	In winter, and times of unusual distress, soup, flour, coal and clothing are distributed to 43 %.
Very small.	Children give considerable help.	The charities are but few and of little value.

County	WEST RIDING— <i>Contd.</i>											
Union	81. Bramley.			82. Doncaster.			83. Selby.			84. Wakefield.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door	76	41	117	92	44	136	31	13	44	76	36	112
Out-door	124	209	333	205	405	610	67	108	175	258	540	798
Medical only	9	12	21	—	—	—	1	—	1	29	47	76
Total paupers	209	262	471	297	449	746	99	121	220	363	623	986
Pop. over 65.	961	1,173	2,134	1,387	1,642	3,029	539	621	1,160	1,553	1,766	3,319
% of paupers	22 %	22 %	22 %	21 %	27 %	25 %	18 %	19 %	19 %	23 %	35 %	30 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
83. [Whole union.] Extreme poverty is found principally among the large Irish population. Generally the poorer classes are just able to live, until incapacitated for work, when pinch of poverty is severely felt.	Very little settled employment in Selby; the three mills (flax, lace, and seed-crushing) employ mainly young people. The aged, who are able, do field work, which is uncertain and trying. Men get labourers' wages; women 6s or 7s a week.
84. [Part only.] Among those not relieved by the Guardians there is no extreme poverty, cases of need are found out and relieved by private charity, mainly through the Church. Their condition is greatly improved; none now who are not fairly provided for in one way or another.	People chiefly mill hands; old servants are often retained in old age at a reduced wage, sufficient to enable them to live.
84. <i>bis</i> . [Part only.] Comfortable as compared with many places. Most have some help from Guardians. The dole money materially aids them.	Many men over 65 work in mills, collieries, on farms or roads, at reduced wages (<i>i.e.</i> 15s to 18s a week). For aged women practically no employment.
85. [Whole union.] They are fairly comfortable, and better off than 20 years ago, though there is still room for improvement.	None.
86. [Whole union.] Exceptional poverty now prevails owing to the late Coal Strike. <i>Normal</i> condition described in what follows. Considering long depression of trade their condition is really good. Numerous exceptions exist, due to prolonged sickness, misfortune, improvidence or intemperance; latter fewer than 20 years ago. Aged members of Friendly Societies, with very few exceptions, do not receive out relief.	Many aged men earn 15s to 18s a week in stuff warehouses, few being equal to factory work. Aged women do sewing, charring, or tend children whose mothers go out to work.

WEST RIDING—Contd.

County.

Union.

Paupers over 65:
In-door.
Out-door.
Medical only.

Total paupers.

Pop. over 65.
% of paupers.

85. Wharfedale.			86. Bradford.			87. Eccleall Bierlow.			88. Barasley.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
35	16	51	187	190	377	163	87	250	74	41	115
76	154	230	232	543	775	75	278	353	214	448	662
2	—	2	18	30	48	33	55	88	10	15	25
113	170	283	437	763	1,200	271	420	691	298	504	802
1,094	1,194	2,288	2,673	3,870	6,543	1,948	2,657	4,605	1,308	1,412	2,720
10%	14%	12%	16%	20%	18%	14%	16%	15%	23%	36%	20%

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
Cases are few. Very little is done. One great obstacle to thrift is the Annual Statute Hiring Fair, offering young people every temptation to spend their year's wages, which might be saved for old age.	Parents sometimes live with unmarried children; after marriage <i>regular</i> help is rare, and insufficient to depend upon.	A few charities support 12 old women in almshouses, 12 others have a small house each and a gift of 5s once a year. Clergy systematically relieve pressing cases of distress. Medical charities provide free medical attendance.
A Penny Bank, established 50 years ago, had in 1892, balance of £34,300, nearly all belonging to working class. Many through it have bought a house, and provided for old age. A Co-operative Society does good service.	They do not help to any extent.	Four unendowed almshouses, the inmates having parish pay; 3 small doles distributed in coals, food and money. Private relief is regularly given by the Clergy and Sisters at a House of Mercy.
Very few have pensions through insurance. Apparently not many have saved much against old age, but much reticence is observed.	Children are generally willing to help if they can; it depends much on their bringing up.	About £300 is distributed in Church Charities, £200 going in small old-age pensions. Eight almshouses with allowance of 7s to 9s a week.
Insurance for burial expenses is very common; men belong to Sick Clubs.	Children and relatives help fairly well.	Considerable private charity and help from the Church. Clothing Clubs and doles in some places.
Probably at least one-third have saved £50 to £100. Thousands have provided for old age by investing in Building Societies. Friendly Societies number 15,000 to 16,000 members; 20% over 55, 15% over 65. All unable to work get 10s to 15s a week for six months, 5s to 7s 6d for next six, after that 2s 6d to 5s, some for 10 or 20 years.	Many live with children who, even when in straitened circumstances, are glad to have them if they have 3s or 4s a week from savings or other sources.	They are visited and relieved by the clergy and others connected with their place of worship; such sympathetic liberality is extended to those belonging to none, especially through Church of England parochial organization.

REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF THE OLD

County.... Union	WEST RIDING.			WESTMORLAND.					
	89. Leeds.			90. West Ward.			91. East Ward.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:									
In-door ...	397	214	611	5	—	5	15	2	17
Out-door	272	752	1,024	26	40	66	58	88	146
Medical only	21	48	69	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total paupers	690	1,014	1,704	31	40	71	73	90	163
Pop. over 65 ..	2,948	4,235	7,183	264	287	551	515	500	1,015
% of paupers ..	23 %	24 %	24 %	12 %	14 %	13 %	14 %	18 %	16 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
89. [One parish.] They are aged long before 65. Over 5 they are comfortable; their trouble is the help they often have to give their children. The population has doubled in the last 20 years; old age is not much noticed in new quarters, but in old Leeds it does not produce want.	None for men, save helping women to take lodgers. Women let lodgings, do charing, and look after babies, but few have need to depend on their own efforts.
89. bis. [Whole union.] Very unsatisfactory. Probably an addition to the 1000 receiving inadequate out relief, at least another 1000 are insufficiently provided for. [C. O. S.]	For women, weaving, burling, sorting, keeping lodgings, tending children—earnings 3s to 7s a week. For men, scavenging, bill-distributing, "knocking up" night watchmen.
90. [One parish.] None are in a destitute condition. There has been little change in the last 30 years.	For women, knitting, sewing, and in one or two cases, charing; for men, stone breaking.
91. [Whole union.] Good compared with most districts in England. Wages have been high for many years, and from the thrifty and industrious habits of the people, cases of absolute want are few and generally traceable to some recognized fault. No district known where so few applications for alms are made, owing to the independent spirit of the people.	There are no home industries: the district is wholly agricultural and pastoral. Knitting and charing are the only occupations, but few are without savings.
92. [Borough of Kendal.] They are not absolutely in want of the necessaries of life, but their scale of comfort is very low for aged persons. Their condition is better than 20 years ago; food and clothing are cheaper; higher wages enable the younger to give more help, but their own opportunities of earning are less.	For men, general out-door labour, earnings 10s to 15s a week. For women, charing and winding bobbins for woollen weavers, earnings 5s to 6s a week. Local industries, e.g. handloom weaving and knitting for manufacturers, are no longer available, machinery being used employing younger hands.
93. [Whole union.] Their condition is fairly satisfactory. There is occasional distress in some parts, but on the whole they are well housed, dressed and fed, and in the agricultural parishes there is no want of the necessaries of life among the aged.	A mining company employing a large number is very good to the old, giving many light work. Iron-works since a strike 4 years ago have discontinued this. In the agricultural parts, men get odd jobs on roads or in gardens, and women do charing.

CUMBERLAND.									County.
92. Kendal.			93. Bootle.			94. Alston.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
97	30	127	19	8	27	2	2	4	Paupers over 65:
79	162	241	19	46	65	6	31	37	In-door.
10	29	39	2	1	3	—	—	—	Out-door.
									Medical only.
186	221	407	40	55	95	8	33	41	Total paupers.
1,208	1,301	2,509	300	346	646	90	128	218	Pop. over 65.
15 %	17 %	16 %	13 %	16 %	15 %	9 %	26 %	19 %	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
Impossible to ascertain.	Impossible to ascertain.	In this parish, those over 65 are a small charge; the pinch comes earlier, and the help is needed from 45 to 55.
No information.	Many of the poorest get help from children, but regular help is reluctantly given. Casual aid from relations and neighbours is the rule.	There are few organized charities, none giving more than a pittance.
No cases known.	A few are more or less supported by children, some entirely so.	£19 is distributed on St. Thomas's Day in varying amounts to those not in receipt of parish relief.
A great many are members of Benefit Societies, <i>e.g.</i> Odd-fellows and Foresters. Most have savings.	Relatives in a position to do so, generally help.	Dole charities are numerous; <i>e.g.</i> in one parish, population 1235, £40 is thus given. Offer-tory alms also help; but they are little sought after.
A few men (40 or 50 in the district) receive 3s to 5s weekly from Friendly Societies, when through sickness or chronic infirmity they are unable to work. Few if any have annuities from Insurance.	A fair number have help from relations, but when trade is depressed this is uncertain, and if it fails, recourse must be had to the Union.	Ten men and 30 women are entirely supported by endowed charities, giving a house and 5s to 10s a week. Church and Chapel organizations give partial support and prevent absolute destitution.
Most old men receive sick pay from Club and Benefit Societies. In one parish the principal club failed a few years ago. Some have saved money.	As a rule children help considerably. Well-to-do neighbours are always ready to assist cases of real need.	The Churches give help from offertory alms. There are few endowed charities.

County...	CUMBERLAND—Contd.					
	95. Penrith.			96. Carlisle.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:						
In-door	40	12	52	100	51	151
Out-door	41	112	153	144	383	527
Medical only	1	2	3	2	4	6
Total paupers	82	126	208	246	438	684
Pop. over 65 ..	766	775	1,541	1,253	1,658	2,911
% of paupers ..	11%	16%	13%	20%	26%	23%

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
95. [One country parish.] Fairly satisfactory. They are few in number, all well known, often respected, and usually surrounded by friends and relatives. Total abstinence principles prevail much in many fellside parishes. No change is reported in the last 20 years.	A few old men are employed in farm service, cattle tending and carting at low wages (5s to 6s a week). Old women gather mushrooms, thin and weed turnips, and keep lodging-houses.
95. bis. [Penrith.] They are badly off; scarcity of work is the great cause of want; most are willing to work, if it could be got, and many will pinch and suffer rather than apply for parish relief. Things are better than 20 years ago.	Agricultural employment, draining and road making, but the demand for work far exceeds the supply. Men over 65 earn 8s to 14s a week if they can get work at all. Old women may get 4s to 6s at washing and charing.
96. [Whole union.] It is much the same as in former years. The really deserving find many helpers; friends and neighbours are particularly kind to old people.	Sewing and knitting for aged women; no employment in particular for aged men.
97. [Eastern portion.] Their condition is remarkably good, and has never been better than during the last 20 years. Homes are comfortable, food good, clothing warm. More meat and less porridge are eaten; clothing is cheaper, friends more helpful. With few exceptions men over 65 support themselves.	Old men in rural parishes work on land or roads, for about 3s a day; in Keswick a few earn a little in connection with Industrial School of Fine Arts. Old women sometimes do washing, but hard work has unfitted most for charing; and they have to depend on homely sewing and knitting; earnings very trifling.
97. bis. [Western portion.] They are in a very fair condition both as regards food and the comforts of life. 20 years ago high wages were being earned and labour was in great request, and old men who worked, doubtless got more money than at present; but on the whole they are quite as well off now, if not better.	Pitmen often work in coal mines till past 70. Old agricultural labourers do stonebreaking and light work in hay-time and harvest. Older women also do much light field work, knit stockings, and act as nurses. Men earn about 2s a day, women 1s and food.
98. [Whole union.]* Their condition compares favourably with most places. Latterly there has been a growing dislike to apply for parish relief; many are cared for by their children, or by private or public charities. There has generally been a decided improvement in the last 20 years; houses are better looked after by sanitary authorities; fewer receive parish relief; children are more alive to their obligations to aged parents.	Washing, charing, winding yarn for factories, sewing and knitting. Earnings vary, some get 4s or 5s a week, most not so much.

* Combined from two Returns.

CUMBERLAND - *Cont'd.* County.

97. Cockermouth.			98. Wigton.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
71	35	106	33	23	56	Paupers over 65: In-door. Out-door. Medical only.
165	339	504	75	132	207	
7	11	18	3	3	6	
243	385	628	111	168	269	Total paupers.
1,286	1,583	2,869	747	858	1,605	Pop. over 65. % of paupers.
19%	24%	22%	16%	19%	17%	

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
They are a thrifty people, and frequently supported in old age by their savings. There are two clubs in the small village.	Children and other relatives usually contribute, specially girls in domestic service.	The Vicar and Churchwardens distribute £30 a year, including £10 gift from landowner, £4 local charity, and bread dole of 1s a week.
The thrifty few are aided by Friendly Societies, Oddfellows, Druids, Foresters, &c. They get barely 3s a week.	A good many live with their children, and are helped by them.	Large charities exist, and probably draw the poor into the town, thus increasing the competition for the little work there is. Church and Chapel help a good deal.
Some few are helped to live by savings as long as they last.	Children do not help as much as might be expected.	The Church helps the aged from offertory alms; many charities are distributed at Christmas. Much private charity is forthcoming.
Friendly Societies are making excellent way, but were started too late to benefit the aged. Women are excluded from them. A few men have insured their lives, but this is exceptional.	Children are most generous in supporting aged parents, especially unmarried female domestic servants. Married sons also do so in many cases. Cumberland poor are very kind to one another.	They are liberally helped from Church offertories irrespective of religious denomination. Help from Chapels is limited; they are not wealthy, and have minister and fabric to support. Many charities provide doles at Christmas, &c., and pensions for aged folk.
Not to any great extent.	Help is given by children to a certain extent.	No regular allowances seem to come from these sources. Offertory and other alms help at Christmas or give aid in times of special poverty and distress.
There is not much chance of saving, but most put into Burial Clubs. In one parish agricultural wages are good and labourers generally have saved something for after-life, by when they become aged. Two brothers, never anything but agricultural labourers, died recently leaving, one, £2000, the other £3000 behind.	Children are more willing to support their parents than formerly. The Guardians use every means to this end.	In some parts there are large charities; e.g. £130 divided among 20 poor, £17. 10s among 20. Over £20 is given as bonus to Club tickets, and £14 from the Church offertory. In some parishes this is the only charity. Congregationalists distribute small sums among their poor.

County....	CUMBERLAND—Contd.									LANCASTER.		
Union	99. Whitehaven.			100. Longtown.			101. Brampton.			102. Ulverston.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door	65	23	88	21	6	27	29	1	30	81	19	100
Out-door	136	382	518	25	60	85	30	78	108	85	211	296
Medical only	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	14	1	—	1
Total paupers	201	405	606	46	66	112	67	85	152	167	230	397
Pop. over 65 ..	£65	1,243	2,108	294	208	562	334	357	691	1,064	1,186	2,250
% of paupers ..	23%	33%	28%	16%	25%	20%	20%	24%	22%	16%	20%	18%

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
99. [Whole union.]* The sober and steady are fairly cared for, and as a rule are kept beyond the reach of distress. Intemperance is the chief cause of real want, specially in towns, frustrating all efforts to help a considerable number; the country poor seem more careful of their character. Old women manage better than old men. The general standard of comfort has been considerably raised by increased commercial prosperity and wages, hence the aged live in greater comfort than 20 years ago. The disposition seems increasing to regard out relief as an old age pension, to which long payment of rates has established a claim. It is often asked for where children are comparatively well off.	Nothing special for aged men. Large employers often find easy posts for old servants at reduced wages; i.e. 10s to 15s a week. Others are dependent on odd jobs at 2s 6d to 3s a day. For women, casual domestic work, at 1s to 1s 6d a day for the aged. A few take lodgers in some places. Little knitting or plain sewing is done.
100. [Whole union.]* There are very few aged poor in any one parish, except Longtown; their condition is satisfactory on the whole; in some cases they are straitened in winter, but the percentage of absolutely destitute is very small. Their condition has in some parts changed little, in others improved in the last 20 years; they are better housed, fed and clad, and money goes further. At present there are 51 in-door paupers, and about 110 out-door.	None specially for the aged; a few, both men and women, do a little agricultural work in harvest time, &c.; women do a little washing, charing, and knitting.
101. [Whole union.] On the whole they are better off than in many places. In Brampton, being a small town, they are well known and frequently assisted. An old man or woman will eke out an existence on 2s 6d out relief, paying 1s for rent, and 6d for firing; this impossible but for outside help. Things are better now than 20 years ago, necessities of life cheaper, and the poor more cared for.	Work in the fields and charing; usual earnings 1s 6d to 2s a day for women, 2s to 2s 6d for men. Work of this kind for old people is very scarce. Many old men can earn 8s to 10s a week by breaking stones.
101. bis. [Whole union.] Generally they are in a better condition than a generation ago; necessities of life are much cheaper, sanitary provisions better; the diminished population makes workers scarce, and farmers have to employ aged men more frequently than in the past. Aged applicants for relief are never forced to enter the House. A commendable feeling of independence and pride prevails which leads the poor to avoid the stigma of pauperism (<i>especially in-door pauperism</i>).	For the men chiefly agricultural labour, e.g. turnip and potato hoeing, hedging, harvest work, stone-breaking. For most of this they receive children's wages or food only. The same applies to women who are useful in both agricultural and domestic work.

* Combined from two Returns.

LANCASTER—Contd.												County.
103. Lunesdale.			104. Lancaster.			105. Garstang.			106. Preston.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
11	4	15	64	27	91	12	1	13	223	180	409	Paupers over 65:
11	22	33	53	95	148	34	43	77	91	218	309	In-door.
—	—	—	5	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	Out-door.
22	26	48	122	125	247	46	44	90	314	404	718	Medical only.
249	217	466	1,080	1,209	2,289	425	343	768	2,404	3,125	5,529	Total paupers.
9%	12%	10%	11%	10%	10%	11%	13%	12%	13%	13%	13%	Pop. over 65.
												% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
Clubs or Benefit Societies sometimes give some small help. It is very rare to find any enjoying annuities or living on the savings of earlier days, but a few instances of thrift exist. With the majority the idea is to spend while they have.	A great deal of help is given by the better class; daughters in gentlemen's service seem specially liberal. Aged women are often kept by married children, being useful in the home; the 1s 6d out relief is a great inducement.	Almost all parish Churches and Town Chapels do something for the poor, specially in sickness. Several parishes have dole charities; in one £25 a year is distributed in sums of 5s to £1 every 6 months. Private charity is considerable. There is a strange lack of almshouses, as compared, e.g. with the Midlands and South.
Their savings are comparatively trifling; there are no local Savings Banks in the district. Some belong to the Oddfellows and other clubs giving help in illness. In one parish 2 thrifty poor persons have purchased annuities through the P.O.	They are usually well supported by their children, who are frequently engaged as farm labourers from term to term.	Occasional help is given from Church offertories; in most parishes there are small dole charities.
Friendly Societies help the better class aged poor a little. It practically amounts to a pension of 4s a week for life. The Oddfellows is the favourite society.	Practically no such help is given.	There are no organized charities or doles in the Union. Churches help largely, irrespective of denomination.
A good many are members of Friendly Societies, e.g. the Oddfellows, Foresters, &c. A few have money in the Savings Bank. Many of late have insured for death in the Prudential.	A good many are regularly helped by children and well-to-do relatives. Many wealthy residents in large towns have sprung from the rural and peasant population, and are not forgetful of their poorer friends in Cumberland.	There is not much help from these sources, as there are no organized charities of any extent. A small amount of assistance comes from every Church.

County.... LANCASTER—*Contd.*

Union	107. Prescott.			108. Rochdale.			100. Liverpool.			110. Toxteth Park.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door.....	296	111	407	274	162	436	803	700	1,503	220	265	485
Out-door....	292	657	949	150	342	492	116	510	626	67	410	477
Medical only.	31	28	59	—	—	—	117	194	311	11	21	32
Total paupers	619	796	1,415	424	504	928	1,126	1,404	2,530	298	696	994
Pop. over 65. .	1,748	2,102	3,850	1,906	2,744	4,650	2,248	2,996	5,244	1,733	2,807	4,540
% of paupers ..	35 %	38 %	37 %	22 %	18 %	20 %	50 %	47 %	48 %	17 %	25 %	22 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
107. [Whole union.] When they have been sober and industrious their condition is fairly comfortable. Alkali Works at St. Helens and Widnes appear to age men prematurely. Number of public-houses is unlimited, hence by far the greater part of the poverty.	The watch-making industry finds work for men so long as eyesight is good. Women, if able to work, get 1s 6d a day for charring. Irish labourers are numerous.
108. [Whole union.] It is, relatively, satisfactory; the varied industries enable a family to command a fairly steady income; there are exceptional facilities for thrift, and provision is frequently made for old age; support for aged parents can also be better afforded. In the last 20 years the population has largely increased, but the number of paupers is considerably smaller; owing to the higher standard of comfort, better wages, and the increased purchasing power of money, the position of the working classes and of the aged poor is much improved. [C.O.S.]	A fair proportion of men over 65 still work in the mills and workshops at light tasks suited to their failing powers. Many are employed in street sweeping at 14s a week. Women often live with married children, and mind the babies and house while the mothers work. Some keep small shops; women seem more able to supplement out relief by small earnings than men.
109. [Whole union.] The class between those whose comfort is assured, and those receiving relief from the rates, generally live in a fair and reasonable degree of comfort; most recipients of out relief are also fairly comfortable; cases of want and privation are usually attributable to dissipation or other misconduct. An aged deserving person in want could not long escape notice from some of the numerous official or semi-official visitors (<i>e.g.</i> clergy, inspectors of all sorts, &c.).	Men find work in watching ships, docks, offices, or as time-keepers, messengers, hawkers, tailors, cobblers, and scavengers; many as light porters in and about cotton warehouses; earnings, 3s to 4s 6d, but work is precarious, hirings often from day to day. Women do domestic work, often for relations; knitting, sewing, fruit or fish hawking, and bag mending in warehouses; earnings, 8d to 1s 6d a day.
109. <i>bis.</i> [Whole union.] When there is evidence of respectability and the home is satisfactory, out relief (2s or 2s 6d) is allowed, if it can be supplemented. On the whole, the needy aged are in this way fairly provided for. Improved wages enable them to live in greater comfort than 20 years ago. [C.O.S.]	Men incapacitated for their ordinary work may get ship and street watching, earning about 3s or 3s 6d per day or night. For women, caretaking of empty houses, washing, charring, sewing, or knitting. All this is very limited in supply.

LANCASTER—Contd.												County.
111. Wigan.			112. Leigh.			113. Bolton.			114. Bury.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
150	57	207	57	22	79	287	161	448	143	106	249	Paupers over 65:
427	880	1,257	102	232	334	246	664	910	257	506	763	In-door.
54	86	140	30	27	57	13	13	26	21	23	44	Out-door.
												Medical only.
681	973	1,604	189	281	470	546	838	1,384	421	635	1,056	Total paupers.
2,072	2,386	4,458	968	1,183	2,151	2,790	3,782	6,581	2,024	2,755	4,779	Pop. over 65.
30%	40%	35%	19%	24%	22%	20%	22%	21%	21%	23%	22%	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
Savings are considerable, judging by the amount in the Local Savings Bank given up in 1892 in favour of the P.O. No Irish were depositors. No cases of Insurance known.	Much help is given in this way.	There are 36 almshouses with weekly allowance of 4s to 8s to each occupant.
Very few insure for old-age annuities. Only 2 or 3 Friendly or trade Societies (e.g. the Amalgamated Society of Engineers) give superannuation allowances. Over £900,000 was invested in various Banks, Co-operative Stores, Building Societies, &c., by working people in 1892. £515,900 was deposited in the Co-operative Stores alone, and this may fairly be considered as provision for old age.	In many cases where a family has been well brought up, aged parents are cheerfully maintained. On the other hand, the factory system enables children to earn good wages and be independent at an early age; if anything alienates them (e.g. harsh treatment or vicious habits on their parents' part) they are unwilling later to help except under compulsion, and readiness to maintain aged parents does not seem to be growing.	There are several endowed charities; one provides clothing to the value of £110 yearly. Various societies supported by subscription distribute food, clothing and money (about £200 to 400 or 500 people). Accredited members above 65 of various Churches and Chapels are not numerous, but invariably receive help when it is needed; the "Poor Funds" cannot give regular support in other cases.
The instances are very rare in which the aged poor are found to be supported, or even largely helped, by their own savings or through Insurance and Provident Societies.	It is believed that the majority are helped by relatives or friends, or by religious or charitable organization or both, or by all of these.	See previous remark.
A small number of aged men probably receive permanent allowances (generally 2s 6d a week) from Sick Clubs. Some few have saved in Penny or P.O. Savings Banks.	Not infrequently they live with one of their children as long as the latter can maintain them, other children contributing. Sometimes old employers help.	The various Churches provide for a certain number. Several funds exist for granting allowances to aged people.

County....	LANCASTER—Contd.											
Union	115. Manchester.			116. Chorlton.			117. Barton-on-Irwell.			118. Salford.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door	1136	802	1938	746	836	1582	77	62	139	412	413	825
Out-door	71	181	252	149	562	711	50	130	180	73	319	392
Medical only	22	25	47	52	124	176	10	26	36	6	2	8
Total paupers	1,229	1,008	2,237	947	1,522	2,469	117	218	335	491	734	1,225
Pop. over 65 ..	1,469	2,010	3,479	3,580	5,520	9,100	1,367	1,874	3,241	2,179	3,374	5,553
% of paupers ..	84 %	50 %	64 %	27 %	27 %	27 %	8 %	12 %	10 %	22 %	22 %	22 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
115. [One parish.] Pop. of about 4000, consisting of umbrella makers, hawkers, vagrants, and a few small tradespeople, publicans, and factory hands. The aged are much to be pitied, being for the most part in a semi-destitute condition.	Umbrella-making, hawking, sewing, helping in houses for food and shelter. Earnings from 5s downwards; a few of the more skilful may get a little more.
115. bis. [One parish.] They are in a trying position, just saved from destitution or the workhouse, by occasional gifts; their families often having enough to do to maintain themselves.	For women, hawking cakes, &c., cleaning warehouses, taking care of house and children while parents work. Men act as night watchers, or are kept on at their old employment out of charity.
115. ter. [One parish.] The condition of the aged is not very bad, and is on the whole improved.	Elder women often clean offices.
116. [One parish.] It is extremely bad. The majority are dependent upon money from their children, the regularity of the supply depending on whether the children are employed. This is eked out by parish relief. Owing to the overcrowded condition of the unskilled labour market, there is little hope of anyone over fifty being employed. Twenty years ago there was a fair proportion of well-to-do artisans in the parish, but this is no longer the case, all the people being extremely poor.	Some of the men do odd jobs, and some of the women go out charring or earn a little by minding the children of mothers at work, or by sewing.

LANCASTER—Contd.												County.
119. Prestwich.			120. Ashton-under-Lyne			121. Oldham.			122. Haslingden.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
102	106	208	256	164	420	343	179	522	101	71	172	Paupers over 65:
39	154	193	170	404	574	132	318	450	92	199	291	In-door.
16	39	55	22	36	58	62	82	144	17	12	29	Out-door.
												Medical only.
157	299	456	448	604	1,052	537	579	1,116	210	282	492	Total paupers.
2,135	2,794	4,929	2,488	3,351	5,839	2,505	3,373	5,878	1,469	1,950	3,419	Pop. over 65.
7 %	11 %	9 %	18 %	18 %	18 %	21 %	17 %	19 %	14 %	14 %	14 %	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
To save for old age is so difficult that it is never practised, save in the rarest cases.	Relatives give some help.	The aged are supported by doles, parish relief, and the help of relatives, most from all three sources, the rest from two.
There is little of this.	Little money is given, grown-up children finding it difficult to make both ends meet; but often a home and a share of the household food are provided.	They are helped by gifts from the clergy and Church alms. A little judiciously given to persons well-known as deserving often suffices to prevent their losing hope and breaking down altogether.
The Manchester and Salford Savings Bank, with branches in various places, have in the last twenty years received increasing deposits.	Children in well-ordered families are marvellously faithful in bringing their wages to their parents.	The parish Church offertories are for the sick poor.
These cases are rare. One case is known of a man supported by a fund connected with the Freemasons.	Aged parents, especially the mothers, are often provided with house-room and food. Sometimes this is done by those not related to them.	The amount available from this source is not large, and the help is, at best, very irregular.

County	LANCASTER— <i>Contd.</i>											
Union	123. Ormskirk.			124. Warrington.			125. West Derby.			126. Burnley.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65 :												
In-door	128	54	177	105	69	174	797	854	1,651	141	83	224
Out-door	137	269	406	182	268	450	288	1,252	1,540	281	543	824
Medical only	11	3	14	6	9	15	217	280	497	55	50	105
Total paupers	271	326	597	243	346	589	1,302	2,386	3,688	477	676	1,153
Pop. over 65 ..	2,060	2,863	4,923	1,052	1,275	2,327	5,347	7,825	13,172	1,991	2,495	4,486
% of paupers ..	13 %	11 %	12 %	23 %	27 %	25 %	24 %	30 %	28 %	24 %	27 %	25 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
123. [Southport and Birkdale chiefly.] These places are exceptionally prosperous. There are comparatively few who cannot find sympathy and help in need. Still the condition of the aged poor, even where thoroughly respectable and deserving, is comfortless enough. There is not much destitution in any part of the union. Many can get on fairly in summer, but have to go to the workhouse in winter. There has been little change in the last 20 years, certainly none for the worse.	In the busier times men get some employment at their former occupation at something like ordinary wages ; the older they get the less chance they have of this. Women can get a little charing, nursing, and helping in the poorer classes of families. A few who are capable and of good character act as domestic servants, even after 65, servants being hard to get. Some do knitting and sewing, earnings small and precarious.
123. <i>bis.</i> [Whole union.] Their condition is unsatisfactory, but surely though slowly improving. Through want of care in their younger days, few have made provision for old age.	There are no manufactories, and the old find little to do ; women do a little charing, and old men get odd jobs on farms at busy times.
124. [Whole union.] Fairly good, and much better than 20 years ago ; many are entirely supported by relatives, others helped by the Church and various religious denominations and friends ; where necessary they receive out relief.	For men, stone-breaking, scavenging, firewood cutting, bill delivering, earnings from 1s a day upwards. For women, charing and nursing, earnings from 2s 6d a week to 1s a day.

For summary of Northern

LANCASTER.

127. Clitheroe.			128. Blackburn.			129. Chorley.			130. Barrow-in-Furness.			131. Fylde.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
23	9	32	286	180	466	103	80	183	80	12	51	45	23	68
61	110	171	200	449	658	120	169	289	40	123	169	55	133	188
—	—	—	31	30	70	0	4	13	2	7	9	2	8	10
84	119	203	526	668	1,194	232	203	435	67	142	229	102	164	266
622	614	1,236	2,618	3,448	6,066	1,016	1,202	2,218	480	530	1,010	1,149	1,422	2,571
13 %	19 %	16 %	20 %	20 %	20 %	22 %	17 %	19 %	18 %	26 %	22 %	9 %	11 %	10 %

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
Nothing of the kind known.	Many find a home with children or near relatives, but service is generally expected in return. In other cases relatives seldom do more than they could be compelled to do.	Churches and Chapels give a fair amount of help; sometimes permanent allowances of 2s 6d to 8s a month are made. An actively managed Provident Society provides homes for 16 aged women, and pensions 21 others with 2s 6d a week. Its work is gradually increasing. There is much private charity and the well-to-do often have pensioners.
A very small percentage of the old have saved anything. There is more thrift among the younger, though many live from hand to mouth.	Children as a rule are good to aged parents, even where they have large families of their own.	The aged poor are helped from the Church offertories; the deserving are never allowed to be in real want. Several charities help them in winter.
As far as can be ascertained these give no help.	About one-third.	From £250 to £300 per annum.

reports, see next page.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS.

This district includes Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire, and contains 131 unions, from 81 of which we have reports on the condition of the old.

Employments.

The employments available for old men are by far the best in country districts, where as shepherds and at farm work they continue to an advanced age. "Shepherds and others staying for long are rarely turned off," but the system of yearly hiring, where it prevails, is against the formation of such lasting ties. In mining districts old men "do lighter work after 65 at reduced wage. Later on have no employment; might do more garden work." Or in ironworks, &c., "a few are kept on as assistant time-keepers and for light work." Where "all employments are highly skilled or laborious, age specially disqualifies. Men over 50, out of work, can get no employment." On the Tyne it is reported that the old "have no employments, except those followed when younger," and that they are "considered incapable far too early." "Sailors when old obtain employment with difficulty." In places of summer resort, and in fishing villages, "the old have unusual facilities, getting odd jobs in summer and preparing fishing gear in winter." "Odd jobs," "occasional stone-breaking," "a little hawking," is all that offers for old men in most cases; or they are "kept on mainly out of charity."

Old women are more useful. Their employments are domestic. They do washing, go out charring or nursing, or, if too infirm for such things, can still look after children and release others for work, and to the last can sew a little or knit. But "younger women compete, and the supply of work is limited." Some (of the strongest) act as house-

keepers to widowers with children, or take in lodgers. The happiest and also commonest lot is to live with married children whose care they can repay by small services. In the agricultural parts some old women do light field work, especially in harvest time. Another authority says: "Women do very little field work." In the towns—at Hull, for instance—the old women do envelope folding, rag sorting, &c., at which vigorous women may earn 10s a week—the old, perhaps 3s.

Thrift Agencies.

The reports as to savings are almost invariably unfavourable. "Thrift, as a rule, little known or practised." "A few only have saved." "Thrift not so general as it should be." "A small number have money in Savings Banks. Younger people are subscribing for endowment policies. Majority insure for burial only." "Few thrift agencies used beyond coal and clothing clubs." "Very few cases of saving through thrift agencies." "People very unthrifty as a rule"; and so it goes on. By "thrift" is here meant making provision for old age. "Friendly societies largely used; give help in sickness—sickness impresses the mind, old age does not." "Clothing clubs much patronised." "Provident clubs very common." Sick benefit is continued on a reduced scale in chronic cases, but some of the clubs are very unsound. Of a portion of Darlington it is said: "This district compares favourably with others. Many live in their own houses, acquired through a Building Society." These organizations are frequently mentioned, and, with Co-operative Societies, appear to be the most efficacious methods of saving. "Penny Banks are well worked in some places." The Prudential Assurance Company is largely patronised. "More," it is said, "might be done in early and middle life. Improvidence is very common; many give their wives 20s and waste the rest in drinking, gambling, football, &c." "Dividing Societies do harm,

being looked on as a substitute for Permanent Benefit Society; the 'divide' often squandered. They are run by publicans."

From one or two unions the report is different. Of Halifax it is said: "There is much thrift; many retire comfortably on savings and help of children." In Rochdale, though "very few insure for old age annuities, and only two or three Friendly or Trade Societies (*e.g.* the Amalgamated Society of Engineers) give superannuation allowances, over £900,000 was invested in various banks, Co-operative Stores, Building Societies, &c., by working people in 1892. £515,900 was deposited in the Co-operative Stores alone, and this may fairly be considered as provision for old age." In some of the Westmorland and Cumberland fell-side parishes "they are a thrifty people, and frequently supported in old age by their savings;" while from Sedbergh we hear, "They are very thrifty, and many have saved a good deal." But the weight of evidence is entirely on the other side, and there seems no difference in this respect between town and country, mining or manufacturing districts, or sea-port places. From Skipton comes the pregnant remark, "Savings, when made at all, are considerable."

Assistance from Relatives.

The evidence on this subject is conflicting, and of all shades, as follows: "Children and relatives help to a large extent; the kindly feeling being increased by frequent intermarriages." In the rural parts of the Morpeth union, and in Morpeth itself, "children support aged parents remarkably well, regarding out relief as a disgrace. This is not so much the case among miners, though they can earn double. Sons are often with difficulty made to contribute, and out relief is not accounted a disgrace." In the Cockermouth union "children are most generous in supporting aged parents, especially unmarried female domestic servants. Married

sons also do so in many cases. The Cumberland poor are very kind to one another." The Rochdale account states that, "In many cases where a family has been well brought up, aged parents are cheerfully maintained. On the other hand, the factory system enables children to earn good wages, and be independent at an early age; if anything alienates them (*e.g.* harsh treatment or vicious habits on their parents' part) they are unwilling in after years to help except under compulsion, and readiness to maintain aged parents does not seem to be growing." In many places "aged parents, especially the mothers, are often provided with house-room and food."

On the other hand, we are told that "children help to a very limited extent; if a son crosses into Scotland the Guardians cannot compel him to assist his parents." "Children, as a rule, do not help; they themselves marry improvidently." This informant adds: "Neighbourly help among the poor is a common and pleasant feature." In another place, "Children and near relatives, even when well-to-do tradesmen, make money payments to aged relatives very unwillingly, quite content that they should be in the House, or have out relief. But children will generally give mothers a home, and what comfort they can, for 2s 6d out relief."

Hardly less unfavourable is: "Children help a little when they have no families of their own;" but another authority says: "Children as a rule treat aged parents better than younger people treat their children." The most satisfactory report comes from Whitby, where it is said: "An excellent spirit prevails. Classes shade into one another very gradually, and the best off very often have and help poor relatives."

Charities.

"Most Churches have regular offertory for sick and aged." "Some Chapels give monthly allowance to their

own aged members;" but as a rule Chapels cannot do more than "maintain themselves." On the whole, such charities afford "considerable help, especially in sickness and infirmity," but give "rather supplementary and occasional than regular support." Of Sheffield, it is said: "The problem is the continuous pinching poverty of out-door paupers and aged persons dependent on children, themselves on the verge of pauperism." From Richmond (North Riding) we hear "probably too much is done. Churches are very liberal. One hundred and twenty tons of coal given away yearly. Twelve widows' almshouses with pensions. Other benefactions, £169 per annum." Almshouses for aged women are mentioned in a good many cases. But the Whitehaven reports notes that in that neighbourhood "there is a strange lack of almshouses as compared, *e.g.* with the Midlands and South." Temporary help by distribution of soup and bread is given in many places in times of distress, as when there is prolonged frost. Dole charities are numerous, and the endowed charities, in some places, are considerable.

General Condition.

The accounts vary a good deal. We have, for instance: "Condition not one of extreme poverty, except in rare cases, *e.g.* of notorious intemperance. Coal cheap. Out relief only applied for in absolute necessity, and even refused when offered"; and "very few in want, chiefly those from rural districts who have taken up mining too late in life." "Their condition is good compared with most districts in England. Wages have been high for many years, and from the thrifty and industrious habits of the people, cases of absolute want are few and generally traceable to some recognized fault. No district is known where so few applications for alms are made, owing to the independent spirit of the people." This account is perhaps exceptionally favourable, but many of those from Cumberland and

Westmorland are very good : "In some cases the aged are straitened in winter, but the percentage of absolutely destitute is very small," and in most parts a "commendable feeling of independence prevails." On the other hand, reports from other districts say : "As a rule, the aged have no savings, and when too old to work rely on Guardians for support;" and "Dependent chiefly on the workhouse or out relief, or help from relatives or friends." In Kendal though "they are not absolutely in want of the necessaries of life, the scale of comfort is very low for aged persons." The "Alkali Works at St. Helen's and Widnes seem to age men prematurely," and in Leeds, though old age is said not to *produce* want, the fact is emphasized that "men are aged long before 65; over 65 they are comfortable, their trouble is the help they often have to give their children." In some parts of Manchester "the aged are much to be pitied, being for the most part in a semi-destitute condition;" "owing to the overcrowded state of the unskilled labour market, there is little hope of anyone over 50 being employed." The prevailing opinion, however, is that "by various means they are well provided for and looked after, especially the more deserving;" these means including out relief, "inadequate in itself but usually supplemented by charity." Another report has, "Out-door paupers are a very pitiable class, living on 2s 6d or 3s eked out by occasional charitable help; condition varies with general poverty of district and amount of charity available." And another refers to "some hardship from inadequate out relief," but the more general view accepts out relief as a valuable and desirable assistance to the efforts of friends and relations: "Out relief is looked on as no disgrace, though they are ashamed of entering the workhouse."

Everywhere there is a great aversion to entering the House. From one union where the treatment in the House is reported as kind and liberal, it is said that while "old women have a strong antipathy to going there, old

men, as a rule, have not, and when there are contented." In explanation, it is said, "Old women can often find a home, but old men are less willingly taken charge of." It is even said that wives supporting themselves have sent their husbands to the House when past work. Yet here out relief is freely given to aged persons with relatives to take care of them.

Teesdale is reported to suffer from bad sanitary conditions. Cottages defective and damp, due partly to very old property. As to Chester-le-Street, it is said the "most serious thing affecting the aged is lack of cottages. All are owned by collieries and occupation reserved for work-people. An old man past work loses his right and receives notice to quit. Owing to great dearth of houses all round great distress ensues, and people live in places unfit for habitation. No land for building is obtainable at reasonable rates."

The present condition as compared with the past is reported better in some instances, worse in others. From Bradford, we hear of "less intemperance than twenty years ago." Wakefield reports: "Condition greatly improved;" and at Dewsbury, "Things are better than twenty years ago; work has been fairly constant, children help more willingly and generally." In Brampton, "they are generally in a better condition than a generation ago; necessities of life are much cheaper, sanitary provisions better, the diminished population makes workers scarce, and farmers have to employ aged men more frequently than in the past." The Whitehaven account states that "the general standard of comfort has been considerably raised by increased commercial prosperity and wages, hence the aged live in greater comfort than twenty years ago. The disposition seems increasing to regard out relief as an old age pension, to which long payment of rates has established a claim. It is often asked for where children are comparatively well off." But from Halifax we learn,

"their condition is worse, as trade has been bad;" and from Richmond the report is that "decrease of trade and of prosperity makes their condition less comfortable and self-respecting, and more eleemosynary than formerly."

Stokesley also reports an unfavourable change. From Gateshead we hear of more need of help, owing to growth of large works and transfer to Limited Liability Companies, causing the discharge of old servants; but, on the other side, relatives are reported better able to assist; sanitary matters immensely improved, and alleviating agencies largely multiplied. From Hartlepool we hear "the aged have much greater difficulty than formerly in getting light employment;" and from South Shields, "the old are probably less well off than twenty years ago." On the whole, however, the favourable reports predominate: "The poor are better fed, clothed, and housed than twenty years ago"; "better wages make the home they share more comfortable than formerly." "Younger men are pressing the old out of employment, but food and clothing are cheaper." "Twenty years ago agriculture was flourishing and money more plentiful, but its purchasing power much less."

County....	CAMBRIDGE.									III.—EASTERN		
Union	132. Caxton & Arrington.			133. Chesterton.			134. Newmarket.			135. Linton.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door.....	39	23	62	67	31	98	100	42	142	30	15	45
Out-door....	104	157	261	190	315	505	102	247	349	185	287	472
Medical only	4	1	5	19	15	34	—	—	—	8	4	12
Total paupers	147	181	328	276	361	637	202	289	491	223	306	529
Pop. over 65 ..	365	417	782	1,061	1,261	2,322	958	1,116	2,074	445	554	999
% of paupers ..	40 %	43 %	42 %	26 %	29 %	27 %	21 %	26 %	24 %	50 %	55 %	54 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
134. [Agricultural parishes only, from which Newmarket and adjacent parish differ.] About 1 % of whole population at any one time in receipt of relief through old age. Of persons dying above 60, about 45 % have at some time or other received relief from Guardians. In this compares favourably with other parts of country. There are cases of men who have worked hard 40 or 50 years, accepting reduced wages as they grow infirm, till wholly incapacitated, and then becoming destitute or miserably poor,—this is a disgrace to our social system.	Old men no longer fit for regular work, largely employed by surveyors on roads at 6s a week. Old women get occasional odd jobs at nursing, minding children for mothers at work, picking fruit, &c.; very precarious: not more than an occasional 1s a day. Those strong enough can get work on the land or washing and charring.
135. [Whole union.] Fairly comfortable. Worst off are those in receipt of out relief, with no other support, and with rent to pay; they are small proportion. On whole, not much to cry out about, save that so many come on rates. Condition much improved; discomforts of lot much lessened by cheaper food, improved sanitary inspection, better administration of poor law.	Only agricultural work for men at reduced wages, according to physical ability (1s to 1s 6d a day). Old hands in paper mills, factories, and on farms, not generally turned off for age, unless too feeble to work. No regular employment open to old women; a few odd jobs for capable ones.
136. [Town.] Neither better nor worse than for some years past, but much improved since 20 years ago. Far less out relief given; still great lack of spirit of manly independence. Little thrift and too great readiness to depend on charity.	A few aged take care of College bedmakers' children, while mothers are away, or of their own grandchildren, or neighbours' children for small payment. No other employment.
137. [Whole union.] Satisfactory, taking circumstances and surroundings into account. It might be better, has been worse. There has been decided improvement in 20 years.	Average labourer works till he can work no longer, i.e. to 70 or 75. Some few take light work, or do odd jobs, earning small pittance. If quite broken down or worn out they go to the workhouse.
138. [Whole union.] Fairly good, and much improved. Most of the men belong to Benefit Clubs; when these fail, they are well cared for by the Board of Guardians.	For women, chance work; for men, chiefly agricultural work as long as their strength lasts; wages 10s a week.

For summary of Eastern

DISTRICT.												CAMBRIDGE—Contd.	County.
136. Cambridge.			137. Ely.			138. North Witchford.			139. Wisbech.			Union.	
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
66	41	107	65	23	88	53	26	79	113	38	151		Paupers over 65:
82	193	275	93	270	363	72	181	253	297	596	893		In-door.
6	16	22	8	5	13	6	16	22	12	16	28		Out-door.
													Medical only.
154	250	404	166	298	464	131	223	354	422	650	1072		Total paupers.
748	1236	1984	776	859	1635	585	631	1216	1177	1443	2620		Pop. over 65.
21%	20%	20%	21%	35%	28%	22%	35%	29%	36%	45%	41%		% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
Labourers are, on the whole, decidedly thrifty. Many save against old age, when cost of bringing up family not too heavy. Not much insurance to secure old age pensions. Friendly societies have fair number of members, and give assistance in illness of aged. Labourers' wages do not admit of saving when there is a family to bring up.	Assistance not given as readily as could be wished, but aged poor more supported than formerly without application to R. O. owing to growing tendency of Guardians to refuse out relief. Aged women often lodged and boarded by children in return for small household services.	Nothing very noticeable. An old man or woman, infirm but not ill, gets perhaps 1s a month from Church or Chapel alms, or an occasional 1s from friendly farmer. In many parishes, occasional doles, in some almshouses.
Extremely rare to find aged poor so supported. No case of any living on annuities from agencies or insurance, one occasionally on savings through thrift. Doubtless a few in receipt of parish relief have some savings or money left them.	Majority in receipt of out relief receive some such assistance, and generally aged poor not in receipt of out relief are maintained by relatives.	In one parish, 6 aged people supported by a continuous charitable bequest. No others entirely supported. Many have additional help from Church and charitable bequests, but not much comes from chapels.
A very few cases of persons receiving pensions from societies, e.g. Old Shepherds or similar clubs.	Bulk of aged poor are supported by children, relatives and friends.	Help from relatives is supplemented by occasional ticket for meat, coals, or grocery, from District Visitor. In one parish of 8000, £100 is annually expended from Church Poor Fund on sick and aged.
Very rarely helped by any of these agencies.	Helped by children and relatives in far too few cases.	No regular help from these sources for any length of time; though aged receive something from Church and organized charities.
Many of the higher class labourers (i.e. the sober and industrious) have saved a little money. 3152	Very little, except under compulsion.	Considerable help is given by the Church in cases of temporary necessity.

County....	CAMBRIDGE.			NORFOLK.								
Union	140. Whittlesea.			141. E. and W. Flegg.			142. Erpingham.			143. Henstead.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door.....	40	16	56	19	14	33	35	9	44	23	22	50
Out-door.....	45	87	132	43	124	167	148	267	415	85	152	237
Medical only	3	3	6	7	6	13	5	5	10	5	7	12
Total paupers	88	106	194	69	144	213	188	281	469	113	181	299
Pop. over 65 ..	276	310	586	388	390	778	728	804	1,532	434	476	910
% of paupers ..	32%	34%	33%	18%	37%	27%	26%	35%	31%	27%	38%	33%

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
140. [Whole union.] They are in fairly comfortable circumstances, somewhat better than 20 years ago.	For men, agricultural work to 75 or 80, average earnings 10s a week. For women, charring to a certain age and sewing, earnings 1s 3d a day.
141. [Whole union.] Fairly satisfactory. Most apply for and receive out relief; few only manage without. In most cases the 3s from club and 1s out relief, or 2s 6d out relief, is made up to living point by children. Workhouse inmates are kindly treated.	For men, work on farms and in gardens. For women, charring, nursing, knitting guernseys and fishermen's mittens; fruit-picking in season.
142. [Special parish and whole union.] Out relief system largely used; wants of poor generously cared for by wealthy residents, hence general condition of aged is fairly comfortable. Real want or distress very rare, and at once relieved. Parish exceptionally fortunate in squire, large proportion of widows (due to risks of fishing) induces special sympathy, but remark applies to whole union. Their condition compares favourably with 20 years ago.	Older fishermen, unfit for sea, are given light work on squire's estate; wages according to power; apart from this no systematic employment or domestic industry. Small earnings for help to neighbours, e.g. nursing, gardening.
143. [One parish typical of neighbouring country parishes.] Surprising that condition seems as good as it does. Considering small pittance received from Board, food remarkable for variety—a little meat, cheese, butter, &c. In winter, condition much affected by price of fuel, expense not covered by small extra allowance. Margin of improvement very small. Amount of parish pay remains same, food and clothing cheaper. Clothing generally insufficient.	Women keep house for older and more helpless; live with child, and mind children for a "being," no money, parish pay supplies food; knit stockings for men, or for sale to charitable; do occasional washing for a meal's victuals, or a little butter. No regular work allowed when receiving relief. Old men do light out-door work, if not on the parish.
144. [Whole union.] At the present time good on the whole, and much improved, very few able-bodied men or women apply for relief.	All not incapacitated can get something in the way of charring or agricultural work.

NORFOLK—Contd.												County.
144. Downham.			145. Great Yarmouth.			146. Aylsham.			147. Loddon & Claver's.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
50	11	61	143	106	249	51	28	79	25	13	38	Paupers over 65: In-door, Out-door, Medical only.
117	246	363	173	466	639	155	341	496	103	179	282	
14	24	38	13	34	47	—	—	—	15	23	38	
181	281	462	329	606	935	206	369	575	143	215	358	Total paupers.
762	833	1,595	1,237	1,776	3,013	713	878	1,591	591	587	1,178	Pop. over 65.
24 %	34 %	29 %	27 %	34 %	31 %	29 %	42 %	36 %	24 %	37 %	30 %	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
Benefit societies help in sickness, not in old age.	In case of families, 1s per head from sons supplemented by parish relief as necessary.	These give occasional relief.
Almost all men are members of Benefit societies, and have at least 3s a week for life. Those without often belonged to parish club, now broken up. Benefit societies sounder now.	Children very generally help, commonly by giving house room. Agricultural and fishing depression makes this less certain.	Aged share in all parish charities, and have the largest share of Church alms.
A few receive weekly aid through old age annuities from Provident societies, some have saved in domestic service, some (coastguards and widows) have pensions. Beyond these, few depend, even partially, on savings. Many insure for sickness; could be led to insure for old age under safe scheme. At present they suspect such schemes.	Disposition to help good, power limited; assistance given, but proportionately small. Fishermen are exceptions, and can do more, by giving a home or otherwise; many now having built themselves houses.	A few settled charities for aged and infirm, but sums received by individuals do not go far. Church and Chapel offertories given as need occurs. Tendency to make assistance more systematic and adequate. This, not thrift, is the help relied on in time of need.
Difficult to ascertain. Many of the now aged paid into "purse clubs," long broken up. Too old to join modern Benefit societies. Generally insured for burial (e.g. in Prudential); often forfeit pay in time of sickness, &c. A few have money in savings bank, through thrift or bequest.	Children in service often pay a great part of rent. If married, with family, can do little. Sometimes brother or sister, if in service and thrifty, dying without family, leave relations 100l or more. Comfort of aged not on parish thus materially increased.	Church alms for poor distributed to all known cases of distress; about 9d a week, not in lieu of parish relief, but to provide additional comfort and fuel. Chapels kindly to own poor; give in kind, money needed for "cause." From parochial charities, gifts of clothing (7s or 8s), shoe and clothing clubs, with bonuses to members, not much benefit to aged.
Most belong to some Benefit club. More provision is made for sickness and old age than formerly.	A great many are helped by children and friends.	There are many dole charities; in some cases regular help is given from Church funds to the deserving poor.

County....	NORFOLK—Contd.											
Union	148. Blofield.			149. Norwich.			150. Wayland.			151. Freebridge Lynn.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door	24	20	44	260	176	436	25	10	35	25	6	31
Out-door	64	130	194	316	918	1,234	94	160	254	114	193	307
Medical only	4	9	13	62	69	131	10	10	20	1	2	3
Total paupers	92	159	251	638	1,163	1,801	129	180	309	140	201	341
Pop. over 65 ..	472	564	1,036	2,433	3,594	6,027	468	495	963	491	509	1,000
% of paupers ..	20%	28%	24%	26%	32%	30%	28%	36%	32%	29%	39%	34%

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
148. [Whole union.] Fairly satisfactory; much improved of late, due doubtless to cheapness of bread, and tendency to migration from rural districts to towns. Work-house built for 248 inmates; average number now, 37; 20 years ago 600 people relieved, now under 300.	Old men work as long as able; farm work chiefly. Old women as charwomen (1s a day and food). Some keep house for single men and widowers.
149. [Town.] Extremely well cared for in workhouse. Many of out-door aged poor live very poorly; but prefer wretched homes to workhouse; no improvement to be seen in their condition.	Many men above 65 earn a fair subsistence by shoe-making, tailoring, and other trades. Aged women frequently employed in washing, charring, taking care of offices, &c., earning 1s to 1s 6d a day.
150. [Whole union.] Better than 20 years ago; actual necessities of life being cheaper.	Feeding and attending to fattening of sheep, pigs, cattle, and fowls, for London and other markets. Light work on farms (1s a day). Washing and charring for women (8d to 1s a day, and perhaps food).
151. [One parish.] Said to be better now than 20 years ago. It is poverty, but generally not abject. Marvellous on how little the aged manage to live; rents not high; a bit of garden ground is usual; much kindness is shown. The poor hate "the House"; would rather die than go in.	They work till long after 65, men at the lighter parts of farm work, women help their children, do washing, charring, field work, nursing, or keep house for old or widowed men.
151 bis. [Whole union.] Out relief, liberally given, adds much to comfort of old; many have comfortable homes with relatives who partly support them. Many men of 70 and over are in full work, receiving full pay. In most parishes their condition is one of fair comfort, and immeasurably improved in the last few years; they are better fed and housed, more considered. "Standard of comfort" much raised.	Many farmers keep on aged labourers for light work at 1s a day, or 9s a week. Old women take in washing to a great age. Some old men hawk fish, &c.

NORFOLK—Contd.												County.
152. Depwade.			153. Walsingham.			154. Docking.			155. Thetford.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
64	27	91	54	18	72	41	25	66	61	23	84	Paupers over 65:
161	266	527	201	408	609	172	353	525	149	252	401	In-door.
12	15	27	1	1	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	Out-door.
												Medical only.
237	408	645	256	427	683	215	378	593	210	275	485	Total paupers.
998	1,117	2,115	762	910	1,672	687	781	1,468	703	755	1,458	Pop. over 65.
24%	36%	30%	34%	47%	40%	31%	48%	40%	30%	36%	33%	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
Not supported thus at all, though great improvement in habits of thrift. Most men are members of Benefit society for sick pay, not old age. Most subscribe to local shoe and clothing clubs.	As a rule, children support aged parents willingly. About 10% unwilling; if able, are compelled by Guardians to contribute.	Considerable charities exist. Ordinary offertories distributed chiefly among sick. These means only alleviate poverty, still poor law relief is considerably supplemented thereby.
Friendly societies very useful in sickness, do little for old age. Pensions problem perhaps best solved by extending range of these societies.	No doubt much is done thus; impossible to say positively.	Doles, coal distributions, bread gifts. Soup kitchens afford help, but occasional and irregular.
A few aged men receive permanent pay from Attleboro' Provident Society. 10 from Oddfellows', 1 from Foresters'. But 10 receive parish pay to 1 from a society.	Not 1 in 100 assisted by children or relatives in permanent way. These are not able to do so.	Not sufficiently. No organized charities or gifts of any amount, except trifle for winter fuel.
Some may have saved a little in the past. Very few get anything from agencies or insurance.	Rent is sometimes paid by children; perhaps something more is given to eke out parish pay. Guardians compel contributions from children doing fairly well.	1s is given occasionally from Church offertories, specially in sickness. Dissenters have a Sick Benevolent Fund. 12 old widows and 12 men have 5s in December; some others 2 cwt. of coal. Householders get 2s yearly from rent of Parish lands.
Many have savings, but this is carefully concealed. In several cases men have worked to 75 or over, then applied for parish relief, and have left considerable sums behind them at death.	Many live with children and are helped by them. Sometimes children share the parents' cottage. In some cases compulsion has to be resorted to.	No instances known of persons regularly supported by these; help is given from the offertory in sickness and distress. Parochial charities give much at certain seasons.

County.... Union	NORFOLK—Contd.											
	156. Mitford and Launditch.			157. Smallburgh.			158. St. Faith's.			159. Forehoe.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door	42	21	63	34	13	37	18	15	33	51	17	68
Out-door	278	619	897	99	291	390	68	136	204	77	138	215
Medical only	5	17	22	26	40	66	7	9	16	7	8	15
Total paupers	325	657	982	159	344	503	93	160	253	135	163	298
Pop. over 65 ..	1,106	1,199	2,305	650	770	1,420	420	468	878	511	519	1,080
% of paupers ..	29 %	55 %	43 %	25 %	45 %	35 %	22 %	35 %	29 %	26 %	31 %	29 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENT.
156. [One parish.] Condition fairly satisfactory; much the same as 20 years ago, but those in workhouse infirmary have far greater comforts, better nursing, more consideration. Destitute widows receive 2s and half a stone of flour; insufficient, though more liberal than elsewhere. A Government official is needed to examine club accounts and advise members.	But little employment exists; a few aged women, employed by Guardians, nurse paupers for 1s a week; very reluctant to do so; always difficult to obtain a nurse. Proof they are sufficiently well off to do without employment.
157. [Whole union.] Very few do not apply for relief. Condition, though monotonous, not by any means unhappy; what hardness there is, is borne for the most part with much patience. Guardians give small fixed allowance to supplement precarious earnings of aged, till incapacitated for work, then increase to full parish pay. No great change in 20 years, but rather for the better.	Expected to do light work in fields or on roads, or to earn something as charwomen and nurses to sick neighbours, &c. Earnings uncertain.
158. [Whole union.] They are fairly well off; things have much improved in last 20 years; houses are better and cleaner, furniture and clothing better; this is largely due to the cheapness of food and clothing.	Elder women mind children of mothers at work, keep house for unmarried sons, knit and mend. Old men keep on their usual work as long as they can do anything.
159. [One parish.] Fairly well provided for, but those outside the House manage to subsist on incredibly little. Food and clothing cheaper than formerly, but coal charities, numerous in Norfolk, are greatly depreciated owing to reduced rent of land.	A few women earn a little by needlework and knitting; old men practically earn nothing.
160. [Whole union.] Much better than formerly; the aged in many cases are allowed to remain in their cottages, the lenient treatment of the Guardians making this more practicable than in many unions.	Nothing beyond "odd jobs," therefore nothing reliable as a source of income.
161. [Whole union.] With the usual out relief and charitable help from the few wealthy residents, they are free from absolute want.	No specific employment available except help in the care of their grandchildren.

									SUFFOLK.			County.
160. Guiltcross.			161. Swaffham.			162. King's Lynn.			163. Rishbridge.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
33	22	55	25	1	26	37	26	63	63	22	85	Paupers over 65:
125	196	321	135	287	422	120	225	345	154	283	437	In-door.
1	1	2	69	89	158	8	11	19	24	37	61	Out-door.
												Medical only.
159	219	378	229	377	606	165	262	427	241	342	583	Total paupers.
449	478	927	527	555	1082	569	791	1360	599	643	1242	Pop. over 65.
35%	46%	41%	43%	68%	56%	29%	33%	31%	40%	53%	47%	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
Thrift and benefit clubs support to a <i>small</i> extent; most clubs broken up and capital lost, through being entrusted to private hands. Young men join Odd Fellows and safer clubs to which the old have not access.	Many aged poor receive some help from children and relatives; children able to contribute are called upon by Guardians to do so.	Church offertories, sometimes considerable, give substantial help. Failing this the clergy help out of private means, with no distinction as to creed. Charities, except almshouses, cannot give general support.
Helped to a small extent by savings in Savings Banks.	A fair amount of help from children, sometimes by small weekly allowances, most often by sharing home. A little occasional help from friends of younger days.	Helped to a considerable extent by organized charities (coals, blankets, &c.), and by personal gifts of clergy, or by Church alms passing through their hands.
Where money is saved it is generally hoarded, often secreted and not used. No case of insurance known.	Difficult to find where help comes from; quarrels frequently arise between children as regards giving this help.	No such charities, and no case so supported.
Here and there one is supported by savings, not more. Savings are possible, but self-denial required is disliked.	A great many are largely helped by children in domestic service.	In most parishes much is given from Church alms or by the clergy (<i>e.g.</i> 6d a week to the aged in one parish). Rent of certain land in some parishes pays for coal for the aged.
No provision for the future has been made by the now aged; low wages, &c., are offered as an excuse.	Some are partly supported by children, very few by friends.	Much is dispensed by Church officials, but regular help from Church offertories is exceptional.
No such cases known.	Some live with children, having lodging free, and some help in food supplementary to parish pay.	Church offertory of £12 annually expended on the sick and needy, and additional help from the clergy.

County....		SUFFOLK—Contd.											
Union		164. Woodbridge.			165. Plomesgate.			166. Ipswich.			167. Mutford.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:													
In-door.....		89	14	53	40	17	57	128	70	198	62	33	95
Out-door....		156	250	406	218	303	521	100	214	314	134	270	394
Medical only		7	8	15	6	8	14	52	82	134	16	22	88
Total paupers		202	272	474	264	328	592	280	366	646	202	325	527
Pop. over 65 ..		1,008	1,053	2,061	808	893	1,701	1,350	1,788	3,138	901	1,106	2,007
% of paupers ..		20 %	26 %	23 %	33 %	37 %	35 %	21 %	20 %	22 %	29 %	26 %	

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
164. [Whole union.] They are in fairly comfortable circumstances for an entirely agricultural union. As a rule, no application is made for relief as long as they can keep off the parish by a little work, or help from relations, friends or Church and Chapel funds. Landlords are very lenient to the old as regards rent.	Old men up to 80 may earn 1s a day, and women 8d or 9d by helping in agricultural pursuits.
165. [Whole union.] Condition one of almost joyless existence. The few who do not apply for relief have house or other property, once theirs, now mortgaged; if capital was borrowed the interest is paid with difficulty; otherwise, small weekly sum is received for gradual sale. Recipients of out relief just live; amount given seems inadequate for bare necessities.	For the most part they are worn out at 65; labours were in themselves physically heavy, and an undue number of hours was worked at them to keep families. No employments for the aged exist, nor could they do them; this applies to both sexes, and to married and single.
166. [Whole union.] Those wholly dependent on parish relief have a hard struggle; out-door allowance too close to starvation point, occasional help from friends very uncertain; when living with family, generally fairly comfortable; varies with prosperity of family; answers better for women than men. Army and Navy pensioners manage comfortably, some get 10s a week as gardeners, others occasional employment of similar kind at 2s a day, or light work on railway. Those entirely dependent on their own labour live very hard lives. Some without parish pay are kept by children, often at expense of rising generation. Heavy doctors' bills frequently account for permanent state of poverty.	Women do charing (1s a day and meals), washing (2s to 3s a week), occasional nursing (5s a week), a little needlework, take care of children (2d a day), take lodger. Men do gardening (2s a day, not often regular), easy work under Corporation (2s 6d a day). Old railway servants sometimes have light place on the railway.
167. [Whole union.] Condition fairly satisfactory, judging from appearance, and number of aged regularly helped in winter. Housing of poor much improved, old houses constantly pulled down or left empty.	Practically no employments. They keep house while relations are at work. Women do a good deal of net-mending, fish-salting and packing.

SUFFOLK—Contd.											County.
68. Blything.		169. Sudbury.			170. Cosford.			171. Thingoe.			Union.
F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
43	171	87	36	123	47	24	71	40	25	65	Paupers over 65:
346	589	155	305	460	140	248	388	159	272	431	In-door.
223	328	33	45	78	7	3	10	3	3	6	Out-door.
											Medical only.
612	1,088	275	386	661	194	275	469	202	300	502	Total paupers.
1,119	2,142	1,154	1,198	2,352	631	657	1,288	621	712	1,333	Pop. over 65.
55 %	51 %	24 %	32 %	28 %	31 %	42 %	36 %	32 %	42 %	38 %	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

IFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
re majority manage to in- against sickness, and make ision for decent burial.	They are helped by rela- tions and friends to a greater extent than might be sup- posed by casual observers.	There are no organized cha- rities outside Churches and Chapels.
me live by mortgaging e or other property. There opportunities for saving ugh thrift agencies and in- no, but no case in which ntage is taken of them.	Children, relatives, and friends help; impossible to say to what extent. Such help is always scrupulously kept towards rent, an indi- cation of what is feared above all things.	There is a satisfactory in- crease in this kind of assistance, but it is, of course, precarious. Again, "rent" aid is most valued; hunger endured or for- gotten in sleep rather than trench on hoard. <i>Weekly</i> pay- ment of rent is for the same reason preferred.
re really thrifty have taken selves out of the ranks of poor. Old railway ser- get pension of 5s a week, 7s 3d from Club Railway ident Society. Many have gs or have purchased a e through Freehold Land ty.	Many are supported en- tirely by their children, without applying for relief.	Help very limited indeed, scarcely worth mentioning. Va- rious town charities give occa- sional relief. Sets of almshouses provide for a limited number.
ry little indeed.	To a considerable extent.	Almshouses in town for mar- ried couples and single women are of great use, where aged have no relatives to give them a home; number of applicants not great, coal and bread given them regularly. Town charities adequate.

REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF THE OLD

SUFFOLK—Contd.										
County....	172. Mildenhall.			173. Stow.			174. Hartismere.			175. Hoxton.
Union	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M. F.
Paupers over 65:										
In-door	22	4	26	39	16	55	59	21	80	14 17
Out-door	113	217	330	114	206	320	145	171	316	167 221
Medical only	6	13	19	9	11	20	2	3	5	10 15
Total paupers	141	234	375	162	233	395	206	195	401	191 253
Pop. over 65 ..	344	382	726	783	819	1,602	651	639	1,290	504 528
% of paupers ..	41 %	61 %	52 %	21 %	28 %	25 %	32 %	30 %	31 %	37 % 48 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENT
174. [Whole union.] The vast majority depend on others for maintenance. Early marriage and improvidence before marriage, probably the most fruitful causes of extreme poverty. Expectation of out relief when old operates with many against thrift in earlier life, but such maintenance taken alone is bare existence. Condition of poor generally being in several respects decidedly better than 20 years ago, that of the <i>aged</i> is also to some extent, and as a consequence, improved; otherwise no special change.	Such agricultural labour as are capable of, is the only employment for aged men; paid according to powers (able-bodied strength earn about 11s a week exclusive of all extras). They occasionally do a little field work in sewing, and act as poor neighbours.
175. [Whole union.] On the whole they are not to be regarded as in distress; often not so straitened as heads of families. Their wants are few and simple. Cheapness of provisions enables them to live more easily than did their forefathers. There is a decided improvement over 20 years ago, and still greater over further back still. Poor have a strong objection to entering the "House"; separation of old couples an undoubted hardship.	Old women go out charring (10d a day and keep), and work (1s a day). Old men get jobs gardening, work on roads, or people's allotments for about a day. Many instances of employing old men past their prime.
176. [Whole union.] Condition fairly satisfactory, would be more so if there were more filial piety; from a sort of false pride many object to being under obligation to their children, though they willingly accept help from others. All the deserving, able to get on in their own homes, have out relief. Workhouse inmates are chiefly those unable to take care of themselves, with no one to look after them, the intemperate, the idle, the loafers.	Field work is available for as long as they are able to earnings about 1s a day. old women find employment nursing when capable of it; return, board and small sum money.
179. [Whole union.] They live almost entirely on out relief. Some improvement has taken place.	Men by out-door labour, by charring, sometimes earn shillings.

SUFFOLK.											County.
Bosmere.		177. Samford.			178. Bury St. Edmunds.			179. Wangford.			Union.
F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
20	68	51	21	72	46	19	65	60	17	77	Paupers over 65:
191	304	63	101	164	64	205	269	63	137	200	In-door.
39	60	2	5	7	2	14	16	5	3	8	Out-door.
											Medical only.
250	432	116	127	243	112	238	350	128	157	285	Total paupers.
624	1239	462	485	947	469	621	1,090	508	631	1,139	Pop. over 65.
12%	35%	25%	26%	26%	24%	38%	31%	25%	25%	25%	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

ART AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
very little indeed.	Considerable help is given by children, generally in the form of aged parent living in married children's house, but their presence is not always welcome.	A good deal is done by Church offertories. In many parishes there are charity lands or funds, of which the aged have share; also a good many small doles.
cult to tell. Those who saved money are reticent it, lest charity should be d.	Many instances of dutiful conduct of children, especially servant girls, to parents. Single young men remit money beyond requirements of law. On marriage circumstances change, but family tie is very strong.	Church collections often extend beyond Church limits, chapel ones occasionally, but chapel-goers poor. Organized charities depend mainly on Church people. These distribute blankets (on loan), coal, meat tickets in cases of sickness, &c.
very few instances of saving, of insurance. If subscribers to a club are sick as old, a small pension is available.	In a few instances help is given by children and relatives, but this not nearly so common as it should be. Many sons contribute to support of aged parents only when forced by law.	Occasional help is given from offertories in cases of age and sickness. Many parishes have funds left by bequest for purchase of flour, coals, &c., to be distributed among the poor and aged at certain times.
Matters improving in respect. Some of present are suffering from un-ness of past Provident f.	Some assistance given; but little. Children can with difficulty support their own children.	In town, Feoffment and Church charities largely relieve by coals, blankets, nourishment, &c. Nonconformist Chapels do something, but want of funds often makes their charities small.

County....	Essex.											
Union	180. Epping.			181. Billericay.			182. Colchester.			183. Halstead.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door	51	15	66	101	25	126	69	45	114	46	32	78
Out-door	181	312	493	148	166	314	116	291	407	114	200	314
Medical only	2	4	6	—	1	1	5	1	6	9	9	18
Total paupers	237	331	568	249	192	441	190	237	527	169	241	410
Pop. over 65 ..	718	795	1,513	629	680	1,309	658	918	1,576	626	699	1,325
% of paupers ..	33 %	42 %	37 %	39 %	28 %	34 %	29 %	27 %	33 %	25 %	31 %	31 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.

180. [Chigwell specially, also Loughton and Chingford.] Condition not such as to excite commiseration. Sustainance to certain extent precarious. Life, hard to mouth; condition dependent, but never seem to want necessities of life; seem contented and cheerful. So near London, not typically agricultural; wages as a rule good. Land in few hands, cottages not built above number required by persons capable of being beneficially employed. Things probably improved. Better wages, though not resulting in increased savings, enable children to give more help. Parish exceptionally fortunate in resident families caring for poor, and their condition probably above average, as no poor persons will leave if they can possibly stay.

184. [Whole union.] Their general condition is not such as to call for special comment, or to need unusual method of relief. No case of actual destitution or deficiency of food. Condition of agricultural labourer has improved in last 20 years. Wages have risen, necessities of life are cheaper; cottages generally more comfortable, without rise in rent.

187. [Whole union.] Much distress among the aged in certain districts where they tend to congregate, tempted by low rents, situation being less convenient for workers. In rapidly growing districts, great majority are young people; proportion of children attending school 1 in 4 of population. Wealthy residents of former days entirely crowded out; ground built over to house working-class population of very unsettled habits, having their work in London. Population increased 3 to 10-fold; new residents collected in masses of one condition, hence distress localized when one particular occupation is affected.

AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.

No employment specially available. Aged women do a little charring and needlework as long as they can. Old men work as long as able, mainly in line of former calling, trim a fence, clean a ditch, tidy a garden. These little jobs are not infrequently given partly for convenience, partly out of kindness. Average earnings under such circumstances 2s 6d a day.

District provides no extraordinary employment or particular rate of pay for the aged. They go errands for one another; women wash and mend for their neighbours for small remuneration.

Very few are available beyond ordinary ill-paid services to poor neighbours. Incessant striving under Trades' Union leaders for uniformity of pay at the highest possible rate, practically prevents old men getting work in factories with others.

ESSEX—Contd.										County.	
Dunmow.		185. Braintree.			186. Saffron Walden.			187. West Ham.			Union.
P.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
20	82	92	30	122	61	19	80	619	542	1,161	Paupers over 65:
40	421	201	346	547	302	524	826	491	1,174	1,665	In-door.
12	22	—	—	—	3	4	7	75	81	156	Out-door.
											Medical only.
72	525	293	376	669	366	547	913	1,185	1,797	2,982	Total paupers.
65	1,563	1,050	1,195	2,254	678	797	1,475	4,500	6,230	10,730	Pop. over 65.
%	33 %	28 %	32 %	30 %	54 %	60 %	62 %	26 %	27 %	27 %	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

R AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
appreciable extent. Any turning is exceptional. A good on payments from Societies; after illness ment has been continued tely, sometimes supplied by parish relief.	Assistance from children the general rule; few pass to the workhouse. They are usually found in house of son or daughter, or in rented room, where they receive help from children, often supplemented by parish relief.	To supplement existing supplies Church alms are in request. To a certain extent this is allowed, and often just keeps a person out of workhouse. Difficulty is to keep Church funds from being swallowed up in such weekly aid; wanted also in cases of temporary distress. Certain doles for widows and respectable poor are helpful.
ent state of Poor Law does encourage thrift or saving. y, if they become destitute rough age or otherwise, entlemen," i.e. the Guardians must keep them.	As a rule, children, where able, do recognize the claims of aged parents.	Church offertories and private charity render material assistance.
excellent work is done the aged by Friendly s; number of financial rs very large. Many old eeive pensions from	Difficult to ascertain. Cases of much self-denying help accidentally heard of, but those who do most talk least.	In most parishes almshouses, formerly very helpful, are now quite inadequate for increased population. Considerable parish charities, when administered as pensions do great good, but doles are more usual, doing enormous harm. Church and Chapel funds well administered, but fearfully insufficient; can only attempt to cope with urgent cases of sickness.

County....	SEX—Contd.											
Union	188. Lexden.			189. Ongar.			190. Romford.			191. Orsett.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door.....	57	28	85	54	15	69	120	77	197	70	29	99
Out-door....	214	342	556	51	84	135	149	296	445	71	135	206
Medical only	12	8	20	10	11	21	17	15	32	—	1	1
Total paupers	283	378	661	115	110	225	286	388	674	141	165	306
Pop. over 65 ..	852	856	1,708	403	366	769	920	1,157	2,077	518	504	1,022
% of paupers ..	33%	44%	39%	28%	30%	29%	31%	33%	32%	27%	33%	30%

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
188. [Whole union.] Condition most precarious. Great majority, when past work, dependent on parish relief and charity. Many old in receipt of out-relief utterly unfit to live alone, and if they could bring themselves to break up home, would be far better in workhouse. Not much improvement to be seen yet, but it may be hoped new benefit clubs will effect much in future. Condition of old would be much better now had not so many small public-house clubs broken up. All must go, as young men will not join.	A man past regular work may at certain times of year get a few days' gardening, earning perhaps 2s a day. For women, a little tailoring badly paid, but most can do nothing when too old for charwomen.
190. [Barking only.] Aged poor not many, after deducting those in receipt of pensions or out relief. Generally, condition depends entirely on that of families with whom they live, and who maintain them. Squalor too common, but applies to whole household, not to senior members only. Aged themselves say their condition has changed for worse, possibly owing to migration of alms-giving folk, but they are naturally <i>laudatores temporis acti</i>.	Employment very uncertain, specially at certain seasons; respectable working people not rarely reduced to really desperate straits. Very few and unremunerative employments available for aged: night-watchmen, caretakers, messengers, and such intermittent occupations the main resources of those who work, which most do not. Earnings small and variable, from 6s to 8s.
192. [Whole union.] Condition varies considerably in different districts. In towns and centre of large villages, with residents from whom relief and occasional work are obtainable, condition of well-to-do poor much better than in outlying scattered districts, where decided poverty prevails, most (except few still strong and able to work) being dependent on poor law, a large number living in workhouse. In towns not much actual destitution, nor want of bare necessities of life, but kept from this only by occasional shilling from charitable sources, or lodger partly paying rent. Many subsist on 2s or 3s after rent is paid. In last twenty years, condition of able-bodied working man has greatly improved; of aged, slightly, owing chiefly to cheapness of provisions, increased help by benevolent, and great number of charitable organizations.	In towns, very little employment for aged men; women can earn 1s to 1s 6d a day and food, three or at most four days a week, by washing and charing. In villages some few strong healthy men of 70 can do sufficient work to keep themselves; less strong can earn 6s to 7s a week. For aged women very little work in winter; at certain seasons can earn perhaps 1s a day, in harvest, or by gathering peas, acorns, and blackberries.
195. [Whole union.] Unless aged poor have well-to-do relations or belong to good clubs, they must apply for parish relief. The Tending Hundred Provident Club now numbers 1,159 members, and mainly through it, condition of old is much better than it was.	In the purely agricultural parts it is very hard for old men or women to find any work; if they do, wages earned are very low.

Essex.												County.
192. Chelmsford.			193. Rochford.			194. Maldon.			195. Tendring.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
147	45	192	83	21	104	76	19	105	98	34	132	Paupers over 65:
270	433	703	150	240	390	183	307	490	230	59	589	In-door.
48	55	103	36	40	76	2	1	3	2	1	3	Out-door.
												Medical only.
465	533	998	269	301	570	261	327	598	330	394	724	Total paupers.
1,225	1,395	2,620	834	819	1,653	962	940	1,902	1,321	1,305	2,626	Pop. over 65.
38 %	38 %		32 %	37 %	34 %	27 %	35 %	31 %	25 %	30 %	27 %	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
Two local clubs, being joined in large numbers by young men, give 5s a week to men over 65. Both are sound, so there is hope that things will improve.	Very few cases of old people being supported by children; two or three known, but quite the exception.	Almshouses, two sets of six each, give 5s a week and house. A set of 20 houses, owing to agricultural depression, gives house, coals, wood, but only 1s or 2s. "Sick and Needy" church offertories distributed by clergy in cases of sickness and special need.
Hardly at all, save only in so far as pensions (army, navy, police, and a few from employers) can rightly be termed thrift. Insurance concerns itself with burial only.	The commonest arrangement. Very wonderful and beautiful loyalty to parents shown in many houses. Extent to which aged poor are maintained by children really very great.	Good deal of intermittent help from this source. Almshouses do something. Parochial charities tend to benefit certain fixed recipients; in eager competition of religious sects, moderately intelligent subject can get advantage from many sources. But maintenance not more than subsidiary.
A few cases of men in receipt of small sums from benefit clubs (2s 6d to 4s), but payment mostly for sickness, not old age. Some few women have saved in service, seldom sufficient to carry them through life without parish relief. In most parishes coal and clothing clubs enable poor to obtain goods on best possible terms.	In many cases small sum, sufficient to pay rent, is voluntarily given by children. Pressure is brought to bear by guardians on children able but unwilling to help, whose parents apply for relief.	In towns a good deal of organized relief is distributed through district visitors, from Church and Chapel funds, perhaps 1s a week increased in sickness. Some few bread and coal charities in towns; in outlying districts, very little such help. Six out of thirty parishes have almshouses, housing aged and deserving (principally widows) for life; these have poor-law relief or other pecuniary assistance.
All young thrifty men join good clubs, e.g. Foresters, Manchester Unity, or Tendring Hundred Provident Club. This paid to members over 65, £88 in 1873; in 1893, £1275.	With some noble exceptions, it is to be feared children do not feel it a duty to support parents in old age.	In this union very few charities for relief of poor. In sickness and extreme old age, they get irregular help from offertories.

County....	HERTFORD.											
Union	196. Hertford.			197. Hatfield.			198. Welwyn.			199. Watford.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door.....	44	25	69	22	6	28	10	2	12	98	39	137
Out-door.....	132	284	416	26	50	76	10	32	42	123	212	415
Medical only	10	16	26	2	1	3	—	—	—	13	8	21
Total paupers	186	325	511	50	57	107	20	34	54	234	339	573
Pop. over 65 ..	499	615	1,114	192	192	384	82	83	165	891	1,256	2,147
% of paupers ..	38 %	53 %	46 %	26 %	30 %	28 %	24 %	39 %	32 %	26 %	25 %	26 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
196. [Whole union.] Their "standard of comfort" throughout life very different from ours; do not miss in old age what they have never known. Their physical needs supplied on the whole; on the whole, contented and cheerful. Live at a low level, but do not regard themselves as objects of pity. Aged share in general improvement of labouring class. Wages higher, clothing cheaper, food less exclusively bread. More coal used and less wood. Rents about same. Cheap brick cottage inferior to old mud-walled but thick cottage, thatched, i.e.—colder and damper.	No employments worthy the name. Here and there, old persons get petty work, e.g. doing errands and odd jobs for laundry and glove manufactory, tending flocks of young turkeys after harvest, a little garden work. An old woman may get mending or darning, but needlework too bad to be of use. What employment is got is given to help, and petty receipts are gifts rather than earnings.
199. [Whole union except town of Watford.] Old people very fairly comfortable; exceptions are a few dirty or disreputable people to whom Guardians are unwilling to grant out relief, but who refuse to go into workhouse, though they would be cleaner and better cared for there. In last 20 years standard of living has somewhat improved, and condition of aged poor also, but no vast difference. Great need for strengthening law to compel owners of cottages to keep them in repair, and to prevent overcrowding.	Men work on farms, roads, in watercress beds or mills; wages 18s to 18s a week. A few supplement parish relief by stray earnings. Several live with and are assisted by children. Some women earn a little by nursing and needlework; many live with married children and help in housework.
200. [Whole union.] Very few cases of actual destitution. Condition of aged poor not much improved in last 20 years; every reason to look for improvement in next 20, middle aged men having had far greater opportunities for thrift than their fathers.	For men, practically none. For women, straw-work; many do not earn more than 1d. a day.
201. [Whole union.] Majority are just short of actual want, if unable to continue usual work.	In villages, aged men are retained on farms, as long as possible, on wages from a few shillings for minding sheep or trimming hedges, &c., to 14s or 15s as carters, &c. Some, unfit for other work, are employed by surveyors on roads. Only work available for women is straw-plait, earnings 1s to 1s 6d a week.

HERTFORD.—Contd.												County.
200. St. Albans.			201. Hemel Hempstead.			202. Berkhamstead.			203. Ware.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
59	22	81	46	20	66	62	14	76	77	30	107	Paupers over 65.
233	480	719	88	177	265	118	201	319	122	251	373	In-door.
7	5	12	8	14	22	17	27	44	2	1	3	Out-door.
												Medical only.
299	513	812	142	211	353	197	242	439	201	282	483	Total paupers.
753	912	1,665	458	527	985	427	568	995	545	653	1,198	Pop. over 65.
40 %	56 %	49 %	31 %	40 %	36 %	46 %	42 %	44 %	30 %	43 %	40 %	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
To an infinitesimal extent unless facts are carefully concealed. Insurance for old age (i.e. deferred annuities) not used by members of Benefit Society. Attempt to introduce it into country parish failed. Too costly for any but young men.	Assistance from children very minute, practically limited to house room, and difficulties of temper arise here.	Any precise reply impossible.
Those who come on parish are thus helped to a very small extent; and others not much more. Out relief given largely, as here, always destroys thrift. Any system of old age pensions tending to supplement, not abolish, out relief must prove a dismal failure.	Children, relatives, and friends help a good deal, more probably than formerly, owing to action of Guardians. Those receiving relief mostly live with children or relatives.	A few small pensions given out of Church, and possibly Chapel funds, but for most part Church offertories are given to sick, and to help tide over temporary difficulties.
A considerable number of working-men starting with nothing, have by thrift saved enough for old age. A more considerable number have saved sufficient to live in decent comfort if a little help were forthcoming (e.g. 5s a week). Sound Friendly Societies not started long enough to benefit those over 65.	Children, &c., contribute more than is supposed—but amount will be concealed as long as Guardians help destitute only.	Impossible to give details. Aged poor receive a good deal of such help, women more than men.
Possibly 60 % or 70 % of old men unable to do regular work, receive quarter pay from Benefit Society, i.e. 3s 6d or 4s a week.	Most of aged poor with friends or relatives able to assist, receive from 1s to 2s a week from them.	An occasional order for 1s worth of groceries or meat once a fortnight if unable to work, an order for milk (half to 1 pint per day) if ill. Some few are regular pensioners at 1s a week.

County....	HERTFORD—Contd.											
Union	204. Bishop Stortford.			205. Buntingford.			206. Royston.			207. Hitchin.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door	103	42	145	29	5	34	23	19	42	113	48	161
Out-door	206	287	493	50	73	123	154	259	413	170	273	443
Medical only	6	7	13	8	13	16	12	10	22	18	25	43
Total paupers	315	336	651	82	91	173	189	288	477	301	343	647
Pop. over 65 ..	709	830	1,539	249	247	496	612	735	1,347	844	981	1,825
% of paupers ..	45%	40%	42%	33%	37%	35%	31%	39%	35%	35%	35%	35%

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
208. [Whole union.] Decidedly poverty-stricken, <i>i.e.</i> living upon out relief, stray jobs, mites from children, with exceptions where children give larger support and no support at all, and these eked out by doles from Church. Out relief ensures prolongation of existence rather than comfort. Imperative need of agricultural population is healthy houses and good water supply. Present condition of houses ruinous and insanitary. Wages not much higher than 10 years ago, but food and clothing cheaper. Food better and more abundant, and less beer drunk.	For women—laundry work, sewing, and an odd day's work for a neighbour. Men get here and there a little light work; keep on at outdoor work where it can be got, in gardens, &c., at small wages, as day-labourers. Seamstresses earn 2s 6d to 3s 6d per week; old labourers 6s or 7s a week in summer.
209. [Whole union.] Fairly good, quite up to the average of similar places; probably a slight improvement on the past. Men drift to the parish sooner than women, being less use in homes.	Lace-making still lingers, but earnings are very small, 3s to 5s for a good worker. Old men work on roads or farms at reduced wages, or do odd garden jobs.
210. [One parish.] Fairly well off; cases of destitution rare. Population of recent growth, hence proportion of old is small. There is considerable private charity.	Laundry work and needlework; earnings small.
211. [Whole union.] Fairly comfortable, though this depends largely on whether their life has been steady or otherwise. There has been much improvement.	For men, agriculture at 2s a day; weekly earnings 6s to 10s. Women, charring, washing, sewing, straw-plaiting (3s to 4s) a week.

BUCKINGHAM.												County.
208. Wycombe.			209. Newport Pagnell.			210. Eton.			211. Winslow.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
94	16	110	63	27	90	57	29	86	12	4	16	Paupers over 65:
339	533	872	146	243	389	58	125	183	65	103	168	In-door.
35	31	66	2	2	4	52	65	117	7	7	14	Out-door.
												Medical only.
468	580	1,048	211	272	483	167	219	386	84	114	198	Total paupers.
1,184	1,323	2,507	836	954	1,790	648	832	1,480	306	287	593	Pop. over 65.
39 %	44 %	42 %	25 %	29 %	27 %	26 %	26 %	27 %	27 %	40 %	33 %	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
Some few have small pensions from Benefit Societies, perhaps 10 per cent. Very few have anything laid by in P.O. Hughenden parish an exceptional one. Young labourers think more seriously of joining Friendly Societies.	Precarious and slender mode of support. Parents are unwilling to ask help from children and expect little. Cases known of sons abstaining from marriage to support their mother.	Equally precarious; help is given in illness and widowhood, and sometimes small monthly or weekly allowances to the aged, where deserving, and poverty is not the outcome of intemperance.
Very little indeed comes from these sources.	Guardians insist on children contributing; as a rule it is done unwillingly, but many are kind and liberal.	Church offertory of £100 to £120 for sick and needy, without close inquiry as to creed. Alms-houses for 30, without allowance; for 13, with allowances of 4s 6d or 8s a week.
Very little saving among the working classes. A good deal of Life Insurance in various agencies.	This forms a very considerable means of support.	No system of weekly payments from funds of religious bodies, but help is given at discretion.
Very little now, but there is a promise of better things in the future.	Help is given to a fair extent.	The deserving aged are thus helped, but not to any large extent. Doles would be better devoted to encouraging thrift.

County...	BUCKINGHAM—Contd.									BEDFORD.		
Union	212. Amersham.			213. Aylesbury.			214. Buckingham.			215. Luton.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door	48	15	63	34	17	51	23	12	35	90	52	142
Out-door	116	227	343	155	242	397	112	166	278	153	413	566
Medical only	16	8	24	3	5	8	2	2	4	7	13	20
Total paupers	180	250	430	192	264	456	137	180	317	250	478	728
Pop. over 65 ..	620	727	1,347	825	920	1,745	472	505	977	927	1,285	2,212
% of paupers ..	29%	34%	32%	23%	29%	26%	29%	36%	32%	27%	37%	33%

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
212. [Whole union.] Very fair, and decidedly improved. There is no absolute destitution now. 215. [Borough—one parish specially.] Better in some ways than it was, but sad enough. Need of change in workhouse system, to separate unfortunate from idle and vicious. Would remove present dislike to House, which makes old people struggle on in great straits. Town comparatively new, so proportion of persons above 60 unusually small. In one parish only 10 eligible for 8 doles from Royal Almonry.	Old men work on roads, farms or in shoe factories; old women at straw plait chiefly. None except occasional house-keeping and care of children. Staple industry, i.e. the manufacture of straw hats, <i>not</i> straw plaiting, employs young people. "Hands" decline in value after 30-35, can earn hardly anything with increasing age, stiffness of fingers and failure of sight. Have no outside knowledge, are useless in another calling.
216. [Whole union.] For most part comfortable and well cared for. Not much change in last 20 years; compared with 30 or 40 years ago women and children have lost much by the falling off of hand-made lace and straw-plaiting trades, at which they formerly earned a good deal, earnings of wife often exceeding those of husband. Guardians liberal in out relief, specially to widows, enabling them to keep on home.	Some old men kept on at farms at weekly wage of 10s to 12s. As farmers suffer from depression they naturally get less willing to keep on men unable to earn their wages. Some do jobbing work on allotments or in gardens. Duke of Bedford and others pension some. Some old women do monthly nursing and lace making, but earn very little now.
217. [Whole union.] None absolutely destitute; some are supported by earnings, in other cases relations or charitable persons supplement these. Guardians grant 2s to 3s per head in all cases of absolute necessity. Condition better than 20 years ago; more work, food cheaper, increased help, freer living, but not great increase in saving. Any distress promptly relieved.	General labour work, domestic assistance, gardening, charring, laundry-work, and limited number of trades. Earnings vary widely from 2s to 10s weekly (both sexes) according to demand and strength of body.
218. [Whole union.] Straitened; with few exceptions all are in receipt of out relief. In the last 15 years their condition has not materially changed.	Chances of employment extremely small; labour market overstocked with abundant supply of youthful and able-bodied labourers.

BEDFORD—Contd.										County.	
6. Woburn.		217. Bedford.			218. Ampthill.			219. Biggleswade.			Union.
F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
13	39	98	43	141	22	12	34	57	27	84	Paupers over 65:
181	270	188	401	589	135	211	346	273	379	652	In-door.
19	31	7	26	33	12	14	26	11	12	23	Out-door.
											Medical only.
213	340	293	470	763	169	237	406	341	418	759	Total paupers.
439	813	1335	1654	2989	582	630	1212	884	1047	1931	Pop. over 65.
49%	42%	22%	29%	25%	29%	38%	33%	38%	40%	30%	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

FT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
very large proportion re- help through Friendly ies. on workpeople extremely ful and improvident; no 3s nor insurance except in us burial clubs. Foresters ddfellows doing good work. on books of Medical Insti- Penny Banks increasing our in all schools, Board oluntary. ny who have paid into e clubs have found in old lubs have failed. Good paid into P. O. Savings . Pension schemes con- d with some more modern 'conducted benefit societies National Deposit Friendly ty) give half sick allowance d age pension. Not had to much effect old of to- limited number are sup- i by thrift; a few receive pay or superannuation; sly a case of insurance t for death. rings made through thrift, lmost nil.	When possible, the Guar- dians insist on children contributing. Children customarily free from parental control at 14, and often wanting in care for older persons. Help from other relatives and friends even less certain. There are several fine cases of devotion to aged parents, but as a rule these are left to themselves, to go to the workhouse at last. In some cases children are very good to aged parents, in others do as little as possible. Generally where able do help. Most children think it a disgrace to let parents go into the "House" if they can prevent it. A common thing to be thus helped. Some aid rendered by children, but only slight, through early marriages and need of supporting their own families.	The usual small doles from Church and Chapel; coal, cloth- ing, and soup clubs. Almshouses for 28. £41. 16s for coals; £70 for bread, sick poor relief, poor boys at school. Several smaller charities, £121. Sick and Poor Funds attached to 3 chief parishes distribute £200. No charities attached to Chapels. Relief given in certain cases by deacons from collections, but poor of all communions are almost entirely cared for by Church charities. Most old parishes have bread and coal charities in which aged share largely. In part of one parish, poor with rental under £5 receive 20-25 cwt. of coal (a pernicious rule, encouraging building of houses unfit for habitation where land is dear). "Poor Men's Friendly Society" allows 2s a week in illness. "Town lands" charities provide money; Church helps sick and poor from offertories. Sometimes old people have regular allow- ance of (e.g.) 5s a month. Dis- senters generally do something for aged "members." Help as far as possible through clergy and district visitors: from chapels to own attendants only. Occasional small doles from general charities. Church offertories and other voluntary contributions render considerable help to aged, especially when bed-ridden or in ill-health. Coal and blankets thus supplied. Dissenters ap- parently do not help much; money wanted "for the cause."

REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF THE OLD

County....	BEDFORD.			HUNTINGDON.								
Union	220. Leighton Buzzard.			221. Huntingdon.			222. St. Ives.			223. St. Neots.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door	74	18	92	60	21	81	49	15	64	51	33	84
Out-door	80	149	229	117	157	274	105	115	220	42	55	97
Medical only	1	—	1	20	33	53	5	7	12	148	151	299
Total paupers	155	167	322	197	211	408	159	137	296	241	239	480
Pop. over 65 ..	530	631	1,161	664	777	1,441	619	748	1,367	603	697	1,300
% of paupers ..	29 %	26 %	27 %	30 %	27 %	28 %	26 %	18 %	22 %	40 %	34 %	37 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
221. [One parish.] About 100 aged poor; most are fairly provided for; no known case of actual destitution; about 5 per cent. have saved money, 60 per cent. provided for by children, 5 per cent. pensioners, 30 per cent. are maintained by children, with the help of parish pay or charity.	Laundry work for aged women not infirm. Nothing but casual employment for the men; do a day's gardening occasionally.
223. [Whole union.] They have a struggle to keep alive. The refusal of out relief acts hardly on those with small but insufficient means, <i>e.g.</i> aged man and wife with 4s from club, no children to help, could manage to live with extra 2s.	None for the very aged. A few work at the paper mills; a few women make pillow lace.
224. [Whole union.] Condition fairly good; compares very favourably in respect of food and general cleanliness with 20 years ago. Effort made for their comfort at every turn.	Old men of character continue with old masters at less wage; others pick up little work at 6s or 8s a week, manage without parish relief with aid of wives, who as charwomen may earn 5s a week. Aged women receiving 2s 6d from union, do charring and washing; all take in hosiery, and worsted and boot work from Leicester; earn about 4s a week, to eke out slender living. This Leicester work has failed lately.
225. [Whole union.] Fairly comfortable in Rutland portion, less so in Northampton part. Present state vastly superior to 20 or 30 years ago; chief reasons, greater discrimination in out relief, reduction of rural population, considerable demand for labour.	Light garden work, well paid—seldom less than 2s 6d a day. Many have garden allotments. For older women no special employment, but few without domestic work—shown by small number of female inmates of workhouse.

RUTLAND.						LINCOLN.						County.
224. Oakham.			225. Uppingham.			226. Stamford.			227. Bourn.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
28	12	40	19	10	29	42	16	58	36	10	46	Paupers over 65:
43	116	159	61	90	151	77	146	223	135	253	388	In-door.
2	3	5	7	6	13	1	6	7	—	—	—	Out-door.
												Medical only.
73	131	204	87	106	193	120	168	288	171	263	434	Total paupers.
364	413	777	417	454	871	519	646	1,165	702	792	1,494	Pop. over 65.
20%	32%	26%	21%	23%	22%	23%	26%	25%	24%	33%	29%	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
No thrift agencies except a Clothing Club patronized by one or two.	Children give some help.	Bread and Blanket Charities of £10 a year, for aged women chiefly. Almshouses for 5. Church alms, £20 a year. A charity of £5.
Some have lost all their savings through old clubs breaking up. Some have small weekly allowances from clubs, not enough to live on.	Children are willing to help when able, but generally have large families to support.	Clothing and Coal Clubs and Church charities help in a small way, and encourage thrift.
Very little saving. 50 years' endeavour to induce people to provide against future has met with little success. Exercise of thrift is a special gift, possessed by few, and "saving" a great exception in life of English labourer.	Plenty of kind feeling on all sides, but little help possible from child or friend. Sons very rare helpers; have wives and families, and plead impossibility; utter neglect of duty to parents very sad. Daughters most exemplary in their little but hearty help, specially when in good service. Mother's rent always paid, sometimes more.	Organized Church charities in every parish for gift, or sale at reduced price, of fuel and clothing—aged have preference. Food supplied in winter. John-son's pensions—£12 a year each—8 or 10 in Oakham, and 1 or 2 in every Rutland parish of union; keenly sought after; not given to those on parish, or number of aged paupers would be greater.
Very slightly indeed.	Much more assistance than 20 years ago.	Aged largely helped in Rutland by 16th century charity. £12-£14 per annum to each.

County....	LISCOLN—Contd.											
Union	228. Spalding.			229. Holbeach.			230. Boston.			231. Sleaford.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door.....	53	9	62	112	22	134	157	63	220	87	15	102
Out-door....	185	206	391	159	295	454	293	554	847	179	325	504
Medical only	15	17	32	14	28	42	13	17	29	—	—	—
Total paupers	253	332	585	285	345	630	462	634	1,096	216	340	556
Pop. over 65 ..	865	983	1,848	608	747	1,445	1,390	1,701	3,091	888	961	1,849
% of paupers ..	29 %	34 %	32 %	41 %	46 %	44 %	33 %	37 %	35 %	24 %	35 %	30 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
228. [One parish.] Cottages with few exceptions are comfortable and convenient; many have garden ground; allotments are plentiful, much sought after, and a great benefit; hardly a labouring man is without. Out relief is given freely, and homes are not broken up against the will of applicants.	Parish purely agricultural. As age advances a man's usefulness falls off, but labourers are scarce, and the industrious, though aged, are not lightly parted with. Even the best at last can do little on the land; then nothing remains but work on the roads, odd jobs on farms, and the like; or his own garden or allotment employs him profitably. At certain seasons women can earn considerable sums at outdoor work; a few of the more able-bodied do a little nursing or charring, and all sew and knit, but <i>mainly</i> for themselves.
229. [One parish.] The labouring class is well-to-do. A charity of 211 acres let for £400 provides 40 allotments and pieces of grass land.	Labourers are scarce. Some old men are employed on the roads at 10s a week. Some aged widows go out washing two or three days a week.
233. [One parish.] There is never anyone out of work; farmers could employ more men. Most villagers keep a pig, and their staple meat is bacon. Few old people have allotments. Out relief is freely given to those of good character.	Most earn something after 65, farm labourers often getting full wages (i.e. 13s 6d a week). The parish is entirely agricultural, and village trades have much declined owing to ready-made trade and easy access to towns.

LINCOLN—Contd.											County.
Grantham.		233. Lincoln.			234. Horncastle.			235. Spilsby.			Union.
F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
21	84	102	40	142	42	10	52	48	22	70	Paupers over 65: In-door. Out-door. Medical only.
255	304	351	709	1,150	189	209	488	113	248	361	
2	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
278	482	483	809	1,292	231	310	541	101	270	431	Total paupers.
1,159	2,138	1,727	2,103	3,830	832	848	1,680	1,035	1,157	2,212	Pop. over 65.
4 %	23 %	28 %	38 %	34 %	28 %	30 %	31 %	15 %	23 %	10 %	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

FT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
local Friendly Society, has been useful in its a strong branch of he ers; a well-supported of the Oddfellows. Most younger labouring men embers of one or other, w of the aged. Clothing hool Clubs with small s are well supported.	Help is given in some cases, but is small. In many cases children are not in a position to help.	A large dole of about £180 is given to the poor in sums of from 5s to 12s or more half-yearly. Several smaller charities exist, e.g. 2 widows have each a small cottage, rent free, with 1 ton of coals, and £3. 5s in money; 10 widows get 7s worth of coal at Christmas.
e men are members of t Clubs, but few of the	Very little help is given.	A dole of £50 given in winter is a great boon to the aged, widows especially.
of the old are in Clubs. have saved, but savings en insufficient to last for	A little help is given.	A charity of £5 is distributed at Christmas to the old and deserving. Church offertories provide about £4 more in the year. There is a parish Clothing Club, and the Chapel has a small poor fund.

County.....	LINCOLN—Contd.											
Union	236. Louth.			237. Caistor.			238. Grimsby.			239. Grantham.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65 :												
In-door	40	19	59	18	4	22	43	10	53	55	21	76
Out-door	255	383	649	111	199	310	141	279	420	188	317	535
Medical only	4	4	8	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	7	11
Total paupers	310	406	716	129	203	332	185	290	475	247	375	622
Pop. over 65 ...	1,164	1,291	2,455	696	657	1,353	1,015	1,169	2,184	1,225	1,267	2,492
% of paupers ...	26 %	31 %	29 %	18 %	31 %	24 %	18 %	25 %	21 %	20 %	30 %	25 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
237. [One parish.] There is no real poverty, and no one unemployed; many families have lived in the place for generations, and the aged still retain a certain amount of old feudal feeling towards their employers. A portion of a large cow and hay pasture is let with each cottage, and almost every person keeps a pig and a cow, some more than one.	The parish is purely agricultural. Average wage, 2s 3d a day. Dairy produce is sold in the neighbouring market town.
239. [One parish.] There is very little real poverty. Out relief is freely granted, and they have no scruple in applying for it, but are unwilling to go into the House. The majority keep a pig, and most cottages have gardens, but there are no allotments, and no agitation for them.	The parish is entirely agricultural, and work is plentiful; most over 65, if in good health, earn something.

For summary of Eastern

Gainsboro'.	
P.	Total.
24	80
296	439
4	7
324	526
090	2,041
1 %	25 %

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

T AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
ly all belong to the Oddfellows, or Forest- They also have a "Cow" n which they enter their	Children give some help.	There are no regular charities. The offertories provide some- thing for cases of sickness.
e of the old are in Benefit There is a women's ng Club with 30 members, men's Dividend Sick with 45 members.	In four cases, where no- thing is earned, help is given by relations.	There are no charities, and the Church offertories are not large.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS.

This district includes the counties of Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Hertford, Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, Rutland, and Lincoln. It contains 109 unions, from 60 of which we have reports as to the old.

Employments.

The greater part of the district is purely agricultural, and agricultural labour is, in the large majority of instances, the only employment specified as available for aged men. The reports are by no means uniformly favourable, but, on the whole, they show as the prevailing condition that men continue to work at their usual occupation to a great age. "Old hands in paper-mills, factories, and on farms, are not generally turned off for age, unless too feeble to work." "Field work is available for men so long as they are able to do it." The extent of their earnings varies; "In villages some few healthy men of 70 can do sufficient work to keep themselves, the less strong can earn 5s to 7s a week," while "many farmers keep on aged labourers for light work at 1s a day." Two other reports speak of old men being able up to 80 to earn these wages; in another case, "The average labourer works till he can work no longer, *i.e.* to 70 or 75"; in Norwich, "Many men over 65 earn a fair subsistence by shoe-making, tailoring, and other trades." "Some, unfit for other work, are employed by surveyors on the roads." Another report, making the same remark, adds 6s a week as the earnings for such labour.

In other cases the reports are not so favourable; in one Norfolk union there is "nothing but 'odd jobs,'" and therefore nothing reliable as a source of income. "Very few" employments "are available beyond ordinary ill-paid services to poor neighbours." "No employments worthy the name. Here and there old persons get petty work . . .

What employment is obtained is given to help, and the petty receipts are gifts rather than earnings." "Old men practically earn nothing." One report, depressing throughout, says that both men and women are, for the most part, worn out at 65 by their previous heavy physical labours, and that even if employments existed for the aged they could not do them. In Barking, work is said to be "very uncertain, especially at some seasons," respectable people being often reduced to great straits. "Very few and unremunerative employments are available for the aged; night watchmen, care-takers, messengers, and such intermittent occupations the main resources of those who work, which most do not." From another Essex union comes the report that "in the purely agricultural parts it is very hard for old men or women to find any work; if they do, wages earned are very low"; and a similar account comes from Bedfordshire, where, it is said, their "chances of employment are extremely small; labour-market overstocked with abundant supply of youthful and able-bodied labourers."

There is not much variety in the employments available for old women; the same things recur again and again; "Old women take in washing" to a great age; they are "frequently employed in washing and charing," or they "earn a little by nursing and needlework;" one report goes on to say the needlework is too bad to be of value. Many "live with married children, and help in housework," or "they keep house for those older and more helpless," or "for single men and widowers." They constantly "mind the children of mothers at work," and here and there a few do light field work occasionally, and pick fruit in the season. In one place, "women do a good deal of net-mending, fish-salting, and packing." In Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire straw plait still provides employment, but the earnings are small, "Many do not earn more than 1d a day"; another report gives 1s to 1s 6d as the week's earnings,

while in one place these rise to "3s or 4s." "Lace-making still lingers, but earnings are very small, 3s to 5s for a *good* worker." Luton is one of the few large manufacturing towns in the district from which we have an account, and the state of things there is exceptional. "The staple industry, *i.e.* the manufacture of straw hats, *not* straw plaiting, employs young people. 'Hands' decline in value after 30 to 35, and can hardly earn anything with increasing age, stiffness of fingers, and failure of sight. They have no outside knowledge, and are useless in another calling."

* *Thrift Agencies.*

The general impression left by the accounts is that very little provision is made for old age. Where the future is provided for at all, sickness is usually the contingency kept before men's minds. The form which this provision takes is chiefly that of membership in some Benefit Society. The following are among the most favourable reports. "Most belong to some Benefit Club; more provision is made for sickness and old age than formerly." "A very large proportion receive help through Friendly Societies." Some of these societies give permanent allowances to the aged: "Almost all men members of Benefit Societies have at least 3s a week for life." "Most excellent work is done among the aged by Friendly Societies . . . many old men receive pensions from them." "Possibly 60 per cent. to 70 per cent. of old men unable to do regular work, receive quarter pay from Benefit Societies, *i.e.* 3s 6d or 4s a week." But as a rule no allowance is made unless there is sickness as well as old age. "Benefit Societies help in sickness, not in old age;" they are "very useful in sickness, do little for old age." "Insurance concerns itself with burial only," "they are generally insured for burial." Again, it is said, "Many insure for sickness, and could be led to insure for old age under a safe scheme. At present they suspect such schemes." The unsoundness of Benefit

Clubs in the past is constantly mentioned: "Many of the now aged paid into purse clubs long broken up. Too old to join modern Benefit Societies." "Most clubs are broken up and capital lost through being intrusted to private hands. Young men join Oddfellows and safer clubs to which the old have not access." "Many who have paid into village clubs have found in old age the clubs have failed." In a few cases money has been saved. In one Cambridgeshire union "labourers are on the whole decidedly thrifty. Many save against old age when cost of bringing up family is not too heavy. . . . Labourers' wages do not admit of saving when there is a family to bring up." "Many of the higher-class labourers (*i.e.* the sober and industrious) have saved a little money." One of the most favourable accounts comes from Ipswich: "The really thrifty have taken themselves out of the ranks of the aged poor. . . . Many have savings, or have purchased a house through Freehold Land Society." While in another place, "A considerable number of working men, starting with nothing, have by thrift saved enough for old age." "Some few women have saved in service, but seldom sufficient to carry them through life without parish relief." Sometimes such savings are carefully concealed. "In several cases men have worked to 75 or over, then applied for parish relief, and have left considerable sums behind them at death." "Where money is saved it is generally hoarded, often secreted, and not used." "Those who have saved money are reticent about it lest charity should be affected." Too often there are neither savings nor club to fall back on. "No provision for the future has been made by the now aged; low wages, &c., are offered as an excuse." "Savings are possible, but self-denial required is disliked." "There are opportunities for saving through thrift agencies, but no case in which advantage is taken of them." "Ten receive parish pay to one from a society." "Exercise of thrift is a special gift possessed by few, and 'saving' a

great exception in the life of the English labourer." "The poor say, if they become destitute through age or otherwise the 'gentlemen,' i.e. the Guardians, must keep them." And it is said, 'Out relief, given largely (as in the parish from which this report comes), always destroys thrift. Any system of old age pensions tending to supplement, not abolish, out relief must prove a distinct failure.' Still, in many places there are signs of improvement; even in Luton, where the "workpeople are extremely improvident and wasteful," and there are "no savings nor insurance except in dubious burial clubs, the Foresters and Oddfellows are doing good work, and 6,500 are on the books of the Medical Institute." Again, "Two local clubs, being joined in large numbers by young men, give 5s a week to men over 65. Both are sound, so there is hope that things will improve."

Assistance from Relatives.

The evidence is conflicting, but the balance is, on the whole, on the favourable side. "Most children think it a disgrace to let parents go into the House if they can help it." Generally the help takes the form of house-room. "Aged women are often lodged and boarded by children in return for small household services." "Some live with children, having lodging free, and some help is given in food supplementary to parish pay." But the arrangement does not always seem to work satisfactorily; one report adds, "Their presence is not always welcome"; and another, "Difficulties of temper arise." Money payments are sometimes mentioned, either as regular allowances, payment of rent, or occasional gifts, often from children in service. "Single young men remit money beyond the requirements of the law. On marriage circumstances change, but the family tie is very strong."

An explanation of the smallness of the amount of help, or the entire lack of it, is sought in the early marriages of

the children and the need for supporting their own family. Some who are not receiving parish pay, are said to be kept "often at the expense of the rising generation." Or more general inability is pleaded. One report says, "Not one in a hundred is assisted by children or relatives in any permanent way; they are not able to do so." In other cases the bare fact is stated that they are "helped by children in far too few cases," or that "very little is done except under compulsion." "Many sons contribute to the support of aged parents only when forced by law." "Quarrels frequently arise between children as regards giving this help." "Parents are unwilling to ask help from children, and expect little." Many object to being under obligation to their children, though they willingly accept help from others. The amount of assistance received in this way is "difficult to ascertain. Cases of much self-denying help are accidentally heard of, but those who do most talk least"; or "children contribute more than is supposed, but the amount will be concealed as long as Guardians help the destitute only." In this matter also the conditions of life prevailing amongst the Luton workpeople seem to have a disastrous effect. "Children are customarily free from parental control at 14, and often wanting in care for the old. Help from other relatives and friends is even less certain. There are several fine cases of devotion to aged parents, but, as a rule, these are left to themselves to go to the workhouse at last."

Charities.

Help from Church alms or charities is very general, but generally the funds available are shared with the sick and are not large enough to do more than supplement other sources of income. "The difficulty is to keep Church funds from being swallowed up in such weekly aid." "Considerable help is given by the Church in cases of temporary necessity." Or again we hear "Church alms for the

poor are distributed to all known cases of distress ; amounting to about 9d a week, not in lieu of parish relief, but to provide additional comfort and fuel." "A few small pensions are given out of Church and possibly Chapel funds ; but for the most part Church offertories are given to the sick and to tide over temporary difficulties." In some parishes there are special bequests for the aged, but except where these take the form of almshouses they seldom afford complete maintenance. In one parish "six aged people are supported by a continuous charitable bequest. No others entirely supported." In another place there are "a few settled charities for the aged and infirm, but sums received by individuals do not go far. Church and Chapel offertories are given as need occurs"; this report adds that, "This, not thrift, is the help relied on in time of need." The "rent of certain lands in some parishes pays for coal for the aged." "Almshouses in town for married couples and single women are of great use, where the aged have no relatives to give them a home." Besides the almshouses there are the numerous charities giving relief in kind, mainly at certain fixed seasons. "In Norfolk, coal charities are numerous, but are greatly depreciated owing to reduced rent of land"; and in part of a Bedfordshire parish the "poor with rental under £5 receive 20 to 25 cwt. of coal, a pernicious rule encouraging the building of houses unfit for habitation where land is dear."

General Condition.

The large majority of reports describe the condition of the aged poor as fairly satisfactory or fairly comfortable, though frequently the further particulars given go far to justify the remarks "that it is marvellous on how little the aged manage to live," and that "those outside the House manage to subsist on incredibly little." Still, on the whole, "they are not to be regarded as in distress . . . their wants

are few and simple," and "cases of destitution are rare," and "any distress is promptly relieved." In West Ham "there is much distress among the aged in certain districts where they tend to congregate, tempted by low rents, the situation being less convenient for workers." (The population of West Ham is abnormal.) Out-door relief seems a general source of income. "Most apply for and receive out relief; few only manage without." "With the usual out relief and charitable help from the few wealthier residents, they are free from absolute want." But the amount seems often insufficient. "The worst off are those with no other support, and with rent to pay." This particular report adds: "They are a small proportion," but the state of things seems by no means exceptional.

Several reports characterise out-relief as "bare subsistence" at "starvation point"; yet the recipients "prefer their wretched homes to the 'House,'" though those who refer to the matter agree that the aged in the workhouse are well treated and comfortable. Compared with the past, there is generally improvement or not much change: "The discomforts of their lot are much lessened by cheaper food, improved sanitary inspection and better administration of the Poor Law"; "houses are better and cleaner, furniture and clothing better," though in one place their clothing is said to be generally insufficient. Better wages though not resulting in increased savings, enable children to give more help. The "housing of the poor is much improved; old houses are constantly pulled down or left empty." In Hertfordshire, however, there is "great need for strengthening law to compel owners of cottages to keep them in repair and prevent overcrowding." "Imperative need is healthy houses and good water supply. Present condition of houses (at Wycombe) ruinous and unsanitary." "Heavy doctors' bills frequently account for permanent state of poverty."

County....	CHESTER.									IV. MIDLAND		
Union ...	241. Altrincham.			242. Runcorn.			243. Tarvin.			244. Chester.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door.....	103	56	159	40	16	56	8	1	9	128	89	217
Out-door....	80	192	272	64	202	266	34	60	94	101	297	398
Medical only	23	24	47	13	6	19	—	—	—	5	2	7
Total paupers	206	272	478	117	224	341	42	61	103	234	388	622
Pop. over 65 ..	1,411	1,732	3,143	719	896	1,555	No separate return.*			No separate return.*		
% of paupers ..	15 %	16 %	15 %	16 %	27 %	22 %						

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
241. [Whole union.] Condition of aged poor of both sexes, both applicants and non-applicants for relief, is very sad; worse in more thickly populated than in outlying rural districts. No improvement discernible, but data of comparison lacking. [C. O. S.]	When "times" are brisk, odds and ends of work at customary avocations; in slack times, little or nothing open to them.
241 bis. [Whole union.] Except a few, only suitable for workhouse, but refusing to go there, the aged poor are tolerably well looked after, kept fairly clean, not presenting a painful aspect on the whole. A marked improvement in 30 years; more done for aged poor, and better done.	Scarcely anything of remunerative nature open to aged. Taking in lodgers, taking care of vacant houses, occasional tasks of sewing, &c., their only resources.
242. [Town only.] Fairly well looked after; generally speaking, treated with kindness, and allowed relief out-of-doors.	Of 20 cases taken haphazard, something is earned in — 3 by gardening, 3 by small shops (sweets, &c.), 2 by lodgers, 1 by errands; earnings 6d to 15s weekly. In 11 cases earnings nil.
243. [Whole union.] Above 65, men go on working at reduced wages. With a little land and cow, do fairly well. When incapacitated for work, come on parish; this rare in case of man who has done the best for himself. Women over 65, as above, till widowed, then come on parish. They benefit much by food, clothing and lodging being much better. No married couple taken into workhouse for 20 years; no old person sent, except occasional destitute and homeless case.	Men, if at all provident, do carting on their own account, or those with character of steady workmen, occasional farm work; earnings 1s to 1s 6d a day when working. Women generally depend on husband's earnings, but help by occasional day's work at cleaning, &c. (1s to 1s 6d and partial food).
244. [Town.] Live chiefly on out-door relief, supplemented by friends, relief from Church or chapel, and begging. Perhaps things are slightly better than formerly. [C. O. S.]	None for women except taking care of children while parents work. Men used to do street sweeping at 12s or 14s a week; demand for higher wages causes old to be weeded out; work given to able-bodied at full wages.
248. [Whole union.] No great amount of distress apparent. Shipyards keep on old hands as long as they can work. Those unable to work are probably supported by relations or friends, or resort to Guardians. No change seen in last 15 years. [C. O. S.]	No industries specially adapted to old men. Women get some charring or washing (2s a day and food); some supplement parish pay by a little needlework.

* The figures for Tarvin and Chester combined are as follows:—

	M.	F.	TOTAL
Pop. over 65 ..	1,465	1,918	3,383
% of paupers ..	19 %	28 %	21 %

DISTRICT.

CHESTER—Contd.

County.

245. Hawarden.			246. Stockport.			247. Macclesfield.			248. Birkenhead.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
22	6	28	174	125	299	148	112	260	185	138	323	Paupers over 65 : In-door. Out-door. Medical only.
68	144	212	213	448	661	167	351	518	117	295	512	
—	—	—	10	12	22	16	21	37	58	73	131	
90	150	240	397	555	952	331	484	815	360	606	966	Total paupers.
402	438	840	2,182	2,825	5,007	1,719	1,759	3,478	1,836	2,519	4,355	Pop. over 65.
22%	34%	28%	18%	21%	19%	19%	27%	23%	19%	24%	22%	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
No doubt a considerable portion receive support from Oddfellows, Foresters, and similar societies. A few receive pensions from former employers.	Little assistance from relatives beyond what law requires.	Supported largely by Church and chapel charities; it is indeed questionable if this support does not cause some of distress.
These methods of self-help not very substantial to the aged. Insurance little known, agencies not always trustworthy, Sick and Benefit Clubs liable to break down when most needed.	Much is done, but more ought to be. Children often have to be compelled to contribute; sometimes go away to evade claim.	Main channel of help, direct or indirect, is from places of worship. Excellent help given by an undenominational Provident Society, a good representative of organized charity.
Of 20 cases, 1 helped to save by Co-operative Stores; 2, allowance from clubs; 1, house owned; 1, few pounds in Savings Bank; 1, savings (unspecified). Dock-labourer, just dead, left £250 behind.	In 3 cases only out of 20 is help from children and relatives nil. In 17 cases, amount varied from allowance of coal to 13s a week (legacy) or (apparently) £1 a week, wages of son.	Charities and Dorcas and clothing societies chiefly connected with Church. Value to aged guessed at 10s to 12s yearly. In sickness a little help is given through nurse.
No cases of aged supported by savings made through thrift, except so far as belonging to Oddfellows and other large societies is concerned.	Helped to a large extent, specially if they have a cottage and garden, then son will come to live with them when incapacitated.	Apparently none. Some almshouses in Chester, and also in county, but number so supported very small.
A few only are supported in this way.	Many receive assistance from children, but not of sufficient amount to maintain them.	C. O. S. has permanent fund used to induce relatives and religious bodies to contribute to support deserving poor, who receive from various sources, including parish pay, 7s 6d a week, married couples 12s; 15 or 20 on this list.
Impossible to ascertain.	Impossible to ascertain.	"Little Sisters of Poor" (R.C.) support 30 or 40 aged in an institution. No pension fund from Church or chapel known, but these distribute more or less money in private and irresponsible ways.

For summary of Midland reports, see pp. 218-231.

County....	CHESTER—Contd.											
Union ...	249. Wirral.			250. Congleton.			251. Northwich.			252. Nantwich.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65 :												
In-door	50	15	65	85	19	104	60	18	78	90	42	132
Out-door....	71	120	191	68	158	226	180	267	447	280	472	752
Medical only	5	13	18	8	12	20	5	3	8	11	14	25
Total paupers	126	148	274	161	189	350	245	288	533	381	528	909
Pop. over 65 ..	757	855	1612	1000	1023	2023	1036	1035	2071	1375	1419	2794
% of paupers ..	16%	17%	17%	16%	18%	17%	23%	28%	25%	28%	37%	32%

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
249. [Whole union.] On the whole good. Those not applying to Guardians in most instances well cared for by relatives, friends, and bounty of more wealthy. Parish relief almost in every case supplemented by charity. Great improvement in last 20 years; more channels of help, more knowledge of needs of poor; infectious and other hospitals; trained nurses employed by Guardians, and as part of parish organization; more skilful and tender medical help.	Many old women, if able-bodied, find domestic employment among their own kin, while these are employed at factories or on farms. No remuneration but keep. A few earn 1s 3d to 1s 6d a day as charwomen. Old men work on farms to advanced age at somewhat reduced wages (<i>e.g.</i> 12s a week).
251. [Town only.] Unsatisfactory; though it compares favourably with that in many towns of a similar size. Many old couples have homes of their own; the worst conditions prevail among the Irish. Poverty less than 20 years ago, but difficulty of getting old people work greater. Scale of out relief very low; old couples dread the House, mainly on account of separation.	Very few old men have sufficient strength for salt-boiling. Some do casual work, post bills, sweep up in chemical works, do night watching, or job gardening. Women take lodgers, do charring, washing, and sewing.
253. [Town.]* Comparatively few men receive out relief; these are extremely wretched; more women are relieved, and are apparently better off. Of those not receiving relief, there are a few steady saving old men, a larger number supported by relatives, a very few earning a very small living, all more comfortable than those receiving relief. The women are mostly old servants, comparatively comfortably off. The hardest cases are those where both husband and wife have parish pay.	None specially available: some are employed in hawking, gardening, keeping small shops, and odd jobs of various kinds. Earnings very small and variable. Women do a little nursing, mind children, keep house for widowers, &c. Earnings average 1s a week and perhaps food.
253 bis. [Whole union.] The aged poor have a hard struggle to obtain the necessities of life, and a great repugnance to applying for parish relief; those who do apply are much the best off. Their condition has improved of late; they are better looked after by the clergy. Public funds are also occasionally started, often without real need, when the money is worse than wasted, and the aged and deserving are often overlooked. [C. O. S.]	There is very little employment for the aged, who are crowded out by the number of young people out of work, ready to undertake anything that crops up.
254. [Whole union.] Their condition is about as bad as it can well be. Nothing is left for them, when beyond work at the pits, but the parish or the workhouse.	None, except an odd job now and then.

* Combined from two Returns.

DERBY.												County.
253. Derby.			254. Chesterfield.			255. Ashbourne.			256. Hayfield.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Paupers over 65:
128	52	180	100	12	112	32	9	41	26	13	39	In-door.
227	588	815	406	595	1,001	88	168	251	46	58	104	Out-door.
58	73	131	23	22	45	7	16	23	4	4	8	Medical only.
413	713	1,126	529	629	1,158	127	188	315	76	75	151	Total paupers.
1,391	1,906	3,297	1,918	1,902	3,820	680	721	1,401	302	331	633	Pop. over 65.
29%	37%	34%	27%	33%	30%	19%	24%	22%	25%	23%	24%	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
A very small proportion are in Benefit Clubs. Most insure for burial, but very few for payment in old age.	These contribute fairly; but in unwilling cases some simple and more effectual way of obtaining such relief is needed; payment is now too easily evaded; parent goes without through difficulty in obtaining it.	These agencies do very much in assisting cases that do not come under the care of the Guardians.
A limited number receive superannuation grants from Friendly Societies or pensions from employers. Few have savings of their own.	There is very little voluntary help from children, relations, or friends.	Occasional help from the Church, especially in cases of sickness. A lack of well-organized charity.
Very few have old age allowance from these sources, except those who get it from clubs as permanent sick pay. Many ex-domestic servants, especially female, have saved.	The main support. Many aged live in the houses of children, and (especially) other relatives. Quite a fair number support their parents.	There are some large charities, helping certain districts. The amounts given in pensions by churches and chapels are small, but small weekly pensions are in some parishes given to the old.
Many insure their lives to benefit widows and children, but often allow policies to lapse, through inability to pay premiums. The Co-operative Society is largely used, small dividends being received proportionate to purchases. Many of the more respectable join a Building Society, enabling them to become owners of a house. The provident largely join Trade and Friendly Societies.	The poor frequently assist one another, but there is very little systematic aid from children and relatives, except where enforced by law and collected through Poor Law officials.	Nearly all churches and chapels have a poor fund, distributed under the direction of the clergy, but much of it is given without sufficient inquiry as to whether recipients are deserving. There are several almshouses, and one or two small dole charities.
A very few thrifty ones manage to put by what will maintain them.	Children sometimes help, but expect something done in return for house-room.	No help worth speaking of.

County....	DERBY—Contd.											
Union	257. Glossop.			258. Chapel-en-le-Frith.			259. Belper.			260. Bakewell.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door	27	17	44	32	7	39	85	31	116	34	32	66
Out-door	32	71	103	50	110	160	163	279	442	76	191	267
Medical only.	1	1	2	3	4	7	7	15	22	2	2	4
Total paupers	60	89	149	85	121	206	255	325	580	112	225	337
Pop. over 65 ..	504	593	1,097	457	560	1,017	1,452	1,522	2,974	952	1,034	1,986
% of paupers ..	12%	15%	13%	18%	21%	20%	17%	21%	19%	12%	21%	17%

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
257. [Whole union.] Those in receipt of out relief are fairly comfortable; it is supplemented (1) by continual private charity, specially in the case of those with homes of their own, (2) by allowances from Sick or Benefit Clubs, not noticed by Guardians in granting relief, (3) others reside with relatives and perform duties for them while out at work. In some cases the homes are not desirable.	Domestic work generally, but no earnings, except being treated as one of the family. In-door poor, where able, are employed in gardening and farm work, sewing and knitting.
258. [Whole union.]* Their condition is quite as good as any reasonable person can expect; it has improved in the last 25 years, as the wealthy take more general and active interest in their welfare, and organizations for relief are more complete and efficient. The Guardians deal generously with applicants for relief.	For women, chiefly domestic work, earnings 1s to 2s a day and food. Men work to a late period in stone quarries, lime works, on farms, or as labourers; earnings about the same as women's; men when given relief are usually less able to work.
259. [Whole union.] They are very poor, depending on parish relief, Companies' Field Clubs' pensions, or relatives. In all branches of labour, old men are being ruthlessly pushed aside. Ripley and Alfreton are the most thriving districts, but pauperism is less in all coal districts. Belper trades are worn out. Warksworth is decaying, the lead mines being worked out. Crick is extremely poor, machinery taking the place of hand-work. Men have to travel to Derby for work.	Some of the women seam hosiery, until their eyesight goes. In iron and coal districts the men work as long as their strength allows, e.g. to 70. After then, no other employment is available, except such posts as gatekeepers, very few in number.
260. [Whole union.]* Their condition (until the coal strike) has been better than at any time in the last 29 years, notwithstanding the increased value of young labour, compared with aged. The standard of filial piety has risen; attention has been called to the value in old age of thrift in working days.	Old men are employed at road mending, stone-getting, weaving and agriculture; earnings about 3s a day irregularly, often with long intermission. Lodging and boarding houses employ both men and women in doing various odd jobs.
261. [Whole union.] Their condition is fairly satisfactory; much has been done in last 20 years to ameliorate it, and make their lot happier.	Very few are available, owing to tendency to employ younger people in every branch.

* Combined from two Returns.

NORTHAMPTON.												County.
261. Shardlow.			262. Pottersbury.			263. Hardingstone.			264. Northampton.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Paupers over 65:
45	21	66	26	37	63	14	7	21	119	54	173	In-door.
177	342	519	74	135	209	72	116	188	233	420	653	Out-door.
5	7	12	11	16	27	—	—	—	11	15	26	Medical only.
227	370	597	111	188	299	86	123	209	363	489	852	Total paupers
1,159	1,390	2,549	375	416	791	363	369	732	1,422	1,702	3,124	Pop. over 65.
19%	26%	23%	29%	45%	38%	23%	33%	28%	25%	29%	27%	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
Friendly Societies make a sick allowance of 10s a week for the first 26 weeks, 5s for the second, and 2s 6d after that.	By far the greater number of the aged in receipt of out relief are thus assisted.	Nearly all churches and chapels devote one offertory a month to the poor attending those places of worship; churches generally give help to any poor within the parish.
Many men are members of some Friendly Society, the minimum allowance being as a rule 4s a week. Many insure in the Prudential, &c., for funeral expenses.	Generally parents are assisted when necessary by their children according to ability.	In connection with most churches and chapels are agencies rendering material assistance in cases of sickness, &c.
They are, generally, most thriftless. Men earning 6s a day were penniless at commencement of late coal struggle. The "Field Club" nearly the only insurance; benefit clubs, except the Rechabites and Boiler Makers' Association, do not provide for old age. The younger and middle-aged take shares in co-operative societies. A few invest in Savings Banks.	An odd shilling or so is given in some cases weekly, in most now and again.	Every church and denomination has its poor fund for sick cases. There is no regular dole from these charities.
Considerable assistance is thus derived. Friendly Societies allow relief at stated rates in old age, but no work may be followed at the same time. Insurance for sickness, death, and funerals is largely used, also clothing clubs, penny banks, &c.	Considerable help is given, but somewhat irregularly. Many parents find a home with their children.	They are liberally helped by both churches and chapels. In several parishes there are doles of flannel and money, besides other systematic help. Better class parishioners are always ready to help the needy.
Cases are isolated; the majority lack the spirit of thrift.	Instances are very rare. Children and relatives apparently prefer to shirk their liability unless legally enforced.	Charities are few; go mainly to aged, but give no continuous support. Religious bodies unostentatiously help to tide over many periods of poverty.

County...	NORTHAMPTON—Contd.											
Union...	265. Daventry.			266. Brackley.			267. Brixworth.			268. Towcester.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door.....	39	14	53	25	11	36	44	8	52	19	8	27
Out-door....	105	215	320	102	139	241	12	21	33	100	158	258
Medical only	8	4	12	—	1	1	—	1	1	9	6	15
Total paupers	152	233	385	127	151	278	56	30	86	128	172	300
Pop. over 65 ..	700	777	1,477	400	487	977	537	540	1,077	460	485	945
% of paupers ..	22 %	30 %	26 %	26 %	31 %	28 %	10 %	5 %	8 %	28 %	35 %	32 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.

266. [Whole union.] Out relief strictly administered, but each case considered on merits, so no feeling among poor, as to reluctance to give it. Practice, once widely observed, of keeping on in easy work old and faithful servants, is now thing of past; feeling between employer and employed altogether changed. Wages have risen from 9s to 14s, maintained by building operations. Food cheaper; allotments (a great benefit), provide employment for those temporarily out of work, enable labourer to keep pig; hence present depression not so keenly felt. Some social grievances remedied by lowering of franchise, but such a spirit of depression prevails that public worship, lectures, reading-rooms, &c., excite little interest. Average labourer's outlook discouraging; no prospect of providing for future. Few young men take interest in agricultural work; can read and write, but show no desire to add to stock of knowledge.

267. [Brixworth chiefly.] Condition of aged compares fairly with that of other unions. Very little out relief given, but much private help, which the well-to-do feel more called upon to give, knowing the poor are not on the rates.

268. [Whole union.] They are best cared for in villages with resident well-to-do squire. Nowhere are the respectable aged in deep want, except in specially hard winters. Nobody, respectable or otherwise, gets near starvation without relief. In some ways, *e.g.* sanitary matters, better cared for than formerly. Food cheaper.

269. [Whole union.] Those applying to Guardians are generally widows quite destitute, or old couples with home to keep together, perhaps shared by unmarried son or lodger. Content with barest necessities, and little comforts supplied at rare intervals. Grumbling the only luxury of some, but they are wonderfully patient and resigned. Some improvement is apparent.

270. [Whole union.] Neglected by grown-up sons and daughters, struggling for existence on small out-door relief from Guardians, they eke out a living in odd ways.

AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.

For men—odd jobs, hedging and ditching, making and shaping ricks (few young men can do these), hoeing, root-gathering, and trimming. Wages of able-bodied, 10s to 12s. Old men get less except in harvest time. For women—charring, washing, and odd jobs; not much of this work; paid about 1s a day, except in Brackley, where work is more plentiful and wages higher, as few can nurse, wash, or char. Lace-making used to be a great support; has gradually ceased in last 15 years.

For women—charring, errand-going, odd jobs; men, as farm-labourers, if healthy, continue to work at lighter jobs on farms till 75 or more, at slightly lower wages.

No employment available for the aged. Lace is made in the district, but they cannot continue this work.

There are no employments for the aged. The greater prevalence of a "living wage" among the younger, and the consequent increase in self-respect, are teaching them to do more for the aged.

Staple trade is shoe-work. Younger women despise sewing and house-work, and put out all mending, washing, &c., for which the older get miserably paid.

NORTHAMPTON—Contd.												County.
269. Wellingboro'.			270. Thrapston.			271. Kettering.			272. Peterboro'.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
44	36	80	26	16	42	49	22	71	69	21	90	Paupers over 65:
93	217	310	68	101	169	170	261	431	243	507	750	In-door.
13	5	18	—	—	—	5	9	14	—	—	—	Out-door.
												Medical only.
150	258	408	94	117	211	224	292	516	312	528	840	Total paupers.
901	1,001	1,902	471	480	951	774	814	1,588	1,203	1,403	2,606	Pop. over 65.
16%	26%	21%	20%	24%	22%	29%	36%	32%	26%	37%	32%	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
All but small minority have, at some time, joined a Sick Club. Several village clubs have failed. Younger men join Foresters—pay in all cases ceases after a certain number of months. No case of Insurance. No other thrift agencies except usual Coal and Clothing Clubs.	Assistance is given by children to parents. Many cases of several persons joining together to each pay small sum to aged person of worth. Coal given generously by squires, &c., to villagers.	Very little help given by chapels here. Church gives a good deal of money to individual cases, but by methods tending to pauperize, e.g. food tickets. Attempt sometimes made to give more permanent relief, e.g. by purchase of donkey and cart. Peoffee charity spends £60 to £80 on coal. Several almshouses with endowments and small charities to widows.
In two or three villages only Benefit Clubs give Old Age Pay, not as such, but regarding Old Age as "sickness." Most stop payment when inability to work clearly comes from old age. Insurance mainly for funeral expenses.	Mainly supported by children, relatives, friends, and well-to-do neighbours.	Church offertories, and an organized charity of some years' standing under the auspices of the Guardians, who, anxious to discourage pauperism, give much help in time and money, and get the families of the old to help too.
Perhaps one in a hundred, not more.	Guardians require children to help when able. Of those not applying for relief, most live with relatives who maintain them.	They are thus helped, but to no considerable extent.
A very few are pensioners of various descriptions. No actual Old Age Funds.	The more respectable labourers and artisans support aged parents. Better wages and more careful Poor Law administration have increased this.	Very little help. Charities are split up so as to leave little for each. Church Sick Funds perhaps the only appreciable help of kind.
A certain section have considerable sums in P. O. Savings Bank, but on the whole, no provision is made for Old Age.	Speaking generally none help save where contribution is legally compelled.	Church Poor Offerings. Charities, &c., amount to about £37 a year.

County....	NORTHAMPTON—Contd.			LEICESTER.								
Union	273. Oundle.			274. Lutterworth.			275. Market Harboro'.			276. Billesdon.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door.....	54	23	77	16	7	23	29	15	44	19	12	31
Out-door....	45	91	136	89	147	236	121	228	349	68	105	173
Medical only	6	4	10	9	8	17	3	4	7	4	5	9
Total paupers	105	118	223	114	162	276	153	247	400	91	122	213
Pop. over 65 ..	540	573	1,113	571	645	1,216	565	633	1,198	354	422	806
% of paupers ..	19 %	20 %	20 %	20 %	25 %	23 %	27 %	39 %	33 %	23 %	29 %	26 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
273. [Whole union.] 15 old men and 48 women now receive out relief; no fresh permanent cases now created. In 10 years out-door paupers have been reduced 75 per cent., in-door 27 per cent. Purely an agricultural district; rateable value has largely fallen and population diminished. Those in the workhouse are comfortable and well tended.	Very little is open to the aged; able-bodied labourers can with difficulty get work at 11s a week, and do odd jobs on farms, which old men would otherwise do at 1s a day. Stone-breaking used to employ some; road material now comes from a distance machine-broken.
274. [Whole union.] Badly off, both men and women, whether receiving relief or not. Rents of cottages, 1s to 1s 6d a week. Coal, 9d to 1s 3d per cwt. Majority are in receipt of out relief, generally 1s 6d a week, leaving little for food and clothes, when rent is paid. State of things worse than formerly owing to agricultural depression and introduction of machinery for stocking-making, which has practically driven out of neighbourhood old-fashioned framework knitters, once numerous here. Population halved in 40 years in consequence. Now entirely agricultural except a few girls, working "griswolds."	Women earn a few shillings weekly by seaming stockings sent from Leicester, 2d to 4d a dozen paid. Work only 4 days a week, sometimes none for weeks. Others earn trifle by nursing. Old men do odd jobs for farmers, few earn 5s a week, often not 1s. Place taken by boys, who largely monopolize work. Exemption standard and age for leaving school should be raised. Would tend to greater demand for work of aged.
275. [Whole union.] In some parishes aged comfortably off, but, on whole, out relief of 3s 6d a week, specially in winter, utterly insufficient and unsatisfactory, unless almshouses can be provided for disabled. Workhouse will never be voluntarily entered by respectable aged, unless they can be separated from objectionable class of tramps, and women delivered of illegitimate children; and the hospital for infectious and other diseases put elsewhere. Separation of man and wife another great objection.	For women, if able-bodied, charring, but this usually done by younger women at 1s or 1s 6d a day; minding children in factory districts a most objectionable practice, detrimental to children; seaming, at best, 3s a week. Lace-making by aged superseded by machinery. In agricultural districts a few capable old labourers, if able-bodied, do hedge cutting, thatching, and work on allotments.
279. [Market Bosworth and neighbourhood.] Satisfactory. No known case of destitution, though sometimes of real need. Locality fortunate, aged poor finding good friends among the wealthy.	For men, light work on farms, 10s to 12s a week, or 2s a day. For women, no employment.

LEICESTER—Contd.												County.
277. Blaby.			278. Hinckley.			279. Market Bosworth.			280. Melton Mowbray.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
25	7	32	37	12	49	32	8	40	29	8	37	Paupers over 65:
135	243	378	136	192	328	105	188	293	93	139	232	In-door.
—	—	—	32	28	60	2	4	6	4	4	8	Out-door.
												Medical only:
160	250	410	205	232	437	139	200	339	126	151	277	Total paupers.
743	867	1610	602	566	1168	492	513	1005	724	752	1476	Pop. over 65.
22%	29%	25%	34%	41%	37%	28%	39%	34%	17%	20%	19%	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
None are supported by Insurance. Friendly Societies are being placed on a better footing, and younger members show some desire to use them for provision for old age.	Many cases of voluntary contribution; otherwise Guardians use compulsion, where possible.	In one parish, clothing, medical, shoe and coal clubs; in 1892, working poor contributed £356, £73 bonus added by voluntary subscriptions. £71 communion alms given to sick and needy, some in allowances to the aged.
Majority in Sick Benefit Clubs, which, by stretching a point become Old Age Clubs. Men get 8s for 1 year, 4s afterwards. Women 6s and 3s. Few put in P.O. or other banks. Some few pay into Prudential to ensure "decent" funeral. None pay in for old age.	In most cases children help willingly; if not they are compelled to do so by Guardians, but in one case woman had to go into "House" before they would take action.	Church, in most parishes, has the Communion alms to distribute, but these are quite inadequate. Chapel probably can only pay its expenses. Bread charities in most places. No or anized charity.
Used to a very small extent. Some, without families, have saved a little, but this soon gone when disabled, wages in best days averaging only 13s to 17s. A few insured in Prudential and P. O. This wrong, takes pence from aged to benefit children, to whom it may become a source of temptation. Most village clubs are almost bankrupt, young refusing to join; have to be amalgamated with larger Societies, e.g. Foresters, Odd-fellows, &c.	Assistance from children common, but rarely regular. Depends much on their bringing up. Enforced payment on married children with families does not seem fair.	Varies. Very few regular weekly pensions for aged, some quarterly payments made to exceptional cases. Offertories, &c., can relieve only in sickness, quite insufficient to depend upon. Some organized charities, when judiciously applied, are beneficial, but rarely given in money, generally in kind (blankets, coals, &c.), often not to poor in receipt of parish relief.
Savings by thrift effected to small extent only and among few. Insurance found only among railway labourers.	Very few cases where aged parents are left without help from children. Many cases of sums sent home hardly earned, and hardly parted with.	Market Bosworth aged poor benefit by "Carlton" Charity, 6 receiving about 12s a week each. 20s a month collected in Church for sick and infirm.

County.....	LEICESTER— <i>Contd.</i>											
Union	281. Ashby-de-la-Zouch.			282. Leicester.			283. Barrow-on-Soar.			284. Loughborough.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door.....	51	21	72	389	257	646	62	27	89	36	21	57
Out-door....	117	242	359	811	683	994	140	236	376	164	290	454
Medical only.	4	6	10	159	283	442	8	7	15	12	16	28
Total paupers	172	269	441	859	1,223	2,082	210	270	480	212	327	539
Pop. over 65 ..	833	926	1,759	2,165	2,953	5,118	836	995	1,831	775	901	1,676
% of paupers ..	20%	29%	25%	40%	41%	41%	25%	27%	26%	27%	36%	32%

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
281. [Whole union.] In some parts there are almshouses. As a rule aged poor well cared for; in nearly all cases parish relief is more or less supplemented. Effort made to make workhouse as homely as possible; ladies' committee take great interest in it.	For women—knitting and crochet; in some parts hose-seaming. In rural parts old men work on roads, do odd jobs; would earn more if they would take small wages. Many take in lodgers. Some old men, with horse and cart, carry coal from pits. Possible average earnings: women, 3s; men, 8s a week.
282. [Town.] On the whole very badly off. Very difficult for a man beyond 50, or before, if hair shows signs of grayness, to get employment. Work here done more efficiently by younger men and girls; introduction of hosiery and boot machinery increases difficulty of aged in getting employment. One machine does the work of 8 to 10 men. Amount of out relief given to old people able to get nothing besides is a mere mockery.	While women with children go to work at factories, the older, men and women, look after grandchildren and act as housekeepers. When old men can get anything else to do, it is the lowest class work, paid perhaps 10s to 12s a week, <i>e.g.</i> in hosiery trade older men have to take to winding machine—boys' work—or act as general "errand-boy."
285. [Whole union.] Bad, and likely to become worse; it is worse now than 20 years ago. Out relief granted is inadequate for their needs. Reckless improvidence has brought many to a poverty-stricken age.	No special employments for aged. Difficulty of old men in finding work increases; so many young available; absorption of private firms by Joint Stock Companies has destroyed old friendly relations between individual masters and old servants. Often former habits of living have weakened effective power of service, hence disinclination to employ them.
286. [Whole union.] A small minority by provident habits in early life have secured comfort in old age; most are without self-supporting means, and dependent on charity or relief; some improvement is seen, but would be greater had thrift been a more general aim.	Few old men are employed; some continue at branches of potting needing little manual exertion, at usual piece-work wages. Old servants sometimes act as lodge-men or watchmen (10s to 15s a week). Aged women mind children and house of those at work for small payment or food; clean offices, do care-taking (4s to 7s 6d a week), knitting and sewing.

STAFFORD.												County.
285. Walsall.			286. Stoke-on-Trent.			287. Stafford.			288. Leek.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
143	69	212	233	126	359	88	49	137	50	17	67	Paupers over 65:
337	544	881	175	408	583	93	161	254	105	188	293	In-door.
87	34	71	87	119	206	2	3	5	2	—	2	Out-door.
												Medical only.
517	647	1,164	495	653	1,148	183	213	396	157	205	362	Total paupers.
1,607	1,784	3,341	1,520	2,062	3,582	770	814	1,584	757	821	1,578	Pop. over 65.
32 %	37 %	35 %	33 %	31 %	32 %	24 %	26 %	25 %	21 %	25 %	23 %	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
The more thrifty, a small proportion, have invested in a Benefit Society for old age. Some have small savings laid by.	Half of aged poor supported or mainly so by children. Children very good to parents. In mining and manufacturing parts good wages of men, and abundant employment for women, enable them to help.	Aged poor all more or less helped by Church charities. Good deal of assistance given from offertories on recommendation of district visitors. Non-conformists take good care of their own poor. Two large charities, dispensed under schemes, aged being first considered.
Some take advantage of Savings Banks; many more (men) belong to Benefit Societies, but the large majority are woefully improvident, and on the first occasion of no work, absolutely penniless.	Not much assistance as a rule, often the other way. Married children have to depend on parents for help; they marry so young and without prospects.	Genuine cases, where poverty is due to causes beyond control, and reasonable thrift and care has been shown, are attended to, to some extent, small regular allowances being made. But often those who have striven most, complain least, and so are passed over by the almoner.
Not to any great extent. Societies in the district giving such help are not largely used. Population not thrifty; terrible amount of drinking and gambling among men and women.	Disinclination to fulfil this duty to aged parents is growing. Appreciable help impossible from children, themselves having large families; majority cannot do more than give lodging.	Fair amount of help distributed by Church and other religious societies. In times of extreme distress, help always forthcoming from more fortunate. Except almshouses, no charities give regular fixed allowances.
Majority improvident and thriftless. Some join Sick and Benefit Clubs, more join Burial Clubs. Many have suffered through failure of such, or through leaving works where they are carried on. Many—more potters than forgers—own their house or other property. Some employers make allowances to infirm old workpeople.	The bulk of the old, who are infirm and without provision for themselves, are more or less dependent on relatives and friends; often children do not bear this burden cheerfully.	They are helped to a small extent by alms from Church or chapel to which they belong. A few charities dispensed periodically give some help.

County....	STAFFORD—Contd.											
Union	289. Stone.			290. Chendale.			291. Wolverhampton (including Seisdon).			292. Lichfield.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door	46	23	69	31	18	49	370	140	510	86	16	102
Out-door	91	152	243	101	187	288	958	1,525	2,483	156	283	439
Medical only	19	12	31	1	—	1	164	120	284	17	29	46
Total paupers	156	187	343	133	205	338	1,492	1,785	3,277	259	328	587
Pop. over 65 ..	697	918	1,615	654	674	1,328	3,041	3,554	6,595	975	1,092	2,067
% of paupers ..	22 %	20 %	21 %	20 %	30 %	25 %	49 %	50 %	49 %	27 %	30 %	28 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
289. [Agricultural part.] Condition of those receiving out relief is very sad, far worse than non-applicants; they sink into hopelessness and discontent, women more than men. Most try to increase by begging the meagre allowance of 2s and loaf.	Occasional work and odd jobs for men, washing, charing and help to neighbours for women. Men fairly well able to work earn 10s to 15s. Some of the hardest workers in industry and skill are over 70, putting the younger utterly to shame.
290. [Agricultural parish, including manufacturing village.] They are generally comfortably maintained by small savings, clubs, and children's help, with individual exceptions.	In manufactories old men receive 1s 6d, old women 1s a day, the worth of their labour. Many employed with their families as head of the work get more. Hardly a man over 65 is employed on a farm.
291. [Whole union.]* Majority very poor, almost entirely dependent on small pittance from Guardians. Many have been iron-workers; well known that, e.g. puddlers, shinglers, &c. cannot continue this work after 50; a few get light work, but, owing to competition, very few do so after 60. Same applies to miners, a decreasing class, but old miners all very destitute. 40 years ago trade was flourishing, feeling between masters and men good, old servants pensioned; 20 years later, trade bad, strikes common, relations of capital to labour colder and more strained.	For men, an occasional day's work when old property is pulled down. Some few employed as night watchmen, or on odd jobs. Cases few, wages various, but small. For women, no employment, except very occasional charing, sewing and light house-work; after 60, little chance even of that.
292. [Lichfield and district.] There should be no need for any to apply to Guardians, except the very few obviously better off in House, i.e. chronic invalids and imbeciles. Miserable dole given by Guardians makes many very wretched; though wages are good, children naturally leave duties unfulfilled. Those in House seem comfortable and contented. [C. O. S.]	Respectable old men known to earn 6s or 7s a week at light field work.

* Combined from two Returns.

STAFFORD—Contd.												County.
293. Tamworth.			294. Newcastle-under-Lyme.			295. Wolstanton and Burslem.			296. Uttoxeter.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
86	13	49	75	38	113	90	46	136	82	35	117	Paupers over 65:
121	169	290	82	145	227	213	465	678	73	238	311	In-door.
6	4	10	15	20	35	21	24	45	—	4	4	Out-door.
												Medical only.
163	186	349	172	203	375	324	535	859	155	277	432	Total paupers.
483	565	1,048	670	739	1,409	1,138	1,423	2,561	444	518	962	Pop. over 65.
34 %	33 %	33 %	26 %	27 %	26 %	28 %	37 %	33 %	35 %	53 %	44 %	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
These not available to any great extent for the <i>aged</i>. Old-fashioned Clubs, entered 40 years, have all broken up; members too old and disheartened to join Oddfellows, &c. A few landowners pension aged workpeople.	Grown-up children are reluctant to give adequate support beyond house-room. Spirit of honourable pride and "succouring" parents very rare.	All Churches have regular offertories for the poor. Chapels are too small to give <i>organized</i> help. There are often charitable bequests, Clothing Clubs, &c., and gifts at Christmas.
Total manufacturing population, 1400; about 150 women and 450 men are members of Clubs paying Old-age pensions. In agricultural part a fair proportion belong to Oddfellows, &c. Co-operative Stores have 82 members, and £250 subscribed capital. Many insure in the Prudential.	In manufacturing part help is largely given, employment for able-bodied being good. In agricultural part same means of providing do not exist.	Deserving widows and sick cases receive help through clergy from tithe or offertories. Dole charities distribute about 5s a head per annum. A fund pensions aged widows in manufacturing part.
Great affiliated Friendly Societies are doing good work; through their agency numbers are kept from applying for parish relief, though many are still obliged to do so.	Very little aid thus given. Excellent exceptions, but owing to early and improvident marriages, children have families of their own, and even if they have not left the neighbourhood, do little except under compulsion.	Dole charities exist, chiefly for aged persons not in receipt of parish pay; do not make much impression on the mass of pauper cases.
A great many old men have been in Clubs which have failed. Lax administration of poor-law deadly enemy to thrift. Poor know old relief can be had for the asking.	Some live comfortably with married children; but help is not likely to be great when Guardians relieve them of the duty with such alacrity.	Largely endowed charities given chiefly for political purposes. Enough from these sources alone to pension all respectable aged in district, but money is squandered or finds its way into public-houses (one to every 115 inhabitants).

County....	STAFFORD—Contd.											
Union....	297. Burton-on-Trent.			298. Cannock.			299. West Bromwich.			300. Dudley.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door.....	109	50	159	106	27	133	291	139	430	205	115	320
Out-door....	156	342	498	117	200	317	339	753	1,092	949	1,709	2,658
Medical only	16	28	44	29	6	35	130	146	276	94	91	185
Total paupers	281	420	701	252	233	485	760	1,038	1,798	1,248	1,915	3,163
Pop. over 65 ..	1,357	1,696	3,053	932	887	1,819	2,400	2,831	5,231	2,640	3,086	5,726
% of paupers ..	21 %	25 %	23 %	27 %	26 %	27 %	32 %	37 %	34 %	47 %	62 %	55 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
298. [One fairly representative parish, mining, iron-working, and agricultural.] Fairly comfortable as compared with other places. Old men less handy at providing for themselves go more readily to the workhouse. Some continue to live with married children; old women often live alone in small cottages, or take lodgers.	No regular industry; for men, gardening, potato-getting, &c.; earnings, 2s 6d to 3s a day; for women, washing and cleaning; earnings, 1s 6d and their "meat."
301. [Notts portion.]* Population of colliers and people engaged in hosiery, stone-quarrying, &c. Introduction of machinery in hosiery trade, superseding hand-work, causes much distress and increased application to Poor Law among the aged. Formerly old men earned 5s to 7s a week at stocking frames, now 2s to 2s 6d; old women by seaming hose, 3s 6d, now 1s 6d. The very old are by long use contented with little (bread, tea, and potatoes); the recently aged are used to more, e.g. a little meat, and are less contented. Aged woman makes 1s grocery ticket serve herself and daughter a fortnight. Great indisposition to apply for parish relief; horror of breaking up home and going to the House, and of burial by the parish.	Some few are employed as watchers of workshops and manufactories; a few earn a trifle by various odd jobs. Domestic employment less than formerly; amount earned by frame-work knitting and seaming hose very much diminished. Aged women are of use in the home, minding children, &c., while younger are at work; younger women are thus losing much domestic training.
302. [Seventeen parishes in northern portion.] They are fairly comfortable; most have parish relief, and a load of coals every winter; there is much private charity. Their condition has much improved, probably owing to nearness to coal districts, tending to raise wages of agricultural labourers. Most miners might be independent in old age; some are very steady, others care for nothing but drink and betting.	Agricultural work for men, and on the roads (2s to 2s 6d a day for old). For aged women there is very little employment. Several parishes include coal mines, but coal mining does not suit old men.
302 bis. [Whole union.] Approximately, at least 70 % of the aged are wholly or partially dependent; their condition is probably improved in some respects, they have had better opportunities of saving, and more is done for them.	At laundry work a skilled worker can earn from 5s to 10s a week, or more with a daughter at home. Others take in single men as lodgers, being paid 2s to 2s 6d a week. Men sometimes hold allotments and sell produce, or do job-gardening.
303. [One parish.] There is a great deal of sore need among the aged. Some have very little to live on beyond parish pay of 2s 6d. On the whole they seem worse off than 20 years ago.	Women get a little lace-work occasionally, earning 1s or 2s a week; they cannot work well and the pay is bad. Aged men do a little hawking, but as a rule they are less energetic than the women.

* Combined from two Returns.

NOTTINGHAM.												County.
301. Mansfield.			302. Worksop.			303. Nottingham.			304. Bingham.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
172	60	232	37	9	46	400	243	643	56	15	71	Paupers over 65:
379	579	958	97	217	314	464	905	1,369	56	111	167	In-door.
6	19	25	1	4	5	241	277	518	4	3	7	Out-door.
												Medical only.
557	658	1,215	135	230	365	1,105	1,425	2,530	116	129	245	Total paupers.
1,115	1,215	2,334	684	746	1,430	3,144	4,141	7,285	616	616	1,232	Pop. over 65.
50 %	54 %	52 %	20 %	31 %	25 %	35 %	34 %	34 %	19 %	21 %	20 %	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
No instances known. Elderly people, who had paid into public-house clubs, have been rendered destitute even of burial money by their failure.	This common, but fails in "strike" times. Often help has to be extorted from unwilling children.	Gifts from offertories and parish doles help, but do not support. Poor invariably look to clergy for help, however much they worship elsewhere than at Church.
The great majority, with some bright exceptions, have saved nothing; many have spent earnings in supporting parents, and keeping them from the much-dreaded parish relief. Sick clubs are very generally used, but very few now grant permanent sick allowance as formerly. Moulders' Union grants superannuation pay up to 10s a week to members over 60, never out of benefit. Insurance for burial only.	The aged are very greatly helped by children; married daughters and sons often continue to live with parents, the joint earnings supporting all. Or old women being useful have a home found in addition to parish pay; old men's habits and tempers making them a nuisance, they find their way to the House.	In Mansfield, Brunt's charity (new scheme pending) has given £4 a year to 450 old people, never in receipt of parish pay; this dole is starvation; many give it up for parish pay (3s a week); it has discouraged thrift and kept many old in the place, who could have had a home with children away. 18 women have house, 7s a week, coal and gown in almshouses. Some congregations give trifles to aged members. Food tickets are distributed from the Church alms, &c. In neighbouring parishes such help is small.
Not much saved. Hardly any income from insurance except in sickness and for burial. A well-managed local club provides Old-age pensions for any who insure for them; very few do so.	A good deal of assistance is given by children, &c.	There is not much endowed charity. Church collections are distributed by clergy and churchwardens.
Not more than 5 per cent. are supported by savings. In village savings bank most aged depositors draw interest, leaving principal intact. Insurance is for death only.	Approximately 45 per cent.	Approximately 45 per cent. are helped. These means of support overlap; perhaps 20 per cent. are helped under two of these heads.
Very few are supported by savings; a good many put into Funeral Societies, and some into Friendly Societies, which generally help in sickness only.	It is exceptional for children and relatives to help. In some cases children are obliged by law to contribute.	The Church does what it can, but parish is too poor to do much. Chapels also are too poor. Societies for organizing relief have little money to give. The aged unconnected with religious bodies are helped least, being least known.

County....	NOTTINGHAM—Contd.											
Union	305. Southwell.			306. Basford.			307. East Retford.			308. Newark.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door	37	13	50	164	60	224	27	9	36	50	29	79
Out-door	119	228	347	423	734	1157	97	186	283	133	268	401
Medical only	9	5	14	30	33	63	8	11	19	3	7	10
Total paupers	165	246	411	617	827	1444	132	206	338	186	304	490
Pop. over 65 ..	822	954	1776	2839	2880	5719	861	900	1761	1035	1190	2225
% of paupers..	20%	26%	23%	22%	29%	25%	15%	23%	19%	18%	25%	22%

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
305. [Whole union.] Their general condition is not one of actual destitution. Those applying for relief are generally feeble and unable to earn enough to support themselves entirely; they usually live in very small cottages; the women are generally widows. Those who do not apply for relief have a hard struggle to obtain work enough to maintain themselves; they are the most respectable and hard working, have a great aversion to applying for relief, and often suffer great hardship rather than do so. 305 bis. [Whole union.] The majority of those not receiving parish relief are married couples, able to work, and living in some degree of comfort, with no margin for saving. The majority of those receiving relief are widows, widowers or single persons living alone, only just able to keep a roof over their heads by exercising great carefulness. The comfort and appearance of the poor have much improved, though their habits are not so simple, nor their tastes so easily satisfied. 306. [One parish.] Number of aged poor is proportionally small; population has increased 7-fold in 30 years owing to opening of collieries. Aged poor may be divided into 3 classes—(1) those with relatives able and willing to support them, are generally comfortably off; (2) those obliged to seek shelter of workhouse are fairly well taken care of, they feel keenly loss of liberty, and separation of husband and wife; (3) those managing to support themselves in separate houses or lodgings, with help of out-door relief and other charitable aid, are often badly off, specially when paying 2s to 2s 6d for rent. But many live in houses built on waste, practically rent free; these are fairly comfortable. Condition of aged is steadily improving, and decidedly better than it was. 307. [Whole union.] Their condition is fairly good; the Guardians know personally all poor in the union, with few exceptions. Any poor person could find, on emergency, some charitable person to help. There has been little change in the last 18 years. 308. [Whole union.] The greater number rely on parish relief; usual sum 2s 6d a week, barely suffices for bread and coals, in most cases supplemented by gifts through district visitors. Number of small tenements is great (rent as low as 1s a week); many are occupied by aged. Cases of absolute destitution rarely known. Old inmates of workhouses are frequently those who spent childhood there, returning to them as their home.	There is much less work for the aged than formerly: in villages the only employment open to men is agricultural work; in towns, gardening and odd jobs in addition; earnings 1s 6d to 2s 6d a day. Women go out to chare and wash if strong enough; earnings 1s 6d a day and food. Men not receiving relief usually work on the land; women stay at home, or do a little charing. The majority of those receiving relief are, through age and infirmity, unable to work; some tend cattle, and do a little knitting or mangling. Old women nurse and help in house work, sometimes for food only, sometimes for small weekly wage from strangers. Old men, if fairly strong, work at collieries to nearly 80, light jobs being found for them. Earnings vary—3s or 4s a day a fair average. Old men also make hose and Shetland shawls, or, when incapable of that, wind wool and thread; earnings, perhaps, 2s 6d a day. Many earn a living by hawking. Men cannot, as a rule, get any employment. Women do a little charing (1s to 1s 6d a day and food); not much of this work is to be had. Men over 50 can get no employment; many old men may be seen picking over house refuse for old iron, rags, and coal to sell to marine-store dealers; some few garden (4d to 8d an hour). A few women do charing and washing, or knitting for the Jersey charity.

GLOUCESTER.												County.
309. Westbury.			310. Newent.			311. Northleach.			312. Stow-on-the-Wold.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
45	22	67	25	15	40	19	4	23	16	10	26	Paupers over 65: In-door. Out-door. Medical only.
102	196	298	107	139	246	64	123	187	73	116	189	
81	53	84	13	17	50	—	—	—	1	4	5	
178	271	449	145	171	316	83	127	210	90	130	220	Total paupers.
646	741	1387	436	464	900	352	369	721	322	379	701	Pop. over 65.
27%	36%	32%	33%	37%	35%	23%	34%	29%	28%	34%	31%	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
Very few indeed are now supported by savings.	A very small proportion are supported by help from children, relatives and friends. Instances are numerous of forgetfulness on the part of children of their moral obligation.	The only organized charities of real importance are the Clubs; many not so flourishing as formerly; allowances made small; probably not 50 per cent. of the aged are members. Charities connected with the Minster help many.
Those not receiving relief live by their own exertions and small savings, if they have had no family to bring up. Those receiving relief have, as a rule, no savings; a few receive partial help from Clubs pensioning aged members.	A great deal of assistance is given by children, relatives and friends.	Charities found in most places, distributed regardless of creed, afford timely aid. Generous and unstinted help is given in cases of need by the Church and kind neighbours.
Many old people have saved money and bought or built 2 or 3 houses; one colliery pensions aged workmen with 5s a week; one Sick Club pays 2s a week to all members over 80, another 4s to all sick and infirm; but these are exceptions. Very few, if any, are insured.	Many are largely supported in this way: often old people receive out relief which is paid to relatives who feed and lodge, and, to a certain extent, clothe them.	Help thus given is small. One old charity of £70 per annum is distributed in doles of from 10s to 2s to 300 or 400 persons; many are young widows, or those suffering from sickness. A dole of 3s is given to the necessitous poor at Easter.
None at all.	Where out relief is given, children probably help to the amount of their rent (e.g. 1s 6d a week). Possibly more help than this is given.	There are a certain number of almshouses, with weekly allowance. Chapels relieve sick of their own sect, but can do little in chronic cases or old age. Churches relieve all who seem unprovided for, during sickness, and the aged from time to time.
The number supported by past savings is very small; thrift and insurance are only beginning to be understood.	Wages are so low (in breweries, iron works, brickfields, &c.) that children can do but little. In cases coming before the magistrates, the order is always for a very small sum.	In the town there are several almshouses with small allowances. Churches have their bands of district visitors. Chapels are not so well organized.

County....	GLOUCESTER—Contd.											
Union	313. Chipping Sodbury.			314. Cirencester.			315. Thornbury.			316. Barton-Regis.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door	17	8	25	49	22	71	48	18	66	294	185	479
Out-door	159	198	357	139	222	361	93	186	279	403	888	1,286
Medical only	7	14	21	20	21	41	11	15	26	64	63	127
Total paupers	183	220	403	208	265	473	152	219	371	761	1,131	1,892
Pop. over 65 ..	631	776	1,407	780	799	1,529	564	657	1,221	3,492	5,560	9,061
% of paupers ..	29%	28%	29%	29%	33%	31%	27%	33%	31%	22%	20%	21%

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
313. [Agricultural portion.] With few exceptions they are content and comfortable on very small weekly receipts from parish or friends. As to parish relief, feeling varies in neighbouring parishes; in one, people pride themselves on not applying, in another, close by, it is sought as a right on the first opportunity. General tone of former parish higher than of latter. The aged have suffered in late years from the growing severance of interests between employers and employed; they are no longer kept on at reduced wages as formerly.	Regular employment on farms is scarce, and the aged are not eligible for casual work; hence they are for the most part out of regular employment after 65.
314. [Whole union.] Condition not so bad as often represented. In rural parishes, cottage rents are low, allotments plentiful (at £2 per acre). In Cirencester, extensive local charities and greater facilities for getting light employment somewhat counterbalance higher rents and increased cost of some necessities of life. Things are better than 20 years ago, owing to comparative cheapness of provisions, &c., greater readiness of well-to-do to help, and more judicious administration of charitable funds. Amount of out relief contemplates no expense for rent, hence many would be sorely tried in winter but for private charity.	In rural parishes, aged men and women able to work find employment on the land at such wages as they can earn by the piece. This also true to some extent of Cirencester where men find work in varied ways, very precarious in winter. Women earn a little by charring, washing, &c., wages perhaps 1s a day.
315. [S. W. portion.] As a whole they are badly off unless pensioned by masters (seldom the case), or supported by children (often done). Few have made any provision for old age. A large proportion go into the House. Old women, if helped by a little relief, seem better able to keep themselves out of the House than old men. Necessaries of life are cheaper than formerly, but the aged have less opportunity of earning money.	Very few available. Old men do agricultural work by the piece, earnings 7s to 10s a week. Those with pony and cart haul a little coal. Old women do washing, charring (1s a day and food), and a little needlework. They do hardly any field-work now.
316. [Large working-class Bristol parish.] Very unsatisfactory. Out relief barely suffices to keep them alive, and is not often supplemented by children, as these are made to pay towards the relief. Those who will not go to the workhouse exist on the minimum of food in the cheapest of single rooms. Their condition is better than 20 years ago, charity being better organized and more wisely given, the Poor Law better administered, though relief, in-door and out, is entirely inadequate in the case of the respectable aged poor.	They are generally too old or too infirm to work. Men continue at their trade till they can get no more employment; old women do house cleaning, washing and sewing as long as they can. Married women are eager for any available work, thus giving the aged no chance. Men seem to go to the workhouse sooner than women.

GLOUCESTER—Contd.												County.
317. Dursley.			318. Bristol.			319. Winchcombe.			320. Tewkesbury.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
27	14	41	273	233	506	24	13	37	38	21	59	Paupers over 65:
76	148	224	254	705	959	71	60	131	45	85	130	In-door.
4	—	4	37	55	92	4	5	9	25	31	56	Out-door.
												Medical only.
107	162	269	564	993	1,557	99	78	177	108	137	245	Total paupers.
489	587	1,076	1,040	1,837	2,877	359	378	737	469	532	1,001	Pop. over 65.
22%	28%	25%	54%	54%	54%	28%	21%	24%	23%	26%	24%	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
Agricultural poor seldom insure for anything but burial. A few saved money years ago from allotments, let for several generations almost to extent of small holdings. Prices for produce were high, and with hard work and thrift, money was saved; this cannot be done now.	Many who have prospered maintain aged parents, others pay rent, this purely voluntary. Aged prefer pitance from parish (regarded as their due) to compulsory maintenance by children; compulsion makes such aid very bitter.	All look to the Church for pecuniary aid whatever their place of worship; in distributing the Church offertory funds and parish charities no distinction is, generally speaking, made as to creed.
But for failure of old local Benefit clubs (based on unsound principle of equal contribution regardless of age at entrance, and of periodical division of funds) many aged would now be thus supported. The few who joined Oddfellows, &c., when young, are now reaping reward of prudence; these premiums too high for large majority of labourers burdened with families.	Duty of maintaining aged parents and friends much more recognized than formerly. This largely due to efforts made to explode fallacy that the aged have a right to demand old relief, also to pressure now put upon children able to contribute to parents' support.	Most parishes have some system of distributing alms, without which the aged would at times suffer considerably. In Cirencester, almshouses and small charities are numerous. The trustees of "Smith's Poor Charity" administer income arising from £20,000.
Cases of saving through thrift are very few among the labouring poor. Many are almost permanent pensioners on Benefit Societies. Several own their cottage, but it is often mortgaged.	Many children behave generously, but such help cannot be regarded as a regular recognized source of income for the aged.	The charities of the neighbourhood (nearly all due to Church people and Church funds) are administered to all parishioners irrespective of creed; they seldom amount to a livelihood.
No cases of persons living on savings made through insurance, and very few through thrift, the savings never lasting till death. When there is no chance of an almshouse, recourse must be had to the Poor Law.	A few cases are helped, not many; in most, children have families of their own and can with difficulty spare anything for aged parents.	Many are helped by "Colston" charities; these and almshouses give adequate relief. Church and chapel alms, after pressing demands of illness and want of work, can give little regular relief to the aged; deserving cases sometimes get supplementary weekly grants.

County....	GLOUCESTER—Contd.											
Union	321. Tetbury.			322 Cheltenham.			323. Wheatenhurst.			324. Stroud.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65.												
In-door	11	3	14	124	100	224	15	8	23	81	47	128
Out-door	52	88	140	258	631	889	64	98	162	200	402	602
Medical only	3	7	10	32	24	56	16	10	26	24	26	50
Total paupers	66	98	164	414	755	1,169	95	116	211	305	475	780
Pop. over 65 ..	196	213	409	1,500	2,531	4,031	230	297	527	1,163	1,596	2,759
% of paupers ..	34 %	46 %	40 %	28 %	30 %	29 %	41 %	39 %	40 %	26 %	30 %	28 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
321. [Whole union.] They are, generally speaking, in a state of chronic destitution, subsisting mainly on out relief, supplemented by doles and charities (generally connected with the parish church) and help from richer neighbours. Cottages are let cheaply, and have attached small plots of ground giving material assistance. Very few, when too old to work, can maintain themselves without parish relief. There are few cases of such extreme destitution as occur in more populous districts.	The only employments open to them are such light tasks as farmers and gentry provide for them, often out of pure charity. A few are occasionally employed at stone breaking. Earnings are necessarily small.
322. [Whole union.] Not satisfactory. A very large majority are dependent on out-door relief, or on doles from the charitable. Out relief is readily granted in all needy cases. [C. O. S.] [Another return gives precisely similar information as to matters of fact.]	No settled or definite employment. For men, occasional work in market and other gardens, or odd jobs; for women, charring, needlework, or looking after neighbours' children. Average earnings not more than 4s or 5s a week.
323. [One parish.] They are, as a rule, well cared for and contented. Many continue at work to a good old age; the lower wages earned suffice to keep them, as their children are no longer dependent. Out relief allowed, <i>i.e.</i> 2s 6d and loaf, is quite inadequate unless supplemented from other sources.	They continue to work in the cloth manufactory or fields as long as able. After this, men can get little to do, aged women often live with married children and mind the house, &c., receiving in return some help in board and lodging.
324. [Stroud.] The <i>aged</i> poor live in fairly good houses, with certain notable exceptions, rent about 2s a week. The food consists of good fresh butter, tea, sugar, potatoes, next to no meat. They are fairly healthy, but few very old. Some live with children. Many depend on out relief, <i>i.e.</i> 2s 6d a week; man and wife, 4s. Their condition compares very favourably with 20 years ago, in comfort, food, clothing and housing.	The employment of the district is tailoring (done at home), or work in mills. The aged do not work much, they sometimes take charge of a neighbour's child, to set the worker free, for very trifling payment.
325. [Whole union.] Their condition is often very sad; allowance from Guardians quite insufficient for necessities, much less comforts. Unskilled labourers cannot make substantial savings; in old age, they (widows especially) have seldom more than parish pay, with occasional charity. In country parishes destitution is less, rent and living cheaper, individual cases better known, the necessitous more easily relieved.	Women, until extreme old age, do charring and laundry work, seldom working more than one day a week, or getting more than 1s a day. For aged men, scarcely any occupation is available; a few earn a trifle by chopping and hawking firewood.

WORCESTER.												County.
325. Gloucester.			326. Stourbridge.			327. Tenbury.			328. King's Norton.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
81	47	128	165	107	272	12	12	24	117	65	182	Paupers over 65:
234	478	712	319	407	726	30	87	67	260	352	812	In-door.
30	26	56	42	66	108	14	9	23	11	18	29	Out-door.
												Medical only.
345	551	896	526	580	1,106	56	58	114	388	635	1,023	Total paupers.
1,247	1,571	2,818	1,752	1,957	3,709	231	286	517	2,120	2,897	5,017	Pop. over 65.
28%	35%	32%	80%	30%	30%	30%	24%	20%	18%	22%	20%	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
These benefit them very little, owing to improvident habits and the large families most agricultural labourers have brought up. The breaking up of village or public-house clubs, to which they had contributed for years, has deprived many in old age of the small income looked forward to.	As a rule very small, and not very willingly given. Unmarried children in service send home some help, the married very seldom.	In most villages there are small charities, in Tetbury these are considerable, and materially assist the aged.
They are supported by savings to a very small extent, probably not 5%. Many insure in the Prudential, &c., for burial expenses.	Cases of such help exceptional: habit of trusting to out relief, obtainable with little or no difficulty, lessens children's sense of responsibility; being poor themselves they are glad to be freed from burden of supporting parents.	In all parishes doles are regularly given from Church alms to the sick and aged; in several, coal, blankets and clothing also in winter. The C. O. S. pensions many with 1s or 6d weekly, to supplement other sources of income.
None insure against old age. The more provident belong to Benefit Societies giving sick pay. Some have saved, but generally out-live their savings, and are obliged in the end to apply for out relief, usually granted in such cases.	There is a great difference. Some with great self-denial support their parents to "keep them off the parish." Others doubtless help, or parents could not live on out relief granted. Much reticence is observed.	Church and chapel funds are available only for occasional help in distress or sickness. Some parishes have charitable bequests of great benefit to the comparatively few who receive them.
No cases supported by their own savings. An excellent scheme for promoting thrift now in existence has not yet affected the aged. Almost all are insured for funeral expenses.	The help given by children is most casual and very small in amount; it is given both in money and kind, but is very irregular.	A considerable amount is distributed annually through churches and chapels.
Labourers save very little, the class above not much; any small savings are soon expended, and seldom, if ever, suffice to purchase an annuity. Women save a little for winter clothing through the parish clothing club.	In some cases rent is saved by children offering aged parents a home, but often a small charge, <i>e.g.</i> 1s per week, is made for rent; otherwise not much is done beyond an occasional present.	A little help is given in sickness specially, from Church alms. £10 worth of coal is distributed at Christmas in a parish of 3000 poor. The last two years something has been given from a special relief fund, distributed among those out of work as well as the aged.

County.....	WORCESTER—Contd.								
Union	329. Bromsgrove.			330. Martley.			331. Kidderminster.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:									
In-door.....	87	19	106	47	16	63	496	197	693
Out-door....	259	339	598	102	180	282	206	379	585
Medical only	20	27	47	8	5	8	50	64	114
Total paupers	366	385	751	152	201	353	752	640	1,392
Pop. over 65 ..	943	1,012	1,955	513	632	1,145	1,072	1,267	2,339
% of paupers ..	38 %	38 %	38 %	29 %	31 %	30 %	70 %	50 %	60 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
329. [Redditch chiefly, but the remarks are probably equally true of Bromsgrove; the remainder of the union is agricultural.] Compared with other districts their condition here is fairly good. Twenty years ago, when Redditch trades were more prosperous, manufacturers frequently pensioned old servants; this they cannot now afford to do. One hundred and six aged receive parish relief.	Local trades provide a good deal of work within reach of the old of both sexes, earnings 8s to 21s a week. Many old women past other work, earn a scanty livelihood by minding babies of mothers in factories.
330. [Whole union.] Ninety per cent. of those too old or afflicted to work are partly or wholly supported by the parish. A much larger proportion are thus helped now than 20 years ago.	No special work; very little of any kind available for those over 70.
331. [Whole union.] There has not been much change in their condition in the last 20 years. Many are obliged to go to the workhouse when unable to support themselves on the out relief allowed.	Little hope of employment for men advanced in years; the older are frequently discharged from factories; many quite young get work with difficulty, more female labour being used than formerly.
332. [One parish.] Aged men seem more unhappy than aged women, and go into the House more frequently; women have more ways of filling up their time. It is not a parish where there is much poverty.	Many old men, if known to do good work, are given out-door labour to a great age. Women knit or sew.
333. [Two parishes.]* On the whole their condition is very fairly good, and they are better off than 20 years ago. The thrifty and sober do wonderfully well on their small means, but the intemperate and wasteful are often in difficulties.	This depends much on their strength. The greater proportion are not strong enough to work after 65, but there are cases of both men and women of advanced age earning small sums at light work.
333. bis. [Two parishes.]* Their condition is not satisfactory. They depend almost entirely on parish relief, and have no comforts, except such as private charity may provide.	Some get occasional farm-work at very reduced wages.

* Combined from two Returns.

WORCESTER—Contd.									County.
332. Droitwich.			333. Upton-on-Severn.			334. Evesham.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
42	17	59	32	22	54	46	19	65	Paupers over 65:
115	235	350	152	276	428	75	139	214	In-door,
31	21	52	18	14	32	14	12	26	Out-door,
									Medical only.
188	273	461	202	312	514	135	170	305	Total paupers.
570	684	1,254	727	1,055	1,782	501	609	1,110	Pop. over 60.
33 %	40 %	32 %	27 %	30 %	28 %	27 %	28 %	27 %	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
These help to a very small extent, if at all. Many old Friendly Societies, which might have helped them, have one after another broken up.	Many who receive no parish relief, and more who do, are helped by children and other relatives.	The Church charities and Christmas doles amount to about £120, distributed mainly among the 106 aged in receipt of parish relief, though not to the exclusion of others.
About 10 per cent. are thus supported; the number is increasing, as Benefit Clubs, &c. are becoming more general.	Very few are wholly supported thus, but probably 50 per cent. are helped.	Some help is thus given to the old, but not enough to appreciably affect their weekly living.
Many of the aged who belonged to Friendly Societies in past years get no help now, as the societies have become bankrupt. The Foresters and Oddfellows are the clubs now most used.	The extent cannot be ascertained, but it is to be feared that, even when able, children do not help aged parents.	Collections are made for the relief of the poor; several charities give help. £120 to £150 is distributed on St. Thomas's Day every year.
Hardly any support comes from these sources.	A fair amount of help is given, but there are many shameful cases of neglect.	When regular weekly sums were given from Church alms, the Guardians knocked off out-door pay to the same amount. Now coats are given in winter and tea and sugar at Christmas, &c., instead.
Some have savings invested in cottage or other property, and some receive pay from Benefit Clubs when incapacitated.	Children give help to a considerable extent.	A good deal is given by the Church, but the amount varies in different places.
Many men were in clubs which failed. Nothing comes from these sources now.	Regular and permanent pecuniary help is, as a rule, given only under compulsion.	The Church and wealthier people give a good deal of help.

County...	WORCESTER—Contd.					
	335. Pershore.			336. Worcester.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:						
In-door	28	12	40	103	75	178
Out-door	95	144	239	149	433	582
Medical only.	21	17	38	60	72	132
Total paupers	144	173	317	312	580	892
Pop. over 65 ..	478	535	1,013	910	1,432	2,342
% of paupers ..	30%	32%	31%	34%	40%	38%

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
335. [Whole union.] They are well cared for, especially the aged women who, being more useful, find a home with relatives more readily than old men, who preponderate in the workhouse. There is a decided improvement in their condition over 20 years ago.	Minding house and children for sons or daughters. Fruit-picking in the season employs many; earnings 1s 3d a day.
336. [Whole union.] Speaking generally they are fairly comfortable, clean, tidy, and fairly well clothed. They will live on very little to keep out of the workhouse, and avoid giving up their homes. Aged women are superior to aged men, and find a little employment more easily. There has been a great improvement in the last 20 years; the chief difficulty is a certain class, corrupt and corrupting, often hereditarily bad, unthrifty and wasteful.	Men find occasional work in gardens or hawking, and as light porters; earnings 6s to 8s a week, but the old get work with difficulty. Women do charring, washing and domestic work. Gloveresses earn 8s to 10s a week, but these are few.
336 bis. [Whole union.] On the whole their condition is good, only 25 per cent. of those over 65 have applied to the C.O.S.; the exceptions are chiefly those whose bringing up and surroundings make it impossible to improve their condition. The Poor Law expenditure has diminished by nearly £1000 in the last 20 years, though the population has increased, so that the condition of the poor has probably improved. [C. O. S.]	For men, out-door work and odd jobs, and some factory work, earnings 6s to 30s a week; for women, gloving, washing, charring and domestic work, earnings 1s to 10s a week.
337. [Whole union.] Fairly good; in the small country parishes better than in the larger ones. There is improvement, chiefly owing to better wages, enabling them to join clubs and to get help from relatives, also to increased liberality on the part of the Guardians.	For men, odd work, chiefly on the land: earnings 2s to 3s 6d. For women, charring, washing, needle-work, and sometimes field work; earnings 1s to 1s 6d and food.
338. [Whole union.] They are generally well cared for, and their condition is satisfactory. Probably more old men are forced into the workhouse than formerly, owing to "agitation," which has broken the bonds between employer and employed.	They are usually employed in agriculture; earnings 6s to 8s a week.

	WARWICK.						County.
	337. Atherstone.			338. Alcester.			Union.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
	19	8	27	45	14	59	Paupers over 65:
	67	111	178	137	219	356	In-door.
	5	3	8	26	29	55	Out-door.
							Medical only.
	91	122	213	208	262	470	Total paupers.
	420	423	843	628	683	1,311	Pop. over 65.
	22 %	29 %	25 %	33 %	39 %	36 %	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
There does not seem to be a single instance in the Union of an aged person thus supported.	Many are helped, some entirely supported thus.	The charities are very generally given to the aged in coal, flannel, bread, and meat, sometimes in money. One or two villages have almshouses.
It is to be feared that this is to a very small extent indeed.	Some improvement is seen; the duty is more generally acknowledged, but is often difficult to carry out; elderly people cannot live with young children, and married children can more easily give a home than ready money.	There is much unorganized charity from the churches. The pension system, when carefully watched, does much more good than doles or food tickets.
It is quite exceptional to find any income derived from these sources; in cases of illness, benefit from Sick Clubs and Friendly Societies is getting more common.	Children not uncommonly support parents with or without charitable help. Some refuse because of the parents' drunkenness, or because they were forced by them to leave home at an early age to earn their own living; Guardians in such cases compel contribution.	Religious bodies give away a large amount of charity in a somewhat irregular and unsystematic fashion, so that it cannot be counted on as a regular source of income. Municipal charities and almshouses contribute largely to the support of the old.
Only a small proportion have help from this source. The usual club pay is 2s 6d a week.	A large proportion, probably 80 %, are thus helped.	Charities give only irregular and occasional help. The clergy help regularly and materially in cases of sickness and special need, chiefly from their private income.
No information.	Some are partially supported by children.	A few dole charities of bread and meat, and almshouses for men and women, with 5s a week and coals.

County....	WARWICK—Contd.					
Union....	339. Aston.			340. Meriden.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:						
In-door.....	482	358	840	28	9	37
Out-door....	167	334	501	46	88	133
Medical only	81	100	181	6	7	13
Total paupers	730	792	1,522	79	104	183
Pop. over 65 ..	3,355	4,604	7,959	424	413	837
% of paupers ..	22 %	17 %	19 %	19 %	25 %	22 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
339. [Whole union.] Union covers a large part of Birmingham, besides Aston and some outlying hamlets. In country places men work on farms and earn wages longer than those in the town; there many old men get light work, but this is decreasing, and men are accounted old at 50 now, where formerly 60 was the limit. Women continue charring to a great age, but are often ousted by the competition of young widows, &c. Out relief is discouraged; the old live with their children or lead a struggling life. Fluctuations of trade much affect their condition; at present it is very depressed, and things seem rather worse than 20 years ago.	In the agricultural parts aged men get usual farm-labourers' wages; in the town at doing what they can, they earn 10s to 15s a week. Skilled artisans get the usual scale of pay, but as age creeps on, if they lose their places, either through their own fault or bad trade, it is increasingly difficult to get work. Women earn 1s to 1s 6d a day and food by charring, or they stitch buttons, &c., on cards, at 2s 10d to 3s 4d the gross.
340. [One parish.] They are fairly comfortable: there is nothing approaching to destitution. In the last 20 years the improvement has been marked. Population, especially among the labouring class, is decreasing, and the demand for labour proportionately increasing, but landowners and farmers are suffering much. Houses are improving, but very gradually.	Men past ordinary labourers' work are employed on the roads as long as they can work, e.g. up to 80; earnings average 1s a day.
341. [Southam only.] It is not unsatisfactory on the whole. Allotments are numerous; rent including rates £2 an acre or less; several aged men retain these, which help to keep them in food, many receiving out relief as well. There is little absolute poverty; most houses contain corn for bread, barley for pigs, potatoes, ham and bacon. But when strength fails, the very aged, specially those with none to nurse them, must go into the workhouse to die.	Men work on their allotments, and casually on farms, and some few regularly at the Lime Works. No industries exist for women; they nurse and do charring, and are usually strong enough to do such work as a purely agricultural district affords.
342. [Except Blockley, where, owing to failure of silk mills, great destitution prevails.] No excessive distress. Almost all have allotments supplying wheat and potatoes; those without this help to supplement earnings or other provision, apply for parish relief. Where out relief is readily granted, they seek it without scruple, but will not enter the House till obliged. Wages run from 10s (ordinary labourer) to 15s (shepherd). The prudent with no children, or only one or two, put by a little for old age.	Men work at their usual employment, and most at 65 receive full wages; lighter work is sometimes found for them as their strength fails. Women do field work as long as they can, wash, do charring, and mind neighbours' children. An old man and woman, as long as they can work at all, probably earn 5s or 6s a week between them.

WARWICK—Contd.						County.
341. Southam.			342. Shipston.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
26	9	35	41	20	61	Paupers over 65:
88	136	224	120	219	339	In-door.
6	8	14	—	—	—	Out-door.
120	153	273	161	239	400	Medical only.
425	395	820	693	771	1,464	Total paupers.
28 %	39 %	33 %	25 %	31 %	27 %	Pop. over 65. % of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
There is very little support from these sources. Little thrift is exercised, and many have never had much to save. It may be noted here that the danger of political disfranchisement deters application for relief in Birmingham. This ceases as old age is felt.	For the most part they live with their children or relations.	A good deal of help is regularly given to the aged poor in winter through religious agencies, in coal, groceries, bread, clothes, &c. The amount varies with the religious activity of the place.
Most men belong to a benefit club, which, in case of sickness or inability to work, allows them 9s a week for 40 weeks, then 4s a week, if necessary, for life. No other provision is made for old age. They insure for funeral expenses.	Children and relatives do not help to any great extent; children for the most part are not in a position to do so. In some cases the Guardians compel contributions.	£50 is distributed annually to about 200 in doles of coal, clothing and food, and £6 in money. Church offertories give £30, and £25 is subscribed and placed to the Clothing Club account. There is much private charity.
These do not help at all. Though the aged are scantily supplied with money, they have money's worth in their allotments, which are the salvation of the place.	In many instances children help largely. Grown sons often continue to live at home, the Lime and Cement Works finding them employment.	The Church provides an excellent nurse, and casual help. Women in the Mothers' Meeting are granted yearly interest of 2s 6d in the £ on their savings. Lands belonging to the poor produce £60 a year.
Three or four flourishing clubs exist in the neighbourhood; about half the male labouring population must be members. None allow for old age as such, though many draw pay for infirmities directly resulting from it. The number of these cases is increasing so fast as to need special consideration.	Children render material help by giving a home, paying rent or small allowances. In some cases the fact that the Guardians will exact such help acts as an incentive, but this is rather the exception than the rule.	Religious bodies do not give much systematic relief, except in the case of Church offertories, and then the help is small. Clothing, Coal, Shoe and Medical Clubs help greatly. The charity of the wealthier families in a parish often amounts to "organized charity," wholly supplying the wants of the aged poor.

County....		WARWICK—Contd.					
Union ...		343. Birmingham.			344. Nuneaton.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:							
In-door.....		1,468	956	2,424	30	12	42
Out-door....		120	432	552	84	189	273
Medical only		197	257	454	6	4	10
Total paupers		1,785	1,645	3,430	120	205	325
Pop. over 65 ..		3,754	4,933	8,687	440	541	981
% of paupers ..		48 %	33 %	30 %	27 %	38 %	33 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
343. [Parish of Birmingham.] On the evidence of Relieving Officers, there is considerable improvement; fewer applications are made for relief. On the evidence of charitable and religious organizations, a great deal of distress exists under the surface, and "fear of the House" is the cause of applications for relief falling off. 20 years ago out relief was given to 8000, now to about 860 persons, the reduction in numbers not necessarily representing an equally diminished necessity or improved conditions. The system of medical relief has been entirely changed by the substitution of regular medical officers for parish doctors, and it is increasingly used. There is a decided tendency now to "offer the House" to those over 65.	Practically no permanent berths are open to applicants over 45, even in commercial houses. The chances of the aged getting casual labour are restricted by the competition of those between 45 and 60. The Corporation and Railway Companies provide for men grown old in their service. Women living with relatives take care of house and children. Employers often make provision for aged women connected for long periods with their place of business.
344. [Whole union.] Generally speaking, it is far from satisfactory; they are not directly responsible for the poverty of their old age, for which, under ordinary existing circumstances, it is almost impossible they should have secured a competence. Earnings are so small that out relief must be sought to keep body and soul together. Those who do not apply for it can only earn a bare subsistence, and are always on the verge of pauperism. There is improvement, but the lamentable fact remains, that even a bare living cannot be secured without State or other reliable aid.	Their chance of work depends much on their former occupation. Often they are totally incapable of continuing these—(e.g. factory work, mining, etc.); when able to do so partially their earnings are unreasonably small, owing to low wages; old weavers may work all week and get only 2s or 3s.
345. [Whole union.] Most over 60 apply for out relief; their condition generally is pitiable; out relief barely suffices to maintain life; 2s 6d, or less, and loaf for a single person; 3s and loaf for man and wife, where no earnings are possible, is the average payment. There is but little improvement in their condition.	The old find it very difficult to get employment. Women mind children and wind silk, earning, perhaps, 1s a week; men receiving out relief do odd jobs; those without it load trucks with coal, haul coal in carts, act as store-keepers in collieries (very few wanted); earnings depend much on physical strength, perhaps 10s a week.
346. [Solihull parish.] They are comfortable. The locality is well-to-do, with very little poverty. Great improvement is seen, partly due to the growing prosperity of the neighbourhood, partly to the wiser distribution of charity, no longer given to sturdy young men, who were pauperized thereby.	No information.

WARWICK—Contd.						County.
345. Foleshill.			346. Solihull.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
80	17	47	89	13	52	Paupers over 65:
117	227	344	68	95	163	In-door.
1	—	1	3	7	10	Out-door.
148	244	392	110	115	225	Medical only.
606	659	1,265	786	862	1,648	Total paupers.
24%	37%	31%	14%	13%	14%	Pop. over 65. % of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
Many men and women are insured for burial in offices giving the minimum of benefit for the maximum of pay. Many are in sick societies, of which the dividend societies are the worst form, dividing nearly the whole surplus funds at Christmas. Many are members of trades-unions professing to give super-annuation pay, but their ability to do so is not known in any case to have received an actuary's approval.	The poor are very kind to one another, often beyond their means. Aged women often live with relatives, but the numerous applications for almshouses would make it appear that the arrangement is not always acceptable, either to parents or children. Guardians compel contributions when necessary.	The Benevolent Funds of Churches and Chapels are limited in amount, and confined to members of their congregation or such cases as their District Visitors bring to light. There are societies for organized charity, one of some years' standing, useful to a moderate extent; another, supposed to have a political origin, does good work in one district on limited means; they have not gained public support in Birmingham.
They are now supported to a reasonable extent through Thrift Agencies, i.e. Sick Clubs and Friendly Societies, many of which combine sickness and old age. Insurance for old age is a new feature, but is rapidly becoming a burning question in the Societies.	Many would be much worse off but for help from relatives or friends. Many acts of self-devotion and sacrifice on the part of children to help their parents have been known.	Organized Church charities are a great source of help, specially in times of exceptional distress.
Very few indeed have saved, except through Sick Clubs, when they must be ill as well as aged to obtain relief.	Some find a home with their children, or get help; but the large majority say their children have families and cannot afford to help.	A charity provides almshouses for 40 old people, and relieves a few outside with 1s 6d a week. This refers to one parish, and is the only instance of such support known in the Union.
An excellent Provident Club gives 5s a week after 65 or 70; but unfortunately the young prefer to join the Oddfellows, &c., which are more popular though less really advantageous.	There is a large amount of this help.	Much is given yearly by Church and endowed charities to aged, impotent and sick folk, irrespective of creed or politics, but not to able bodied <i>bonâ fide</i> labourers, except during illness in their families.

County....	WARWICK—Contd.					
Union	347. Warwick.			348. Stratford-on-Avon.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:						
In-door.....	86	75	161	79	20	99
Out-door.....	205	410	615	188	224	362
Medical only	40	35	75	11	12	23
Total paupers	331	520	851	228	256	484
Pop. over 65 ..	1,588	2,360	3,948	791	901	1,692
% of paupers ..	20 %	22 %	21 %	29 %	27 %	28 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
347. [One parish.] Not one of abject poverty or destitution. Marvellous management of extremely small means enables old people, with no apparent resources but 2s 6d and a loaf each from the parish, to keep a cottage and live in comfort and content. Things are better than 20 years ago. Rents are not high. Earnings, though small, lessen their dependence. One old woman picked wool from the hedges, combed, spun and made it into mops for sale; she lived on parish relief for many years, but bought and paid for her coffin years before her death.	Most have gardens, and find a ready market for their produce in Leamington; quite old people earn something thus. Women also do a little knitting, but all such earnings are extremely small.
347. bis. [Three parishes.] Their present condition is extremely favourable and satisfactory. In one parish, 26 men, 25 women, are above 65; 2 men, 3 women, receive out relief, all exceptional cases; e.g. old couple over 80, man lost his right arm many years ago; 9 old women, widows, are fully provided for in almshouses; also 5 old men. Only one family has been removed to the House in the last 20 years; the destitution was due to the incorrigible drunkenness of the woman. There has been a marked though gradual improvement in the last 20 years.	Of the 21 old men, 7 are still employed on Lord Leigh's estate in light out-door work; 4 are pensioned, as is usual when quite past work; 4 are still employed on the farms where they have worked many years.
349. [One parish.] They almost universally apply for and receive out relief (2s 6d to 3s); those with children live pretty comfortably with them on it. On the whole, most are fairly comfortably off.	There are none specially available for them.
349. [Whole union.] It is on the whole good, showing a marked improvement during the last 21 years; out relief is on a more liberal scale; those in the workhouse have more comforts. Many receive help from the Freeman's Seniority Fund (not a charity).	Few are available. Some mind children and help in house-work; aged men used to earn a fair amount by calling artisans in early morning, but steam whistles have superseded this.

For summary of Midland

WARWICK.						County
349. Coventry.			350. Rugby.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
177	98	275	44	14	58	Paupers over 65:
78	220	298	117	193	310	In-door.
26	28	54	13	17	30	Out-door.
						Medical only.
281	346	627	174	224	398	Total paupers
1,135	1,504	2,639	867	966	1,833	Pop. over 65.
25 %	23 %	24 %	20 %	23 %	22 %	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
None of the aged have availed themselves of Insurance. For many wages were too low to admit of saving. In past years (<i>e.g.</i> 1854 to 1860) a man with a large young family could hardly help getting into debt, trusting to clear himself when his children began to earn.	Children cannot give aged parents much help; their own families are costing the most just at the time of need. Cases are known of daughters keeping their mothers "off the parish."	Small allowances are made by the clergy to supplement parish pay or in sickness. Nearly all, both the old and those in full work, belong to clothing and coal clubs. Charities are few and small.
An excellent, perfectly sound Friendly Society exists, with 148 members. Capital, £4250. All receive old-age pensions at 6s. men, 4s. women, 2s a week. They pay less than to the great Friendly Societies, expenses of management being small, and surgeon's fees paid by hon. members' subscriptions. In the 3 parishes there are 17 pensioners.	Assistance is usually freely rendered as necessity arises. Probably 6 old men and 6 old women, or more, are thus helped.	Charities derived from land, formerly worth £100, now less, are distributed to each man and woman, being householders, and so much for each child between 1 and 12 years old. Vicar distributes £15 a year from offertory alms to the sick, aged and infirm. No Nonconformist Chapel.
No such cases known.	Children, as a rule, are very backward in supporting them, unless compelled by the Guardians.	The Church gives coal in winter, the Chapel, bread. No money charities, except £30 at Christmas, distributed to 30 women and 10 men.
It is estimated that not 1 in 20 females are supported by savings. Men receive considerable support from this source.	Perhaps one-third receive help from this source. Help from the charities is often supplemented by relatives.	Many receive pensions of £5 to £16 a year from the large charities, amounting to about £1500. The Poor Funds of the different congregations are largely given to the aged.

reports, see next page.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS.

This district includes the Counties of Chester, Derby, Northampton, Leicester, Stafford, Nottingham, Gloucester, Worcester and Warwick, containing 110 unions, from 80 of which we have detailed accounts.

Employments.

The reports from the large manufacturing centres are almost uniformly bad. "It is very difficult for a man beyond 50, or before, if hair shows signs of grayness, to get employment." "While women with children go to work at factories, the older, men and women, look after grandchildren, and act as housekeepers. When old men can get anything else to do, it is the lowest class work, paid perhaps 10s to 12s a week; *e.g.* in hosiery trade older men have to take to winding machine, boys' work, or act as general 'errand boy.'" In a union where "many have been iron-workers, it is well known that, *e.g.* puddlers, shinglers, &c., cannot continue this work after 50; a few get light work, but owing to competition, very few do so after 60." In Birmingham "practically no permanent berths are open to applicants over 45, even in commercial houses. The chances of the aged getting casual labour are restricted by the competition of those between 45 and 60." Another account confirms this: "in the town many old men get light work, but this is decreasing, and men are accounted old at 50 now, where formerly 60 was the limit. . . . Skilled artisans get the usual scale of pay, but as age creeps on, if they lose their places either through their

own fault or bad trade, it is increasingly difficult to get work." In another union "their chance of work depends much on their former occupation. Often they are totally incapable of continuing this (*e.g.* factory work, mining, &c.); when able to do so partially, their earnings are unreasonably small, owing to low wages; old weavers may work all the week, and get only 2*s* or 3*s*." "The aged have suffered in late years from the growing severance of interests between employer and employed; they are no longer kept on at reduced wages as formerly." "So many young are available: and the absorption of private firms by Joint Stock Companies has weakened old friendly relations between individual masters and old servants." But, on the other hand, we hear that in Birkenhead "shipyards keep on old hands as long as they can work;" and in Birmingham, "the Corporation and Railway Companies provide for men grown old in their service. . . . Employers often make provision for aged women connected for long periods with their place of business."

In mining and stone quarrying districts men seem able to work longer. "Men work to a late period in stone quarries, lime works, on farms or as labourers; earnings about the same as women's (*i.e.* 1*s* to 2*s* a day)." "In iron and coal districts the men work as long as their strength allows, *e.g.* to 70. After then, no other employment is available, except such posts as gate-keepers, very few in number." "Old men, if fairly strong, work at collieries to nearly 80, light jobs being found for them." But in all these occupations, the competition of the younger seems to be felt. "Very few employments are available, owing to tendency to employ younger people in every branch." "In all branches of labour, old men are being ruthlessly pushed aside." "There is very little employment for the aged, who are crowded out by the number of young people out of work, ready to undertake anything that crops up."

Where agricultural employment is available the accounts

are not quite so uniformly depressing. "Old men work on farms to advanced age at somewhat reduced wages (*e.g.* 12*s* a week)." The report from Brackley states that "few young men take interest in agricultural work," or have the skill needed to do hedging and ditching, or to make and shape ricks. Hence these, and odd jobs like hoeing, root-gathering and trimming, are available for the old; but even under such circumstances the earnings are comparatively small. "Wages of able-bodied 10*s* to 12*s*. Old men get less except in harvest time." In another agricultural district, however, "men fairly well able to work earn 10*s* to 15*s*. Some of the hardest workers are over 70, putting the younger utterly to shame in industry and skill." "In the rural parishes (of the Cirencester Union) aged men and women find employment on the land at such wages as they can earn by the piece. This is also to some extent true of Cirencester, where men find work in varied ways; very precarious in winter." But even in these rural districts, the aged very often can get little regular work. "Old men do odd jobs for farmers; few earn 5*s* a week, often not 1*s*. Their place is taken by boys, who largely monopolize the work;" here the remedy suggested is that the exemption standard and age for leaving school should be raised. "The aged . . . are for the most part out of regular employment after 65," says one report, and "Hardly a man over 65 is employed on a farm."

In some cases employments are mentioned as if they were more or less confined to the aged. They vary with the prevailing industry of the neighbourhood, and often do not rise out of the category of odd jobs. "Old men load trucks with coal, haul coal in carts, act as storekeepers in collieries (very few wanted); earnings depend much on physical strength, perhaps 10*s* a week." In Basford "old men make hose and Shetland shawls, or when incapable of that, wind wool and thread." Hawking, gardening, bill-posting, night watching, light porter's work are mentioned

more than once, in addition to the still more common stone-breaking, road repairing and street scavenging. But these last are apparently no longer the monopoly of the old, as they used to be. In the Oundle district, "stone-breaking used to employ some: road material now comes from a distance, machine-broken." In Chester, "men used to do street sweeping at 12s or 14s a week: demand for higher wages causes the old to be weeded out, and work given to able-bodied at full wages." And in Coventry "aged men used to earn a fair amount by calling artisans in early morning, but steam whistles have superseded this."

When gardens and allotments are the rule they afford employment to the old and help to provide food, even though the produce seems rarely to bring any actual money profits. The most favourable report comes from the Warwick Union where, in one parish, "most have gardens, and find a ready market for their produce in Leamington; quite old people earn something thus;" and in two other parishes the old are either kept on at light work, or pensioned by a large landowner.

For women washing and charing are very generally available, though in some places the amount seems limited. "Some mind children and help in house work." This is very common throughout; sometimes a small money payment is made; in other cases lodging and food are the only return, especially in the case of their own kin. One report stigmatizes the "minding of children in factory districts (and consequent absence of mothers from home) as a most objectionable practice, detrimental to children." In the Thrapston Union, where the "staple trade is shoe-work, younger women despise sewing and house work, and put out all mending and washing, &c., for which the older get miserably paid." The other occupations for women which are mentioned more than once in all parts of the district are, nursing, letting lodgings, needlework, and office cleaning.

In Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire the different branches of the hosiery manufacture used to employ many ; but the "amount earned by framework-knitting and seaming hose is very much diminished," 1s 6d being mentioned as the sum now earned, where formerly it would have been 3s 6d. In the Lutterworth Union "the introduction of machinery for stocking-making has practically driven out the old-fashioned framework knitters, once numerous. . . . Women earn a few shillings weekly by seaming stockings sent from Leicester, 2d to 4d a dozen paid. Work only four days a week, sometimes none for weeks." Lace-making is in much the same condition. In Nottingham "women get a little lace work occasionally, earning 1s or 2s a week ; they cannot work well and the pay is bad" ; and in another district "lace-making by the aged has been superseded by machinery," and "lace-making, which used to be a great support, has gradually ceased in the last fifteen years." In Worcester a little glove-making is done, and "gloveresses earn 8s to 10s a week, but these are few."

In one or two places the women do field-work, but as a rule this is reported to be unusual now.

Aged women are said to be "superior to aged men, and to find a little employment more easily" ; "men when given relief are usually less able to work," and "seem to go to the workhouse sooner than women," who, "if helped by a little relief, seem better able to keep themselves out of the House than old men."

Thrift Agencies.

In all parts insurance for burial expenses is very common ; but with regard to support by Thrift Agencies and Insurance, the accounts, taken as a whole, reveal

an unfavourable state of things. "These methods of self-help are not very substantial to the *aged*. Insurance (against old age) little known, agencies not always trustworthy, Sick and Benefit Clubs liable to break down when most needed." "None insure against old age. The more provident belong to Benefit Societies giving sick pay. Some have saved, but generally outlive their savings, and are obliged in the end to apply for out relief." "Labourers save very little, the class above not much; any small savings are soon expended." In Wirral "a very small proportion are in Benefit Clubs," but it must be said that in many cases "the more provident belong to Benefit Societies giving sick pay," and there are instances mentioned in different parts where sick pay becomes permanent in old age. In one parish in the Meriden Union "most men belong to a Benefit Club which in case of sickness or inability to work allows them 9s a week for forty weeks, then 4s a week if necessary for life." In the Warwick Union "an excellent perfectly sound Friendly Society exists with 148 members; capital, £4250. All receive old age pensions at sixty-five, men 4s, women 2s a week"; and in the Shipston neighbourhood "three or four flourishing clubs exist; about half the male labouring population must be members. None allow for old age as such, though many draw for infirmities directly resulting from it"; but as a rule "most stop payments when inability to work clearly comes from old age" and not from sickness.

Often the aged would be receiving more help from these sources, but for the failure of the clubs to which they had subscribed in their younger days. "Old-fashioned clubs, entered forty years ago, have all broken up; members too old and disheartened to join Oddfellows, &c." "The breaking up of village or public-house clubs to which they had contributed for years has deprived many in old age of the small income looked forward to." "Elderly people

who had paid into public-house clubs have been rendered destitute even of burial money by their failure."

But too often the remarks show that "the majority lack the spirit of thrift." In the Belper Union they are said to be "generally most thriftless." Men earning 6s a day were penniless at the commencement of the late coal struggle. In Leicester "some take advantage of savings banks; many more (men) belong to Benefit Societies, but the large majority are wofully improvident, and on the first occasion of no work absolutely penniless"; and in the Walsall district "Societies giving such help are not largely used. Population not thrifty; a terrible amount of drinking and gambling goes on among men and women." One report, after remarking that "little thrift is exercised," adds, "many have never had much to save." The premiums demanded by societies like the Oddfellows are said to be "too high for the large majority of labourers burdened with families." While another account says, "for many, wages were too low to admit of saving. In past years (*e.g.* 1854 to 1860) a man with a large young family could hardly help getting into debt, trusting to clear himself when his children began to earn."

Money "savings by thrift are effected to a small extent only, and among few." In a Gloucestershire Union "a few saved money years ago from allotments, let for several generations almost to extent of small holdings. Prices for produce were high, and with hard work and thrift money was saved; this cannot be done now." But "though the aged are scantily supplied with money, they have money's worth in their allotments, which are the salvation of the place." One or two accounts mention other attempts towards providing for the future; thus the Derby Charity Organization Society reports that "many insure their lives to benefit widows and children," but adds that the "policies are often allowed to lapse through inability to pay premiums." "The Co-operative Society is largely used,

small dividends being received in proportion to purchases," and "many of the more respectable join a building society, enabling them to become owners of a house."

On the whole, these reports are very unsatisfactory with regard to the old. Even membership in a friendly society giving relief in sickness appears to be by no means the general rule.

There is some improvement noted, but, as a rule, this has not advanced much beyond signs of increasing desire to use the sounder Benefit Societies to provide for sickness. It is however said, "Insurance for old age is a new feature, but is rapidly becoming a burning question in these societies."

Assistance from Relatives.

A good deal of help is given, though the evidence is to some extent conflicting. In one report from Derby it is said to be the "main support; many aged live in the houses of children or other relatives, and quite a fair number support their parents." On the other hand, the C. O. S. report from the same place states that "the poor frequently assist one another, but there is very little systematic aid from children and relatives except when enforced by law, and collected by the Poor Law officials." Possibly the difference in these reports lies in the meaning attachable to the word "systematic." Other reports say, "Many children behave generously, but such help cannot be regarded as a regular recognized source of income for the aged." "Money allowances are often casual and very small in amount." "Many parents find a home with children." "Old women have a home found in combination with parish pay. Old men are less useful, and more trying in temper and habits, and so more often find their way to the House."

When a home is given, service is sometimes expected in return, or "a small charge, *e.g.* 1s per week, is made for rent." In many cases the difficulty with which children can afford such assistance is emphasized. "Children cannot give aged parents much help; their own families are costing the most just at the time of need." "Not much assistance is given as a rule, often the other way. Married children have to depend on parents for help; they marry so young and without prospects." "Appreciable help is impossible from children themselves having large families."

In other cases the absence of help is the point insisted on rather than the want of ability to give it. "Children often have to be compelled to contribute, and sometimes go away to evade claim." One report has "Instances (of help) are very rare; children and relatives apparently prefer to shirk their liability unless legally enforced." Some reports express the opinion that matters are improving in this respect, and attribute the improvement to the action of the Guardians in enforcing contributions, if they are not voluntarily given; while from Chipping Sodbury comes the remark, the "Aged prefer a pittance from the parish (regarded as their due) to compulsory maintenance by children; compulsion makes such aid very bitter."

Charities.

In most places Church Offertories provide something for the relief of the sick and aged, but usually the amount available appears to be very small. "Offertories, &c., can relieve only in sickness, quite insufficient to depend upon." "Church and Chapel alms, after pressing demands of illness and want of work, can give little regular relief to the aged; deserving cases sometimes get supplementary weekly grants." "Religious bodies give away a large amount of charity in a somewhat irregular and unsystematic fashion, so that it cannot be counted on as a regular source of

income." "Church and Chapels funds are available only for occasional help in distress or sickness. Some parishes have charitable bequests of great benefit to the comparatively few who receive them." "Charities are split up so as to leave little for each." "Dole charities exist, chiefly for aged persons not in receipt of parish pay; they do not make much impression on the mass of pauper cases."

Parish clothing and coal clubs and the like, giving bonuses to subscribers, are more than once spoken of as being of real service to the poor.

In many places there are almshouses, some with allowances of varying value; in others nothing but house room is given, but in this latter case parish relief is sometimes allowed. "In Mansfield, Brunt's Charity (new scheme pending) has given £4 a year to 450 old people, never in receipt of parish pay; this Dole is starvation, many give it up for parish pay (3s a week); it has discouraged thrift and kept many old in the place, who could have had a home with children away." In Bristol "many are helped by the Colston Charities; these and almshouses give adequate relief." The Worcester "Municipal Charities and almshouses contribute largely to the support of the old," and at Coventry "many receive pensions of £5 to £16 a year from the large charities, amounting to about £1500." The Chester "C. O. S. has a permanent fund used to induce relatives and religious bodies to contribute to support deserving poor, who receive from various sources, *including* parish pay, 7s 6d a week, married couples, 12s; fifteen or twenty are on this list." In the Brixworth Union, where practically no out relief is given, there is "an organized charity of some years' standing under the auspices of the Guardians, who, anxious to discourage pauperism, give much help in time and money, and get the families of the old to help too. The well-to-do feel more called upon to give, knowing the poor are not on the rates." In many places "there is much private charity": in the Shipston union "the charity of

the wealthier families in a parish often amounts to organized charity, wholly supplying the wants of the aged poor."

General Condition.

The accounts from some places are very bad, more especially from the large industrial centres; and everywhere, in the majority of cases, out relief seems a recognized source of income for the aged. It is also constantly referred to as inadequate unless supplemented from other sources. "There is a great deal of sore need among the aged. Some have very little to live on beyond the parish pay of 2s 6d." In Tetbury "they are, generally speaking, in a state of chronic destitution, subsisting mainly on out relief, supplemented by doles and charities. . . . Very few, when too old to work, can maintain themselves without parish relief." From a mining district: "Their condition is about as bad as it well can be. Nothing is left for them when beyond work but the parish or the workhouse." Other reports say:—"On the whole they are very badly off. . . . Amount of out relief given to old people able to get nothing besides is a mere mockery." "The condition of those receiving out relief is very sad. . . . They sink into hopelessness and discontent. Most try to increase by begging the meagre allowance of 2s and a loaf." "Most over 60 apply for out relief; their condition generally is pitiable. Out relief barely suffices to maintain life; 2s 6d, or less, and a loaf for a single person, 3s and a loaf for man and wife, where no earnings are possible, is the average payment." From a Bristol parish we hear:—"Out relief barely suffices to keep them alive, and is not often supplemented by children, as these are made to pay towards the relief. Those who will not go to the workhouse exist on the minimum of food in the cheapest of single rooms. . . . Relief, in-door and out, is entirely

inadequate in the case of the respectable aged poor." Another report says :—"Generally speaking their condition is far from satisfactory ; they are not directly responsible for the poverty of their old age, for which, under ordinary existing circumstances, it is impossible they should have secured a competence. Earnings are so small that out relief must be sought to keep body and soul together. Those who do not apply for it can only earn a bare subsistence, and are always on the verge of pauperism. There is improvement, but the lamentable fact remains, that even a bare living cannot be secured without State or other reliable help." In Gloucester "their condition is often very sad ; allowance from Guardians quite insufficient for necessaries, much less comforts. Unskilled labourers cannot make substantial savings ; in old age they (widows especially) have seldom more than parish pay, with occasional charity. In country parishes, destitution is less, rent and living cheaper, individual cases better known, the necessitous more easily relieved."

Other accounts which take a more favourable view are mostly from country places ; for example, "On the whole their condition is good. Those not applying to the Guardians are, in most instances, well cared for by relatives, friends, and the bounty of the more wealthy. Parish relief is in almost every case supplemented by charity." "They are best cared for in villages with resident well-to-do squire. Nowhere are the respectable aged in deep want, except in specially hard winters. Nobody, respectable or otherwise, gets near starvation without relief." "Their condition is not one of abject poverty or destitution. Marvellous management of extremely small means enables old people with no apparent resources but 2s 6d and a loaf each from the parish to keep a cottage and live in comfort and content. . . . Rents are not high. Earnings, though small, lessen their dependence." Allotments generally seem to add to their comfort. "With a little

land and a cow they do fairly well ; when incapacitated for work they come on the parish ; this rare in the case of a man who has done the best for himself." "Allotments are numerous ; rent, including rates, £2 an acre, or less ; several aged men retain these, which help to keep them in food, many receiving out relief as well. There is little absolute poverty ; most houses contain corn for bread, barley for pigs, potatoes, ham, and bacon. But when strength fails, the very aged, specially those with none to nurse them, must go into the workhouse to die." "Allotments (a great benefit) provide employment for those temporarily out of work, and enable labourers to keep a pig ; hence, present (agricultural) depression is not so keenly felt."

In Mansfield, the "introduction of machinery in the hosiery trade, superseding hand work, causes much distress, and increased application to the Poor Law among the aged." Here, it is said, "There is great indisposition to applying for parish relief, horror of breaking up home and going to the House, and of burial by the parish." In the agricultural part of the Chipping Sodbury union, "feeling varies in neighbouring parishes as to parish relief ; in one, people pride themselves on not applying ; in another close by, it is sought as a right on the first opportunity. General tone of former parish higher than of latter." But, as a rule, there are few indications of scruples in asking for out relief. In Derby, there is said to be a great repugnance to doing so. "The danger of political disfranchisement" deters application for relief in Birmingham. This ceases as old age is felt.

Another return from Birmingham suggests that the reduced number of applications for relief does not necessarily represent an equally diminished necessity or improved conditions, but is due to "fear of the House," as there is a decided tendency to "offer the House" to those over 65. But this does not seem to be the general policy in the case of the aged. In Tarvin, "no married couple has been

taken into the workhouse for twenty years; no old person sent except an occasional destitute and homeless case"; and in a Warwickshire parish, "only one family has been removed to the workhouse in the last twenty years; the destitution was due to the incorrigible drunkenness of the woman."

Except in places where the old cannot get work, owing either to the increased competition of the younger, the introduction of machinery, the nature of the prevailing trade, or other similar causes, the condition of the aged, as a rule, "compares favourably with that of former years, in comfort, food, clothing and housing." "The necessaries of life are cheaper"; "they have had more opportunities of saving, and more is done for them." "Charity is better organized and more wisely given, the Poor Law better administered," and in many places wages are higher. "Their condition (until the coal strike) has been better than at any time in the last twenty-nine years, notwithstanding the increased value of young labour compared with aged. The standard of filial piety has risen; and attention has been called to the value in old age of thrift in working-days."

REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF THE OLD

County....	HEREFORD.									V. WESTERN.		
Union	351. Ledbury.			352. Ross.			353. Hereford.			354. Dore.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door	45	17	62	44	18	62	77	26	103	37	8	45
Out-door	126	206	332	115	214	329	147	300	447	70	117	187
Medical only	30	50	80	14	10	24	36	85	71	2	1	3
Total paupers	201	273	474	173	242	415	260	361	621	109	126	235
Pop. over 65 ..	452	536	988	543	669	1,212	947	1,328	2,275	325	323	648
% of paupers ..	45 %	51 %	48 %	32 %	36 %	34 %	27 %	27 %	27 %	33 %	39 %	36 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.

For summary of Western

HEREFORD.											County.
Weobley.		356. Bromyard.			357. Leominster.			358. Kington.			Union.
P.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
10	27	36	11	47	8	5	13	29	13	42	Paupers over 65:
9	16	72	112	184	103	162	265	71	92	163	In-door.
3	11	12	10	22	—	—	—	5	1	6	Out-door.
											Medical only.
22	54	120	133	253	111	167	278	105	106	211	Total paupers.
344	615	421	437	858	515	580	1,095	432	475	907	Pop. over 65.
6%	9%	28%	30%	29%	21%	29%	25%	24%	22%	23%	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.

County	SALOP.											
Union	359. Newport.			360. Whitchurch.			361. Shifnal.			362. Oswestry.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65 :												
In-door.....	25	11	36	36	12	48	27	8	35	62	16	78
Out-door.....	70	146	216	41	72	113	45	65	110	52	127	179
Medical only	17	41	58	6	15	21	1	1	2	14	6	20
Total paupers	112	198	310	83	99	182	73	74	147	128	149	277
Pop. over 65 ..	500	538	1,038	415	408	823	382	400	782	782	887	1,669
% of paupers ..	22%	37%	30%	20%	24%	22%	19%	19%	19%	16%	16%	16%

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
359. [Whole union.] Agricultural, mining and small town population. The aged are generally well-cared for. Very few from agricultural parishes enter the workhouse, but many aged widows have to leave cottages on farms, and strive for a living in town; custom of letting cottages with farms, instead of direct from landlord, is a real grievance, pressing specially upon aged labourers and their wives. "Degraded" section of aged shows no improvement, but their number is smaller; others share in general improvement, have better houses, clothes, food and light, and kinder treatment. Charity more carefully administered.	Many women live with married children and do domestic work; others wash, or take lodgers, who pay 1s a week, and sleep two in a bed. Men and women above 65 do piece or regular work on farms. Labourers, holding cottage direct from landlord, with 3 to 10 acres of land, have no fears for old age; suitable remunerative work lies at their door.
360. [One parish.] Fairly good. Usual out relief is 2s 6d, rent 2s, but they prefer starvation to entering the House. Condition of <i>aged</i> shows little change for the better.	Men incapable of hard work do odd jobs; women too infirm to do washing, knit, sew, and do light charring, earnings very small.
361. [One parish, excluding mining district.] It is on the whole bad, though many get enough work to keep out of the House. They are worse off than formerly; more come on the rates, having no savings, and less help from children.	Agricultural work employs men and women at certain seasons (2s a day). At road-mending and stone-breaking combined, 12s to 18s can be earned in fine weather.
362. [Whole union.] On the whole they are fairly provided for; exceptions are due to inborn improvidence or wilful waste. Drunkenness is often the outcome of starvation.	Ordinary work cannot be available for the aged, when so many young and active compete.

SALOP—Contd.

County.

Union.

363. Ludlow.			364. Clun.			365. Church Stretton.			366. Cleobury Mortimer.			Paupers over 65: In-door. Out-door. Medical only. Total paupers. Pop. over 65. % of paupers.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
64	23	87	25	10	35	16	8	24	18	1	19	In-door. Out-door. Medical only.
44	87	131	65	95	160	14	29	43	14	21	35	
6	4	10	10	17	27	1	2	3	5	9	14	
114	114	228	100	122	222	31	39	70	37	31	68	Total paupers.
565	632	1,197	382	344	726	254	238	492	310	312	622	Pop. over 65.
20 %	18 %	19 %	26 %	35 %	30 %	12 %	15 %	14 %	12 %	10 %	11 %	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE,
&c.

All tidy men belong to Benefit Clubs for sickness, sometimes getting a small pension after sick-pay ceases. Insurance for death is very general; often failure to pay premium forfeits money, which would have been invaluable if put into Savings Bank. Miners make less provision for old age than agricultural labourers. No class is so thrifty as the cow-cottager.

Some have saved money. At 70 a man is pensioned by his club with 5s for life. Insurance for burial is common. Younger men are growing up in habits of thrift hitherto unknown.

Seventeen men belong to Benefit Societies. Savings are hardly ever sufficient to support. Insurance is for burial only.

Very few have incomes from these sources. Many provide for burial.

ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.

At least 75 per cent. of the aged receive some such help, varying from entire support to occasional gifts in times of special need.

Children in fair circumstances usually pay rent, and help in other ways.

The duty of supporting aged parents seems to be less and less recognized.

Some help is given.

CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED
CHARITY.

Probably 10 per cent. are almost entirely provided for by almshouses, parochial and other charities. Many more receive occasional help.

No substantial or permanent relief is thus given, except by almshouses. Considerable doles are distributed in money and kind. Church alms supply casual help.

Charity is largely bestowed. Bread and grocery are given to 20 old women weekly in winter. Church funds and doles help, irrespective of creed.

Almshouses help 20 old women, but half of these need charitable aid or out relief. Doles are numerous. Church funds relieve all as far as possible.

County....	SALOP—Contd.											
Union	367. Madeley.			368. Drayton.			369. Wem.			370. Bridgnorth.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door.....	37	26	63	52	15	67	20	13	33	36	15	51
Out-door....	37	55	92	36	59	95	24	72	96	32	63	95
Medical only.	8	16	24	8	11	19	9	9	18	16	29	45
Total paupers	82	97	179	96	85	181	53	94	147	84	107	191
Pop. over 65 ..	735	904	1,639	493	543	1,036	393	465	858	572	583	1,155
% of paupers ..	11 %	11 %	11 %	19 %	16 %	17 %	13 %	20 %	17 %	14 %	18 %	16 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
367. [Whole union.] Fairly well off when children help. Many strongly object to entering the House, and try to subsist on next to nothing. They are worse off than formerly, as mining operations have almost ceased.	Washing and errands for a few. Old people living with married children mind the babies.
368. [One parish.] Condition good, better than formerly. No cases of destitution. Much private charity.	For women, charing and washing; for men, hedging, road-mending, and light farm work at reduced wages.
369. [Whole union, except Wem.] It is satisfactory; a large proportion are widows; those without children receive out relief and charitable aid. Many cottages have land attached, enabling provision for old age. In one parish no application for out relief has been made for 20 years.	Gardening and light agricultural work; washing and charing for women (1s a day and food).
374. [Flint.] The light work obtainable adds much to their comfort. Old working-men are not so comfortable under guidance of trades-union agitation as under old patriarchal system, which produced much kindly feeling and friendship between masters and men, now a thing of the past.	The Alkali Works are generous in giving light employment to many old people, which materially reduces the number of male paupers.

SALOP.									FLINT.			County.
371. Atcham.			372. Ellesmere.			373. Wellington.			374. Holywell.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
168	60	228	25	6	31	45	26	71	90	103	193	Paupers over 65:
17	23	40	37	64	101	101	140	241	274	625	899	In-door.
30	82	112	5	6	11	53	77	130	—	—	—	Out-door.
												Medical only.
215	165	380	67	76	143	199	243	442	364	728	1,092	Total paupers.
1,405	1,795	3,200	563	573	1,136	694	818	1,512	1,084	1,474	2,558	Pop. over 65.
15 %	9 %	12 %	12 %	13 %	12 %	28 %	29 %	29 %	33 %	49 %	42 %	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
Nothing from these sources.	Children at a distance sometimes pay rent or send small sums; married ones give house-room.	The Church gives about £10 a year from the Offeritories; three charities £9 a year.
Many have small savings. They were more thrifty years ago, and are now reaping the benefit.	Children generally help.	Considerable sums are given in Church charities.
They are thrifty as a whole; and belong to Benefit Societies which often give a small pension in old age.	Much help is given.	Alms-houses, doles, Church offertories and private benevolence give much help.
Many old had made provision for old age in a Benefit Society, carried on under a rotten antique system; its failure has rendered many destitute.	Servant girls living away send material help; this largely due to sound religious education received.	Hundreds of meat and grocery tickets (never money) are distributed at Christmas, irrespective of politics or creed.

County.....	DENBIGH.											
Union	375. Wrexham..			376. Ruthin..			377. S. Asaph.			378. Llanrwst.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door.....	97	31	128	22	19	41	33	20	53	5	3	8
Out-door....	156	367	523	73	176	249	108	444	642	72	179	251
Medical only	16	19	35	5	4	9	3	2	5	—	—	—
Total paupers	269	417	686	100	199	299	234	466	700	77	182	259
Pop. over 65 ...	1,197	1,420	2,617	523	577	1,100	948	1,164	2,112	451	552	1,003
% of paupers ..	22 %	29 %	26 %	19 %	34 %	27 %	25 %	40 %	33 %	17 %	33 %	25 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
375. [Whole union.] (The remarks do not apply to the time of the coal strike.) They are fairly well off; their condition is much the same as 20 years ago.	Very various occasional employment of a light kind.
378. [Whole union.] Fairly satisfactory, and yearly improving, specially in the rural part. Large landowners are very kind to the aged.	Light farm or garden work (8s to 12s a week); many are pensioned by late employers. Women do charing and washing.
380. [Whole union.] Satisfactory. Scale of relief (2s 6d—5s) inadequate for the very aged. Out relief (specially in Anglesey) is quite an epidemic; no stigma attaches to it; it is regarded as an hereditary right at a certain age, apart from physical disability or destitution.	Men working in quarry districts and on the quay receive pensions of about 1s a day. Women do charing and washing (1s to 1s 6d a day and food) and knitting (2s 6d a week).
381. [Whole union.] Most cases of destitution are traceable to thriftlessness and self-indulgence. Out relief is freely given; paupers not being looked down upon keep up a good standard of self-respect. Many vote for election of those who grant them relief. Several receiving out relief pay for seats in Chapel. A strong sense of neighbourliness prevails.	Charing and laundry work for women; fishing (carried on to great age) and odd jobs on the quay for men. Both can earn 7s or 8s a week under favourable circumstances.
382. [Whole union.] Fairly well provided for, except those in out-lying country districts, not living with children. All are well-known; women do better than men. Cases of emergency are helped without difficulty.	Suitable employment is easily found in summer by those able to do a little work.

MERVON.											County.
Pwllheli.		380. Bangor and Beaumaris.			381. Carnarvon.			382. Conway.			Union.
F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
19	42	86	13	49	14	10	24	34	11	45	Paupers over 65: In-door, Out-door, Medical only.
359	484	209	628	837	232	718	950	77	217	294	
4	9	1	—	1	3	12	15	—	—	—	
882	535	246	641	887	249	740	989	111	228	339	Total.
128	2,003	1,212	1,443	2,655	1,060	1,393	2,453	621	758	1,379	Pop. over 65.
34 %	26 %	20 %	44 %	33 %	24 %	54 %	40 %	18 %	30 %	24 %	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

FT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
y little.	Children help to a limited extent; charitable neighbours largely.	These do not help very much, but to some extent they do so.
majority derive aid in ss, a few in old age, from it Clubs, of which each has one or more.	Children help. All earn satisfactory wages; so they can afford to do so.	Church and Chapel help in sickness. Relief usually only temporary. Most places have "parish charities."
very small percentage. with which out relief is ed makes men ignore dent Societies.	About 40 per cent.	To a small extent.
e older belonged to a it Society which came to nd 10 years ago. Many e in the Prudential, &c., for burial only. This and g a Benefit Society now st universal.	Sailors are best for this, owing to facilities provided by the Board of Trade, and their being less given to mar- riage. Many paupers ought to be supported by relatives.	Endowed charities amount to less than £10. Practice of giving doles brings in widows from the outlying districts, and keeps up a strong professional beggar class.
us supported to a very extent. People less y. Benefit Societies not urishing as 30 years ago.	Children's obligation to parents is not much felt. Compulsion is frequently resorted to.	Some town Churches and Chapels have organized societies providing small monthly allow- ances for the deserving aged.

REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF THE OLD

County....	ANGLESEY.						CARDIGAN.					
Union	383. Anglesey.			384. Holyhead.			385. Cardigan.			386. Newcastle-in-Emlyn.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door	4	4	8	8	1	9	15	6	21	8	1	9
Out-door	102	299	401	146	345	491	90	347	437	96	383	479
Medical only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total paupers	106	303	409	154	346	500	105	353	458	104	384	488
Pop. over 65 ..	622	755	1,377	701	835	1,536	602	940	1,542	680	990	1,670
% of paupers ..	17 %	40 %	29 %	22 %	41 %	32 %	17 %	37 %	29 %	15 %	39 %	29 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
383. [Whole union.] Their condition is favourable, much better than in large towns. It remains about the same.	Employment in Bone Manure Works and on parish roads, &c. Earnings from 2s.
385. [Whole union.] Not well-to-do, nor in absolute want; but without parish pay there must be destitution. They are better off than formerly.	Very little for such as receive parish relief; only occasional light work, badly paid.
388. [Whole union.]* They are extremely poor, agriculture is depressed, lead-mining at an end, population has decreased through the emigration of bread-winners to Glamorgan coal mines, &c., the aged and women and children being left behind. Out relief is given only after careful inquiry, reducing the numbers from 1827 to 548 since 1861.	In the country a little work at harvest time for men and women; women knit industriously; all earnings small. In Aberystwith visitors provide washing and charing in summer.
389. [Whole union.] Very fair generally. Pauper class look upon out relief as an inheritance; it is confined almost to the same families for generations.	An agricultural and sea-faring people; none need be idle. Labourers often go off to mining districts.
390. [Whole union.] They are fairly comfortable; their condition compares very favourably with the past, great improvement having generally taken place.	Farm-labour, stone-breaking, turf labour, knitting and charing. Both men and women (if fairly strong) earn about 1s a day and food.

* Combined from two Returns.

CARDIGAN.												County.
387. Lampeter.			388. Aberystwith.			389. Aberayron.			390. Tregaron.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
4	—	4	19	14	33	4	8	12	4	1	5	Paupers over 65: In-door. Out-door. Medical only.
60	160	220	66	249	315	46	183	229	15	100	115	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
64	160	224	85	263	348	50	191	241	19	101	120	Total paupers.
338	477	815	647	946	1,593	487	712	1,199	333	455	788	Pop. over 65.
19 %	33 %	27 %	13 %	28 %	22 %	10 %	26 %	20 %	6 %	22 %	15 %	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
No information.	As far as the law compels.	One offertory a month from the Church; Clothing Club, Dorcas Society, &c.
Apparently no support is derived from these sources. Some insure for burial.	Some are entirely, some partly maintained by children.	Church and Chapel give help in money and kind; but it is irregular, and not to be depended on.
Some old men belong to clubs, but several have failed owing to lead mines being closed, aged members being thus thrown on the parish.	Bread-winners abroad or in Glamorgan contribute in many cases; Guardians strictly enforce such contributions when possible.	The district is poor, country clergy and ministers barely receive the pay of working-men, hence little can be done. In Aberystwith a charity distributes £300 annually among the aged and cases of temporary distress.
None.	Children assist, but usually under compulsion.	None.
Very little.	To a considerable extent, chiefly through the Guardians.	These do not help to a great extent, though there are charities amounting to about £30 a year. Collections are made for special cases.

County	BRECKNOCK.											
Union	391. Brecknock.			392. Hay.			393. Crickhowell.			394. Builth.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door.....	28	10	38	15	4	19	37	16	53	5	—	5
Out-door.....	49	162	211	91	141	232	103	256	359	35	69	104
Medical only	3	1	4	4	7	11	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total paupers	80	173	253	110	152	262	140	272	412	40	70	110
Pop. over 65 ..	531	604	1,135	351	402	753	497	559	1,056	269	283	552
% of paupers ..	15 %	28 %	22 %	31 %	37 %	34 %	28 %	48 %	39 %	14 %	24 %	19 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
391. [Town.] It varies much with character and conduct. The industrious and thrifty have savings or Club allowances in old age; the drunken and improvident, when past work, must depend on out relief or the workhouse.	Light employment for men, earnings according to capacity; for women, washing and charing, earnings small and precarious.
391 bis. [Town parish.] No abject poverty, but little or no provision for old age, though owing to stricter Poor Law administration more effort is made than formerly, and the difference in independence is marked.	Washing, charing, taking care of offices.
392. [Whole union.] Never so well off as at present; the deserving seldom suffer from want of necessaries.	Men over 65 continue to do farm work. Women do a little domestic work.
393. [Two parishes.] Fairly well-cared for; the well-to-do take charge of certain poor and see that they do not want. Pauperism is chiefly found in the Monmouthshire part of the Union.	Field work, except in winter; earnings small, but suffice for wants, and a little over for winter extras.
394. [Whole union.] Comparatively tolerable; no dire poverty. Out-door relief is so freely given, that work in the House has to be done by charwomen.	Occasional light out-door work for men. Old women do charing, washing, and knitting.
395. [Whole union.] Good on the whole. No decent people are or need be destitute, but the curse of intemperance beats all efforts. Out relief largely supplemented by charity; present tendency to apply doles to other purposes is to be deprecated.	Labouring, weaving and charing; 12s a week may be earned by men of 70 at weaving. Few receiving out relief do more than a day's piece-work occasionally.
397. [One parish.] They are comfortable, and compared with the past there is great improvement.	Breaking stones on the roads; small jobs about garden and house. One or two perhaps get 7s or 8s a week; the majority much less, some nothing.

MONTGOMERY.											County.	
395. Machynlleth.			396. Newtown and Llanidloes.			397. Fordan.			398. Llanfyllin.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
9	3	12	31	9	40	29	20	49	12	7	19	Paupers over 65:
66	198	264	249	457	706	57	101	158	110	296	406	In-door.
—	—	—	10	6	16	13	15	28	4	9	13	Out-door.
75	201	276	290	472	762	99	136	235	126	312	438	Medical only.
409	502	911	747	833	1,580	612	678	1,285	708	773	1,481	Total paupers.
18 %	40 %	30 %	38 %	56 %	46 %	16 %	20 %	18 %	18 %	40 %	29 %	Pop. over 65.
												% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
The provident and careful enter Benefit Clubs in their prime, thus getting a small allowance in old age or sickness. Many of the smaller clubs are unsound and fail.	In a few cases help is given when children are able, and animated by a sense of filial obligation.	There are almshouses with weekly allowances, and charitable bequests.
Except for railway servants wages are too low for saving. A few insure by weekly payments, meaning exorbitant interest.	Children assist largely, both voluntarily and under compulsion.	Much help is given by organized charities distributed through district visitors and others.
Pensions from societies are very rare, most giving sick pay only.	Very difficult to ascertain. Not much seems expected of married children.	A good deal is done by private charity and Church alms; no organized charity for old age.
Low wages make saving impossible. Those employed at big houses are pensioned after 60 or 65.	Children help little.	The Church cares for her poor; monthly allowances are made, and other help given.
Many belong to the Foresters, Prudential, &c., and some local clubs, meeting in public-houses, where each is expected to spend. Burial Clubs are common.	No information.	Church offertories and charities help.
Sick Clubs are general, but often unsound. Thrift obtains generally; 2000 depositors in P.O. Savings Bank; several industrial Insurance Offices do a good business.	Children are compelled to assist. Family pride keeps many from applying for relief; these often fare worse, though their families help more than the Guardians would demand.	The Church and all denominations bestow casual alms, coats, blankets, &c., mitigating winter severities. Parish charities are small, but largely added to from private sources.
Some few are supported by their own savings.	A few are helped to a certain extent.	£24 a year is given in sheets and blankets to about 80 above 65, and to about 20 married people with 5 small children at home, and income less than 14s a week. A 3s bread ticket is given to 20 persons.

County ..	MERIONETH.											
Union	399. Corwen.			400. Bala.			401. Dolgelly.			402. Festiniog.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65 :												
In-door	24	3	27	11	8	19	18	6	24	23	8	31
Out-door	114	341	455	29	72	101	43	197	240	144	394	538
Medical only	2	2	4	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total paupers	140	346	486	42	82	124	61	203	264	167	402	569
Pop. over 65 ..	589	637	1,226	234	292	466	410	594	1,004	655	848	1,503
% of paupers ..	24%	54%	39%	18%	35%	27%	15%	34%	26%	25%	47%	38%

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
402. [Part only.] Many receive out relief ; their lot is hard, but they prefer the bare pittance to going into the House. Higher wages have added to workmen's material comfort without enabling provision for old age.	Practically none are available. Men continue their usual occupation till past 65, earning 3s to 4s 6d a day, or more.
405. [Whole union.] Unsatisfactory. As a class they are most uncomplaining, never applying for relief till absolutely compelled. They work to extreme old age for small wages ; when utterly incapacitated, to avoid starvation they apply to the Guardians and get a miserable pittance. Pride and love of liberty make them unwilling to enter the House.	They pursue their ordinary avocations as long as possible, earnings perhaps 9s or 10s a week. For women, charing and washing, and in harvest time light out-door work ; earnings about 6s a week.
405. bis. [Southern part.] On the whole they are fairly well-cared for. There has not been much change in the last 20 years ; if anything, things are slightly better.	None for old people. Few women knit stockings, knitting not being so common as in some districts.
406. [Town parish.] Many are naval or military pensioners at 6d a day and upwards, increased by small earnings at odd jobs. Out relief is given to all deserving. Many houses very unsanitary. No real destitution goes unrelieved.	Many better class poor work in H.M. Dockyard. Men and women prepare culm for fires (1s 6d to 2s 6d a day). Harvest work in summer, and washing and charing are plentiful.
406. bis. [Town parish.] They are almost entirely dependent on charitable aid from the religious body to which they belong. They have a deeply rooted prejudice against entering the workhouse. Higher wages have somewhat improved their condition.	Washing and charing ; earnings 1s 6d a day and 3 meals.
406. ter. [One parish.] They are very contented ; their homes are generally cleanly and comfortable, and relations treat them kindly, but a little extra help from offertories, &c., is welcomed.	None for the aged.

IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

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RADNOR.						PEMBROKE.						County.
403. Knighton.			404. Rhayader.			405. Narbeth.			406. Pembroke.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
11	6	17	8	2	10	13	9	22	26	10	36	Paupers over 65
69	129	198	30	73	103	111	351	462	113	249	362	In-door.
6	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	8	Out-door.
86	187	223	38	75	113	124	360	484	143	263	406	Medical only.
400	410	810	234	272	506	635	875	1,510	838	1,064	1,902	Total paupers.
21 %	33 %	28 %	16 %	28 %	22 %	19 %	41 %	30 %	17 %	25 %	21 %	Pop. over 65. % of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
A very small proportion past work fall back on savings. No insurance for old age.	Some such support is given, but only a small proportion of those needing help get it.	Church offertories are entirely devoted to the poor. There is much private charity.
To no appreciable extent.	Children as a rule are good to their parents, sometimes paying rent or sending small gifts of money.	None for the Aged Poor.
Few are supported entirely by their own savings.	Rather more are supported by their children, than by savings.	No one is entirely supported by such charities. Help is given especially in illness.
£60,000 deposited in Trustee Savings Bank, mostly by poorer people. Very many belong to Friendly Societies (<i>e.g.</i> Odd-fellows) giving help in sickness. A Juvenile Lodge is flourishing. Many insure in the Prudential, &c.	Well brought-up children help aged parents. Sailors, specially if unmarried, send home a good proportion of their earnings.	Church alms help; liberal interest is given in the Penny Bank. Charities distribute about £350. Six poor widows have 15s to £1 each at Christmas. Chapels also have poor relief collections.
To a very trifling extent.	To a very small extent.	They are almost entirely supported from these sources.
No information.	No information.	£48 was given to the sick and aged from Church offertories in 1892-3. 44 persons above 65 get 10s to 15s a month from a parochial charity, and 7 old seamen 10s from another charity.

County....	Pembroke—Confd.			Carmarthen.					
Union	407. Haverfordwest.			408. Llanelly.			409. Llandovery.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:									
In-door.....	24	9	33	30	12	42	4	6	10
Out-door....	304	754	1,058	154	493	647	59	167	226
Medical only.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total paupers	328	763	1,091	184	505	689	63	173	236
Pop. over 65 ..	1,124	1,413	2,537	827	1,085	1,912	448	490	938
% of paupers ..	29 %	54 %	43 %	22 %	46 %	36 %	14 %	35 %	25 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
407. [Whole union.] District thinly populated; work agricultural; the young and strong go away to coal-fields and iron works, a large proportion of aged are thus left alone; they live hard lives, have little to eat and drink, though their vitality seems great; culm fires keep them warm.	For men, odd jobs; for women, charring one or two days a week. Earnings 1s to 1s 6d in town, with food; 6d to 8d in country.
408. [Whole union.] On the whole fairly good, but it would be much better if sons in good work felt it a duty to maintain aged parents, instead of relying on out relief.	Able-bodied women earn a little by washing and light farm work, men by farm work and road mending.
412. [One parish.] Population a mining one, with no wealthier residents. This complete absence of charitable help rouses the majority to make every effort to provide for emergencies; the R. O. is the last resort of this class; but old age and debility make it impossible to do without permanent out relief; in such cases no stigma attaches to its acceptance; they regard it as legitimately theirs; it is insufficient to keep them, but people who have worked hard all their lives, find many ways of eking it out; these <i>permanent</i> recipients are generally happy and comfortable; the casual ones are usually the less provident, those in the workhouse (that, to working-men, worse than the grave abode) are the comparative strangers and friendless, and the vicious. Many up to the last do without relief, living on savings or help from friends. The purchasing power of the relief given is greater than 20 years ago; rents are higher, but food cheaper; but the diversion of a charitable bequest in 1874 has been a great change for the worse.	When too old to continue regular work, most, especially the women, manage to eke out their parish pay by knitting, taking lodgers, or becoming small hucksters. Colliers work till they can work no longer; very few "retire;" some are hale and hearty up to 70, but the majority are old long before. In pits where the seams are deep, men cannot work after 60 as colliers proper, though they often do light work about the pit. In shallower measures, worked through levels, they can continue longer.

CARMARTHEN.									GLAMORGAN.			County.
410. Llandilo Fawr.			411. Carmarthen.			412. Merthyr Tydfil.			Union.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
11	3	14	27	17	44	111	57	168	Paupers over 65			
133	250	383	199	556	755	241	821	1,062	In-door.			
—	—	—	1	—	1	14	11	25	Out-door.			
144	253	397	227	573	800	306	889	1,255	Medical only.			
564	755	1,319	1,049	1,468	2,517	1,771	2,090	3,861	Total paupers			
25%	33%	30%	21%	39%	32%	21%	42%	32%	Pop. over 65.			
									% of paupers.			

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

WIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
ardly any have such savings. manage, however, to put le into Burial Clubs.	Children help considerably; but they hate to be forced to do so, or to give at stated times; they are not averse to parents seeking relief.	Very little organized help. Kindness is shown or help given by Church and Chapel in cases of special need. In one or two parishes charities do something.
fair proportion have pay clubs in temporary illness.	They are not supported as they should be.	These charities are somewhat intermittent and uncertain in their help.
very miner contributes to Provident Fund, giving re- after accident, or compensa- to the family in case of h by accident. Insurance cies are much used; the e the times, the more regu- the payments. The large fit Societies giving relief in ress have many members. ic-house clubs are nume- and though not an unmixed are an effort to provide for ress, &c. Many save money invest it in cottages or urities." Lack of P.O. ities largely prevents the of the P.O. Savings Bank, higher interest is desired. number of local victims in "Liberator" crash was , the thrifty having been ced to invest by a Baptist cher acting as agent.	Children help with much willingness; where they contribute a fixed sum through the Guardians, this by no means always represents the full amount of help given; relatives not legally liable also assist; the tie of kinship is very strong in the district. Those not in receipt of relief are also often helped, in some cases by regular allowances, but it is difficult to find out the amount.	Churches and Chapels alike find it hard to get funds to cope with the needs of an increasing population, and little help can be given the poor. Exceptional distress rouses special sympathy. A charitable bequest (now £65 a year from rent of land), for relief of the poor not on the rates, was in 1874 diverted to increase the educational endowment under the same will; the development of the mines makes the latter ample now, and the surplus would be better expended on small pensions (not pauperizing doles) to the industrious and thrifty aged, than on Intermediate Education in a county as wealthy as Glamorgan.

County....	GLAMORGAN—Contd.								
Union	413. Neath.			414. Cardiff.			415. Bridgend and Cowbridge.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:									
In-door.....	48	13	61	272	145	417	37	17	54
Out-door....	216	489	705	292	639	931	255	580	835
Medical only	2	—	2	44	40	84	—	—	—
Total paupers	266	502	768	608	824	1,432	292	597	889
Pop. over 65 ..	918	1,173	2,091	2,169	2,511	4,680	1,058	1,167	2,225
% of paupers ..	29%	43%	37%	28%	33%	30%	28%	51%	40%

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
413. [Whole union.] Not satisfactory. Many are poor through sheer inability to continue work remunerative in the past. A position lost through no fault cannot be regained when best days are spent; younger men are preferred. Lack of work, though powers are not exhausted, causes loss of courage and independence, and engulfs in poverty. Being still able-bodied, out relief is not available, and workmen resist entering the workhouse till absolutely obliged. Increase of population has changed condition of old for the worse; old sympathies are broken; heavy rates and agricultural depression have lessened the amount of charity. Repugnance to parish relief and struggle to avoid it, are less keen now.	Very few available; district mainly industrial; agricultural labourers are scarce. After 60 work becomes occasional instead of regular. Former custom of giving light work to old servants has vanished.
414. [Rural parishes.] Very satisfactory. There is no bitter poverty; they are well cared for and comfortable. In many parishes landowners provide liberally for those past work. The able-bodied have migrated largely to neighbouring industrial centres. In these decreasing parishes the condition of the old is slightly improved; in the growing ones, decidedly so; in one parish only are things much worse, owing to stoppage of Works.	Old men have no difficulty in getting agricultural work or road-mending, earning 12s to 18s a week. There is less employment for women; a few do washing and charring, earning 1s or 1s 6d a day and food.
415. [Whole union.] As a rule they are fairly comfortable, and allowed to remain undisturbed in their old homes; much kindly help in a small way is given by all classes. There is very little extreme poverty; it arises generally from drunkenness or other bad qualities. People are better fed than 20 years ago, food being cheaper; more old people used to be employed by farmers; women particularly are less willing to do field-work; otherwise there is little change.	Men are usually allowed to continue their work, whether agricultural or mining, as long as they can do anything. Old agricultural labourers get 10s to 15s a week; old men about collieries and works rather more. Old women get comparatively little to do; the more able-bodied go out charring (9d to 1s 6d a day and food); others knit and sew, earnings very trifling.
416. [One parish.] It is a colliery district, and men unable to work have nothing to depend on but parish relief, help from their children, or the exertions of their wives; aged women left destitute must live on out relief or go to the workhouse. The condition of both sexes is cheerless and hard.	There are no such employments.

GLAMORGAN—Contd.									County
416. Pontypridd.			417. Swansea.			418. Gower.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
132	29	161	153	104	257	10	2	12	Paupers over 65:
261	640	901	270	749	1,019	32	119	151	In-door.
—	1	1	51	78	129	—	—	—	Out-door.
									Medical only.
303	670	1,063	474	931	1,405	42	121	163	Total paupers.
1,692	1,732	3,424	1,508	2,054	3,562	323	304	717	Pop. over 65.
23 %	39 %	31 %	31 %	45 %	39 %	13 %	31 %	22 %	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
Bulk of workmen's savings spent in insurance for sickness and burial. Value of old age insurance not realized; means of effecting it not within easy reach. Failure of Agencies belonging to themselves has proved discouraging. Club savings are of little use, as old age infirmity is not recognized.	Disinclination of children to help aged parents is a painful feature at present. Family ties are less strong than formerly. This may be partly due to extensive migration lately prevailing. Friends and relations give temporary help sometimes.	Church and Chapel contributions are small and irregular, distributed over a wide area, mainly benefiting the sick. These and organized charities can barely touch the special wants of the aged.
Few derive support from Thrift Agencies, save that some belong to clubs, <i>e.g.</i> Oddfellows. If more provision is made for old age it is kept very secret.	Those able to help have generally migrated to business centres; they assist usually by taking parents away to live with them.	In almost every parish Church and Chapel alms give much aid. There are a few Parochial Charities, which, though small in amount, substantially assist the poor.
Little support comes from savings made through Thrift Agencies, unless clubs (<i>e.g.</i> Oddfellows, Foresters, &c.) are included; these pay in sickness, not as a rule in healthy old age. They are well supported, and of great benefit in illness or when a member of the family dies. Old-age Pensions are almost unknown.	Much help is given, but too often Guardians have to compel maintenance; a year ago over 70 had to pay in this way towards parents' support, some of whom need not have been paupers had children done their duty willingly.	These do not help to any great extent, except by funds raised after colliery explosions. Some money is given by Church and Chapel, but not an important amount.
None are known who are thus supported.	There are noble instances of children supporting their parents, but the percentage of the aged thus helped is very small.	Not one is known who is supported by such a Charity.

REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF THE OLD

County	GLAMORGAN—Contd.			MONMOUTH.								
Union.....	419. Pontardawe.			420. Chepstow.			421. Pontypool.			422. Newport.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65 :												
In-door	8	4	7	58	22	80	95	41	136	212	75	287
Out-door	63	155	218	94	176	270	170	350	520	289	567	856
Medical only..	—	—	—	2	6	8	—	4	4	33	18	51
Total paupers	66	159	225	154	204	358	265	395	660	534	600	1,194
Pop. over 65.....	405	488	893	591	679	1,270	870	882	1,752	1,694	1,884	3,578
% of paupers.....	16 %	32 %	25 %	26 %	30 %	28 %	30 %	45 %	38 %	31 %	35 %	33 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
420. [Chepstow chiefly.] Out of a population of 3,000 there are about 100 poor over 60, and 19 more in almshouses. The Union is not densely populated, hence destitution is less than in some parts. In villages the old are cared for to a certain extent by the wealthier. Still a large proportion are very poor, and have no adequate means of support. Women have to depend chiefly on help from friends and charity; many widows and aged women receive out-relief. Not much change in the last 20 years; men probably find it harder to get work in foundries and ship-building after the prime of life.	Many old men work in gardens, earning 2s to 3s a day in summer, with occasional earnings in winter. The Salmon fishery and quarries employ some, and Chepstow being a tourist centre odd jobs are numerous; most, not quite incapacitated, can earn 10s to 15s a week for a large part of the year. There is little work for aged women.
421. [Whole union.] Their condition is very unsatisfactory. Thrifty habits are not the rule. There is an increase in money circulation, hence less poverty than in the past.	Coal mines, tin-plate, and steel works form the staple industries; men's earnings 15s to 30s and upwards, women's (in tin-plate works) 6s to 12s and upwards. Nothing special for the aged.
422. [Whole union.] Twenty years' experience shows that the aged poor are better cared for, and their cases better known than ever before.	None available for the very aged.
423. [The country parishes generally, and one especially, partly mining, partly agricultural.] Fairly good, except in remote country districts, where old men find difficulty in getting employed by the small farmers. Their condition has much improved in the last 20 years, and is still improving. In-door relief is considered more of a disgrace than formerly; 20 years ago about 1 cottager in every 5 received out-door relief, now less than half the amount is distributed, though the district has suffered from failure of works.	Both farm labourers and colliers continue to work till over 70; some farm work old men do better than young, e.g. hedging; they earn 12s a week, the younger getting 18s. Very few old colliers earn less than 12s a week, and old servants of the Blaenavon Iron Co. would be given light work to bring in 12s a week. Old women sometimes do washing and charing at 1s a day and food.

For summary of Western

								County.
Abergavenny.		424. Bedwellty.			425. Monmouth.			Union.
F	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
10	69	93	27	120	93	27	120	Paupers over 65:
171	295	170	588	758	267	425	692	In-door.
2	6	—	—	—	1	1	2	Out-door.
183	370	263	615	878	361	453	814	Medical only.
710	1,395	1,028	1,068	2,096	1,007	1,098	2,105	Total paupers.
26%	27%	25%	58%	42%	36%	41%	39%	Pop. over 65.
								% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

IFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
even or 12 old men per- tly incapacitated have pay from Benefit Societies. rule, payments in <i>e.g.</i> the ential have not much re- ce to provision for old age. t Agencies generally do upport to any considerable t.	In the majority of cases, children deal very fairly with aged parents, finding them a home, and helping in other ways. Daughters in domestic service frequently send home regular help.	Almshouses for 10 with allow- ance of 4s 6d a week; for 10 more with 1s 9d to be supplemented by earnings or parish pay. A charity gives 4s weekly to 11 men, another 1s 9d to 12 women. Dole and blanket charities are considerable, and the Church gives substantial help in sick- ness. Chapels help their own members only; their means are small.
nefit Societies, Clubs, and gs in the P. O. Savings give partial support.	Their own families are large and children are often unable to keep aged parents.	The usual Church offertories are given to the poor, and there are some local and private charities.
no appreciable extent.	To a considerable extent.	Small additions to income come from these sources, but no substantial support.
vings Banks are little used. ance for Burial is very al. Public-house clubs apply declining in favour z to their frequent failures, fair proportion now join atter clubs, <i>e.g.</i> the "Hearts k."	Assistance from children is very general, and friends give much help. No poor respectable person would be allowed to go to the work- house. Those obliged to do so have generally forfeited the good opinion of neigh- bours by idleness, dissipa- tion or other misconduct.	In most country parishes where more supervision is pos- sible than in towns an earnest effort is made to prevent poor labouring men and women from being compelled to go to the workhouse, and much help is afforded by Church and Chapel Funds. A Baptist Chapel in the parish has an endowment of £15 to £20 per annum for its poor members.

ts, see next page.

WESTERN DISTRICT (INCLUDING WALES).

SUMMARY OF REPORTS.

This district, including the counties of Hereford, Salop, Flint, Denbigh, Carnarvon, Anglesey, Cardigan, Brecknock, Montgomery, Merioneth, Radnor, Pembroke, Carmarthen, Glamorgan and Monmouth, contains 75 unions from 38 of which we have accounts.

Employments.

The reports are, with few exceptions, very fairly satisfactory. "Men are usually allowed to continue their work, whether agricultural or mining, as long as they can do anything. Old agricultural labourers get 10*s* to 15*s* a week; old men about collieries and works rather more." "They pursue their ordinary avocations as long as possible; earnings perhaps 9*s* or 10*s* a week." "Agricultural work employs men and women at certain seasons. At road mending and stone-breaking, combined, 12*s* to 18*s* can be earned in fine weather." "Old men have no difficulty in getting agricultural work or road-mending."

In Machynlleth "12*s* a week may be earned by men of 70 at weaving. Few receiving out relief do more than a day's piece work occasionally." In other places "men incapable of hard work do odd jobs" of various kinds. In Flint "the Alkali Works are generous in giving light employment to many old people, which materially reduces the number of male paupers."

"Men working in the Bangor and Beaumaris quarry districts and on the quay receive pensions of about 1*s* a day," and in the Llanrwst union "many are pensioned by late employers." In the Newport union "labourers, holding their cottage direct from the landlord, with 3 to 10 acres of

land, have no fears for old age: suitable remunerative work lies at their door."

In some places light work for the aged is more scarce, and gives occasional employment only, or occupies only a few, and often the earnings are very small. The Oswestry report says that "ordinary work cannot be available for the aged, when so many young and active compete." The most gloomy account comes from Neath, where "very few occupations are available: district is mainly industrial; agricultural labourers are scarce. After 60 work becomes occasional instead of regular. . . . A position lost through no fault cannot be regained when best days are spent; younger men are preferred. . . . Former custom of giving light work to old servants has vanished." But these conditions do not seem to prevail uniformly even in the industrial districts. In a mining parish in the Merthyr Tydfil union "Colliers work till they can work no longer; very few 'retire'; some are hale and hearty up to 70, but the majority are old long before. In pits where the seams are deep, men cannot work after 60 as colliers proper, though they often do light work about the pit. In shallower measures, worked through levels, they can continue longer."

In Abergavenny "both farm-labourers and colliers continue to work till over 70; some farm work old men do better than young, *e.g.* hedging; they earn 12*s* a week, the younger getting 18*s*. Very few old colliers earn less than 12*s* a week, and old servants of the Blaenavon Iron Company would be given light work to bring in 12*s* a week."

"Many women live with married children and do domestic work; others wash or take lodgers. . . . Men and women above 65 do piece or regular work on farms." "Women too infirm to do washing, knit, sew, and do light charring; earnings very small." "When too old to continue regular work, most, especially the women, manage to eke out their parish pay by knitting, taking lodgers or becoming small hucksters." "Men and women prepare culm for fires, earning

1s 6d to 2s 6d a day." No other employments are mentioned for women, and in many places washing and charing seem scarce and the earnings very precarious.

Thrift Agencies.

Here, as elsewhere, the commonest form of thrift is membership in a Benefit Society giving help in sickness, and sometimes also in old age, though this is more rarely the case. "All tidy men belong to Benefit Clubs for sickness, sometimes getting a small pension after sick pay ceases." The "bulk of workmen's savings goes in insurance for sickness and burial." "The provident and careful enter Benefit Clubs in their prime, thus getting a small allowance in old age or sickness"; this report adds, "Many of the smaller clubs are unsound, and fail"; and though larger societies like the Oddfellows and Foresters have in some parts many members, smaller local societies and public-house clubs seem very general, and often anything but desirable investments. "Many old had made provision for old age in a Benefit Society carried on under a rotten antique system; its failure has made many destitute." "The older belonged to a Benefit Society which came to an end ten years ago." "Some old men belong to clubs, but several have failed owing to lead mines being closed, aged members being thus thrown on the parish." "Sick clubs are general, but often unsound." "Many belong . . . to local clubs, meeting in public-houses, where each is expected to spend."

In one or two places people are said to have been more thrifty years ago, and Benefit Societies more flourishing, but against these accounts must be set such remarks as the following: "Younger men are growing up in habits of thrift hitherto unknown"; "joining a Benefit Society is now almost universal."

Insurance in the Prudential or other similar societies, or

membership in Burial Clubs, is very general; even where no other provision for future emergencies is made they will manage "to put a little into Burial Clubs."

Money savings are more rare, and are generally small; still "some have saved money"; "two thousand have deposits in the Machynlleth P. O. Savings Bank," and in Pembroke "£60,000 is deposited in Trustee Savings Bank, mostly by the poorer people." The account from a mining parish in the Merthyr Tydfil union (No. 412) is very interesting as showing the various ways in which a labouring population tries to provide for the future, and some of the difficulties it has to contend with.

In one or two accounts it is said that "low wages make saving impossible"; and some others state that little or nothing comes from these sources; but, on the whole, it is exceptional to find no help at all derived from them.

The Newport (Salop) "miners make less provision for old age than the agricultural labourers," but it is a neighbourhood where labourers frequently have a few acres of land, and "no class is so thrifty as the cow-cottager." In the Wem union, in the same county, "many cottages have land attached, enabling provision for old age."

Assistance from Relatives.

The evidence on this point is very conflicting, and the only possible conclusion seems to be that the amount of help given varies considerably, and also the willingness with which it is given.

In the Newport union "at least 75 per cent. of the aged receive some such help, varying from entire support to occasional gifts in times of special need." Another favourable report states that "children help with much willingness; where they contribute a fixed sum through the Guardians, this by no means always represents the full amount of help given; relatives not legally liable also assist, the tie of

kinship is very strong in the district. Those not in receipt of relief are also often helped, in some cases by regular allowances, but it is difficult to find out the amount." "Children at a distance sometimes pay rent or send small sums; married ones give house-room." "Children help considerably, but they hate to be forced to do so, or to give at stated times." "Well brought up children help aged parents. Sailors, specially if unmarried, send home a good proportion of their earnings;" another report also mentions that sailors are generous helpers "being less given to marriage."

Other accounts are unfavourable. The "disinclination of children to help aged parents is a painful feature at present. Family ties are less strong than formerly;" for this a partial explanation is sought in the extensive migration which has lately prevailed. "There are noble instances of children supporting their parents, but the percentage of the aged thus helped is very small." In some cases "children help as far as the law compels," and "compulsion is frequently resorted to." In Bridgend and Cowbridge "much help is given, but too often Guardians have to compel maintenance; a year ago seventy had to pay in this way towards their parents' support, some of whom need not have been paupers had children done their duty willingly." The Carnarvon report also says that "many who are paupers ought to be supported by relatives."

Charities.

In almost every parish some help comes from Church and Chapel, though in many cases the amount available is very small, and generally needed for cases of sickness and temporary necessity. In many places there are doles and other charities, but these, too, are seldom large except in one or two of the bigger towns. "Church and Chapel contributions are small and irregular, distributed over a wide area, mainly

benefiting the sick. These and organized charities can barely touch the special wants of the aged." "No substantial or permanent relief is thus afforded, except by almshouses. Considerable doles in money and kind are given. Church alms supply casual help." "The district is poor; country clergy and ministers barely receive the pay of working men, hence little can be done. In Aberystwith a charity distributes £300 annually among the aged and cases of temporary distress." In the Conway union "some town Churches and Chapels have organized societies providing small monthly allowances for deserving aged persons," but this seems exceptional. In Carnarvon the "endowed charities amount to less than £10. Practice of giving doles brings in widows from the outlying districts, and keeps up a strong professional beggar class." In Forden "£24 a year is given in sheets and blankets to about eighty above 65," and in one of the Pembroke parishes the aged are said to be almost entirely supported by aid from the religious body to which they belong. In another parish in the same union forty-four persons above 65 get 10s to 15s a month from a parochial charity, and seven old seamen 10s from another charity.

In Newport "probably 10 per cent. are almost entirely provided for by almshouses, parochial and other charities. Many more receive occasional help." Almshouses are mentioned in other places; in some the inmates have weekly allowances, but in Oswestry where they "help twenty old women, half of these need charitable aid or out relief" in order to live in the almshouses.

In one case the diversion to education of a charitable bequest (£65 a year) for relief of the poor not on the rates is strongly objected to.

General Condition.

One of the special features in this district is the freedom with which out relief is given in many places, particularly.

in Wales. In the Bangor and Beaumaris union it is said to be "quite an epidemic (especially in Anglesey); no stigma attaches to it; it is regarded as an hereditary right at a certain age, apart from physical disability or destitution." In Carnarvon "out relief is freely given; paupers not being looked down upon keep up a good standard of self-respect," this is followed up by the extraordinary statement that "many vote for the election of those who grant them relief;" in this union, too, "many receiving out relief pay for their seats in Chapel." In Aberystwith some reform has been effected, "out relief is given only after careful inquiry, reducing the number from 1827 to 548 since 1861," but in another district in the same county the "pauper class look upon out relief as an inheritance; it is confined to the same families for generations." Another report accepts it as inevitable "the aged are not well-to-do, nor in absolute want, but without parish pay there must be destitution." In Builth "out-door relief is given so freely that work in the House has to be done by charwomen." In Brecknock the poor law administration is stricter and, as a consequence, more effort is said to be made than formerly to provide for old age, "and the difference in independence is marked." The effect of indiscriminate out relief on thrift is mentioned only in one other case, where it is said that the ease with which it is obtained makes men ignore Provident Societies. A comparison of the reports on thrift agencies in the other examples quoted does not, however, seem to warrant the conclusion that this is universally the case. In one parish where the population is a mining one with no wealthier residents, the "complete absence of charitable help rouses the majority to make every effort to provide for emergencies; the Relieving Officer is the last resort of this class; but old age and debility make it impossible to do without permanent out relief; in such cases no stigma attaches to its acceptance; they regard it as legitimately theirs; it is insufficient to keep them, but people who have worked hard all their lives

find many ways of eking it out; these *permanent* recipients are generally happy and comfortable; the casual ones are usually the less provident; those in the workhouse (that, to working-men, worse than the grave abode) are the comparative strangers and friendless, and the vicious. Children are not averse to their parents seeking relief." In some other places the amount has been considerably reduced, notably in Shropshire; in one parish in the Wem union "no application for out relief has been made in the last twenty years."

In some of the purely agricultural parts the younger and more vigorous have migrated in large numbers to the industrial centres. Thus, in Haverfordwest "the young and strong go away to coal-fields and iron-works, and a large proportion of old are left alone; they live hard lives, and have little to eat and drink, though their vitality seems great." In the Aberystwith union where "agriculture is depressed and lead-mining at an end, population has decreased through the emigration of bread winners to Glamorgan coal mines, &c., the aged and women and children being left behind." Here the aged are said to be extremely poor.

Two of the Glamorgan and one or two other reports give unsatisfactory accounts of the condition of the aged. "Many are poor through sheer inability to continue work. . . . Lack of work, though powers are not exhausted, causes loss of courage and independence, and engulfs in poverty. Being still able-bodied, out relief is not available, and workmen resist entering the workhouse till absolutely obliged." In another colliery district, "men unable to work have nothing to depend on but parish relief, help from their children, or the exertions of their wives; aged women left destitute must live on out relief or go to the workhouse. The condition of both sexes is cheerless and hard." And in a parish in the Shifnal union, "it is on the whole bad, though many get enough work to keep out of

the House." In Narberth, again, it is "unsatisfactory ; as a class the aged are most uncomplaining, never applying for relief till absolutely compelled. They work to extreme old age for small wages ; when utterly incapacitated, to avoid starvation, they apply to the Guardians and get a miserable pittance. Pride and love of liberty make them unwilling to enter the House." But in most places they are "fairly well cared for," "fairly comfortable," and "contented." "Most cases of destitution are traceable to thriftlessness and self-indulgence." And again, the aged of Bridgend and Cowbridge "are, as a rule, fairly comfortable and allowed to remain undisturbed in their old homes ; much kindly help in a small way is given by all classes. There is very little extreme poverty ; it arises generally from drunkenness or other bad qualities." "In many parishes, landowners provide liberally for those past work." In the Newport union "very few from agricultural parishes enter the workhouse, but many aged widows have to leave cottages on farms and strive for a living in town ; the custom of letting cottages with farms, instead of direct from the landlord, is a real grievance, pressing specially upon aged labourers and their wives." In Pembroke, many houses are said to be very unsanitary.

Compared with the past there has, in many places, been little change, but as a rule things seem to be better rather than worse. The stoppage of mining operations in Madeley has made the aged there worse off than formerly ; and in Neath the "increase of population has changed the condition of the old for the worse ; old sympathies are broken ; heavy rates and agricultural depression have lessened the amount of charity ; repugnance to parish relief and struggle to avoid it are less keen now." "The 'degraded' section of the aged shows no improvement, but the number is smaller ; others share in general improvement, have better houses, clothes, food, and light, and kinder treatment." Another report, generally unsatisfactory, says : "There is an

increase in money circulation, and hence less poverty than in the past." " People are better fed than twenty years ago, food being cheaper ; more old people used to be employed by farmers ; women particularly are less willing to do field work, otherwise there is little change." In one or two cases the change for the better is more decided and the improvement is still going on.

County....	KENT.									VI. SOUTHERN		
Union	426. Dover.			427. Maidstone.			428. Cranbrook.			429. Blean.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door.....	167	69	236	365	206	571	47	21	68	52	89	91
Out-door....	182	315	497	116	178	294	80	134	214	63	128	191
Medical only	2	2	4	10	24	34	10	12	22	7	15	22
Total paupers	351	386	737	491	408	899	137	167	304	122	182	304
Pop. over 65 ..	1,012	1,333	2,345	1,319	1,522	2,841	505	485	990	584	747	1,331
% of paupers ..	35%	29%	32%	37%	27%	31%	27%	34%	30%	21%	24%	23%

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
426. [Rural portion.] Those in receipt of out relief are in no apparent want, never without food and fuel, well clothed compared with those in towns, cottages well furnished. Those not applying for relief are comfortably off; nearly every cottage has a garden, rent is low, extra land obtainable for small payment. Out relief very liberally given, hence regarded somewhat as a right. Farmers look on it as a pension for old hands; this may influence the wages given.	Men are employed on the land or roads, or with threshing machines, earning from 1s 8d to 2s 3d a day, according to powers of work. Women do charing (1s 6d a day and food), washing, and nursing. No men in the parish were out of work last winter except by their own fault.
427. [Whole union.] Condition of aged and whole labouring class in Weald of Kent very favourable, a great improvement on 20 years ago. The refusal of out relief in certain cases presses hardly on the old, who prefer starvation to the House, and starve accordingly.	Farmers are willing to give old men and women light work; wages in proportion to capacity, perhaps 6s to 10s, the able-bodied getting 12s to 15s.
428. [Whole union.]* Better off than in many places; fairly numerous wealthier residents willing to help. Circumstances much better than 50 years ago, owing to repeal of window and soap taxes, higher wages, and lower price of necessaries. The young get ready employment in adjacent towns. Guardians' allowance of 2s 6d to an aged person presupposes occasional work, and help from relatives (usually forthcoming).	Women not past work keep house for labourers, and do hop-tying and hop-picking till failure of most faculties. Men with good character can, with a little help, earn enough to keep out of the House. Former employers show great indulgence.
429. [Whitstable district.] Very many have a bare maintenance only. Some easily obtain out relief; others, for no apparent reason, are required to go into the House, a tendency which is increasing, though the poor much prefer a worse living outside.	Women do charing, needlework, and hop-picking; men, odd jobs of gardening and harvest work. Both pick shellfish for sale.
430. [Whole union.] Fairly satisfactory. Out relief, now 2s 6d to 3s, should be increased. Provision is needed for nursing the helplessly sick and aged.	Very occasional nursing and washing.

* Combined from two Returns.

For summary of Southern

DISTRICT.												KENT—Contd.			County.
430. Romney Marsh.			431. Tenterden.			432. Faversham.			433. Eastry.			Union.	Paupers over 65: In-door, Out-door, Medical only.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
25	7	32	57	22	79	88	32	120	103	55	158				
13	30	52	26	32	58	51	85	136	119	192	311				
4	1	5	1	2	3	—	—	—	7	6	13				
42	47	89	84	56	140	139	117	256	229	253	482				
209	206	415	412	385	797	729	753	1482	977	1184	2161	Pop. over 65, % of paupers.			
20 %	22 %	21 %	20 %	14 %	18 %	10 %	15 %	17 %	23 %	21 %	22 %				

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
Much reticence is observed. From the comparative comfort in which they live they must draw upon some fund. One labourer left £150, £70 was found in another's house, a third receiving parish pay had £60 left her. Many, mostly the younger, pay into clothing, coal clubs, &c., and many men belong to Provident Societies.	Cases are known in which help is received from children.	Church offertory used chiefly in sickness, no distinctions made among parishioners. Out relief supplemented by clothing and money for fuel or extra diet if required. Chapels pursue a similar policy. The organized charity distributed to widows and aged helps much in providing fuel, &c.
The aged have not, as a rule, saved money. They are generally members of Friendly Societies.	Children, both at home and abroad, undoubtedly give great help. The desire of members of a family to help one another is very marked among the poor.	Church and Chapel funds give help in sickness, but little or no permanent aid. There are annual doles, and winter distributions of coal and soup; these charities leave no lasting benefit.
A few have saved money, but seldom enough to last till death. Insurance against sickness is common, but not against old age.	A limited amount of assistance is given by children; a good deal by friends.	The Church helps all, irrespective of creed, the Chapel its own adherents. In some parishes there are almshouses with weekly allowances.
Many old men belonged to a club whose payment in sickness dwindled to nothing at last. Otherwise not much saving.	Much is done, especially by poorer children; well-to-do working men often do very little.	An endowed almshouse for 12 inmates, over 65; small pensions and doles. Church and Chapel charities give occasional help only.
Apparently none are so supported.	Sons are compelled to help; very little is done voluntarily.	A good deal is given to the sick and infirm.

County....	KENT—Contd.											
Union	434. Canterbury.			435. Sheppey.			436. Tonbridge.			437. E. Ashford.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door	74	37	111	50	32	91	203	64	267	49	22	71
Out-door	48	106	154	36	124	160	210	457	667	67	136	203
Medical only..	4	4	8	3	3	6	24	24	48	8	7	15
Total paupers	126	147	273	98	159	257	437	545	982	124	165	289
Pop. over 65 ..	477	680	1,157	422	449	871	1,529	1,919	3,448	547	518	1,065
% of paupers ...	26%	22%	23%	23%	35%	29%	28%	28%	28%	22%	32%	26%

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
434. [Whole union.] Most of those receiving relief have only a bare subsistence; some not in receipt of relief rise a little above this, but not all. Most obtain from some source or other (earnings, friends, or charity) a trifle beyond the parish pay of 2s 6d. All classes are suffering from the present depressed state of trade in Canterbury. Considerable relief is given by charitable persons.	The more able-bodied do odd jobs, often for neighbours as poor as themselves: tradesmen, <i>e.g.</i> shoe-makers, no longer able to work for shops, work for poor neighbours. Aged women mind children, do odd jobs of charing, washing, sick-nursing, &c., or take in young men lodgers. Both sexes go hopping, fruiting and hawking.
435. [Whole union.] Fairly well-cared for. All deserving aged (<i>i.e.</i> over 70), otherwise destitute, receive 2s 6d out-relief ("destitution" liberally interpreted). Rents, 1s 6d to 2s 6d. They would be fairly comfortable on double the amount. Necessaries are cheaper than formerly, the poor more careful.	The men get a little light work out-of-doors, the women a little mending, but there is nothing much for either.
436. [One parish.] There is not much real want among them. Some are somewhat pinched in winter, but all have fuel and bread. The aged are as a rule the most respectable of any, and less often beg.	A very few (ten at the most) are engaged in agriculture, one or two work for the local board. No other pursuits are available except hawking. Earnings very small and uncertain.
437. [One parish.] They are either employés of S. E. R. works or agricultural labourers; both well cared for. All look to the Rates, as their one idea, and out relief enables many to live. The parish has increased rapidly. Those in the House are well looked after.	Men continue their work as long as possible. Women do field work, charing, nursing, or take lodgers; earnings very small; merely eke out maintenance.
437 bis. [One parish.] Fairly comfortable, and an improvement on 20 years ago. In the hopping season men and women earn considerable sums during the three weeks it lasts.	Men do labouring and road work (8s to 10s a week); women, washing (5s a week and food) and field work (1s to 1s 3d a day).
438. [Whole union.] Those living with friends are fairly provided for, but accommodation in the House is very deficient and unsatisfactory.	Almost all go hopping and fruit-picking; the able-bodied can generally find some light work.

KENT—Contd.												County.
438. Bridge.			439. Brounley.			440. Gravesend.			441. Strood.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
57	24	81	250	113	363	90	77	167	72	51	123	Paupers over 65:
62	92	154	90	177	267	22	94	116	65	116	181	In-door.
6	13	19	16	24	40	10	18	28	3	11	14	Out-door.
												Medical only.
125	129	254	356	314	670	122	189	311	140	178	318	Total paupers.
516	545	1,061	1,132	1,581	2,713	545	791	1,336	726	786	1,512	Pop. over 65.
24%	24%	24%	31%	29%	25%	22%	23%	23%	19%	22%	21%	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
A small percentage, mostly childless persons, have saved a little money. Probably three-fourths are insured for burial by themselves or friends. Many subscribed in early life to local Benefit Clubs which have since failed. Several old people are helped in sickness by Benefit Societies.	Unmarried children in domestic service very generally give help, married children are not so ready, but do so in many cases. Former employers often help.	All parish churches have funds for relief in sickness, of which the aged get a full share. Abundant municipal and parochial charities distribute clothing, coal, blankets and doles. 25 aged persons have pensions of £10 a year; various almshouses and hospitals provide for 73 more.
Opportunities of saving are few. Some in the town have a share in the local Co-operative Society, and many are in Burial and Sick Clubs.	Some labourers' children give 1s a week, and an occasional quarter of a ton of coals. On the whole they act fairly by parents, but sons marry much too soon.	Not much comes from Church or Chapel. In some parishes coal, flannel and blankets are given.
A very few help to support themselves by the proceeds of their own thrift. None are at present aided by Insurance.	A goodly number are helped by or live with children or relatives.	The Church gives away £40 or £50 per annum, the aged having the preference. Blanket (loan) and Coal Clubs give special advantages to aged. There are 12 almshouses.
Agencies are chiefly for sickness and death. S. E. R. has voluntary fund to which a few old have subscribed. Parochial Coal and Clothing Clubs encourage thrift in those who can afford to pay.	Several cases are helped by children, relatives and friends, and some are practically supported.	No organized charities, only Christmas and bread doles, all in kind.
No data for reply available.	Guardians make a point of children contributing where able.	Church funds relieve cases of poverty or sickness. Six almshouses with 7s weekly allowance. 8 persons, never on the parish, receive 5s a week.
Very little help is thus derived.	As a rule children and friends contribute well to their support.	Help of this sort is only occasional.

County .. Union	KENT—Contd.											
	442. Milton.			443. Malling.			444. Thanet.			445. Hollingbourne.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door.....	101	37	138	106	31	137	137	96	233	61	12	73
Out-door....	25	48	73	148	256	404	189	400	589	39	62	101
Medical only	5	7	12	7	14	21	12	4	16	2	5	7
Total paupers	131	92	223	261	301	562	338	500	838	102	79	181
Pop. over 65 ..	638	617	1,255	734	732	1,466	1,341	2,037	3,378	500	400	900
% of paupers ..	20 %	15 %	17 %	35 %	41 %	38 %	25 %	24 %	24 %	20 %	17 %	18 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
442. [Whole union.] Their condition is not wretched while health is good. The almost complete refusal of out relief causes hardship in some cases, but encourages thrift, and perhaps tends to raise wages. Demand for labour is brisk, and wages high, enabling men in work to help aged relatives. The steady and industrious do not as a rule end their days in the House.	Old men get odd jobs in brick-fields, cement works, paper mills, and fields. Old women gather fruit, help in hopping, or take young men lodgers. Earnings 1s 6d to 2s a day.
443. [Whole union.] Their lot is not one of extreme distress; it has been ameliorated in the last 20 years by, <i>e.g.</i> improved dwellings and sanitary arrangements, increased convenience for careful saving and spending, Coal, Shoe and Burial clubs, increased rate of wages, lower prices of necessities, the greater interest shown by the wealthy; but the heritage of the agricultural labourer and his widow, when past work, is still the workhouse or the rates. Out of 179 relieved in one week, 112 were between 65 and 80.	Chiefly field work. Fruit, nut, and hop plantations in Kent give a good deal of employment to the elder poor. Wages vary from 8s to 12s a week.
444. [Ramsgate chiefly.] Fairly well provided for. The condition of in-door paupers compares favourably with that of other unions. The aged are now better off than 20 years ago.	No extensive industries. Net mending employs many, especially fishermen's widows; hop-picking provides much work; in summer many engage in hawking. The Local Board employs a few.
445. [Whole union.] Their condition is said to be satisfactory; at any rate, they are better off than ever before. In the last 5 years the cost of relief (in and out) has been reduced 32 per cent.	Stone picking, fruit and hop-picking, hay-making, for men and women. Stone breaking and road mending for men, hop-tying for women. Women earn about 1s 3d a day, men from 1s 6d to 2s.
446. [One parish.] Their means are very scanty. Not much alteration visible in 18 years, but there are signs of improvement as regards the present generation of working people.	Old people get work with difficulty; a few men do gardening; women, charing, field-work, or fruit-picking.

KENT—Contd.												County.
446. Dartford.			447. Hoo.			448. Medway.			449. Sevenoaks.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
230	97	327	21	5	26	100	101	201	77	23	100	Paupers over 65:
175	374	549	9	29	38	104	387	491	93	159	252	In-door.
34	48	82	—	—	—	7	4	11	17	19	36	Out-door.
												Medical only.
439	519	958	30	34	64	271	492	763	187	201	388	Total paupers.
1,568	1716	3,284	96	77	173	1,572	1,749	3,321	793	918	1,711	Pop. over 65.
28 %	30 %	29 %	31 %	44 %	37 %	17 %	28 %	23 %	24 %	22 %	23 %	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
No previous thrift does much to support old people. The present generation are doing better; many have bought a house through thrift.	Old people are largely supported by relatives, though married children have little to spare.	Help is given only in cases of sickness, or when work is scarce. There are practically no endowments for the poor.
Supported to a very small extent by savings; insurance principally for death. Sick Benefit Societies afford some help, but are often risky through want of proper management, causing bitter disappointment in pressing need.	Children help to a very small extent.	These form their chief source of help. Offertory alms distributed by the clergy; charitable bequests (<i>e.g.</i> 6d a week to 20 widows for "attending Church"), gifts of clothing and bread, and in some parishes almshouses with small weekly allowance.
About £600 per annum deposited in Penny Bank. 300 poor persons have acquired their houses through the Isle of Thanet Building Society (capital £100,000). Other Building and Benefit Societies exist.	There is a growing neglect on the part of children to provide for parents in old age.	Ramsgate is not rich in charities. The poor are well cared for through different Church offertories.
Benefit Clubs (<i>e.g.</i> Foresters', Kent Friendly Society), Doctors' Sick Clubs, and insurance in Prudential, &c., are more largely patronized than formerly.	Sons and unmarried daughters (when able) are compelled to contribute to their parents' maintenance.	Most parishes are well provided with almshouses (<i>e.g.</i> 18 in one, 12 in another). Each has its organized Church charities.
They have not saved much. The old are mostly of the labouring class.	Considerable help is given by children voluntarily or under compulsion.	Such help is very small.

Sussex—Contd.											County.
4. Battle.		455. Eastbourne.			456. Hailsham.			457. Ticehurst.			Union.
F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
18	57	68	51	119	50	16	66	51	20	71	Paupers over 65:
141	237	78	158	236	72	121	193	126	205	331	In-door.
—	—	9	3	12	13	11	24	1	1	2	Out-door.
											Medical only.
159	294	155	212	367	135	148	283	178	226	404	Total paupers.
529	1,070	786	1,098	1,884	406	474	970	563	550	1,113	Pop. over 65.
29 %	27 %	19 %	19 %	19 %	27 %	31 %	29 %	31 %	41 %	36 %	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

FT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.

REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF THE OLD

County....	Sussex—Contd.											
Union	458. Uckfield.			459. E. Grinstead.			460. Cuckfield.			461. Chailey.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door.....	72	15	87	63	17	80	93	23	116	25	7	32
Out-door	121	189	310	110	190	300	148	223	371	66	90	156
Medical only	4	5	9	13	8	21	41	36	77	5	1	6
Total paupers	197	209	406	186	215	401	282	282	564	96	98	194
Pop. over 65 ..	708	642	1,350	589	596	1,185	701	728	1,429	347	366	713
% of paupers ..	28 %	32 %	30 %	31 %	36 %	34 %	40 %	39 %	40 %	28 %	27 %	27 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.

Sussex—Contd.											County.
462. Lewes.		463. West Firle.			464. Newhaven.			465. Steyning.			Union.
F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
21	62	7	3	10	15	6	21	89	55	144	Paupers over 65:
124	193	13	19	32	31	65	96	142	279	421	In-door.
2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	15	39	Out-door.
											Medical only.
147	261	20	22	42	46	71	117	255	349	604	Total paupers.
436	774	85	72	157	194	204	398	1,424	2,166	3,590	Pop. over 65.
34%	34%	24%	30%	27%	24%	34%	29%	18%	16%	17%	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

LEFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.

County....	SUSSEX—Contd.											
Union	466. Horsham.			467. Petworth.			468. Thakeham.			469. East Preston.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door.....	83	26	109	47	12	59	31	8	39	90	35	125
Out-door....	120	169	289	94	126	220	51	70	121	158	279	437
Medical only	12	8	20	8	14	22	2	3	5	32	29	61
Total paupers	215	203	418	149	152	301	84	81	165	280	343	623
Pop. over 65 ..	745	797	1,542	366	359	725	315	283	601	901	1,208	2,109
% of paupers ..	29 %	25 %	27 %	41 %	42 %	41 %	26 %	28 %	27 %	31 %	28 %	29 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.

SUSSEX—Contd.											County.
Westhampnett.		471. Chichester.			472. Midhurst.			473. Westbourne.			Union.
F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
24	92	37	19	56	31	13	44	34	13	47	Paupers over 65:
262	427	36	88	124	114	153	267	56	77	133	In-door.
24	42	13	20	33	14	14	28	8	13	16	Out-door.
											Medical only.
310	561	86	127	213	159	180	339	93	103	196	Total paupers.
895	1,633	215	320	535	543	487	1,030	276	263	539	Pop. over 65.
34 %	84 %	40 %	39 %	39 %	29 %	37 %	32 %	33 %	39 %	36 %	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

T AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.

REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF THE OLD

County....	SUSSEX—Contd.			SURREY.								
Union	474. Brighton.			475. Croydon.			476. Reigate.			477. Godstone.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door	379	297	676	237	123	360	61	27	88	45	19	64
Out-door	368	879	1,247	321	683	1,004	58	118	176	59	118	177
Medical only	9	18	27	76	95	171	10	5	15	14	11	25
Total paupers	756	1,194	1,950	634	901	1,535	129	150	279	118	148	266
Pop. over 65 ..	2,344	3,580	5,874	3,001	4,422	7,423	869	1,017	1,886	582	634	1,216
% of paupers ..	32 %	33 %	33 %	21 %	20 %	21 %	15 %	15 %	15 %	20 %	24 %	22 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
474. [Brighton parish.] Those who apply for out relief seem fairly comfortable; it may be assumed that non-applicants are maintained by relatives and friends, and that their condition does not require or entitle them to parish pay. There has not been much change in their condition in the last 20 years. [C. O. S.]	Aged men find some employment in drawing bath - chairs, gardening, net mending, &c.; aged women in needlework; the earnings of both vary from 1s 6d to 10s a week.
475. [Part only.] The tidy and careful live in some degree of comfort, the untidy and thriftless in abject poverty; rooms can be had at low rents, and much help is given. Out relief (2s to 3s, with meat and bread) helps the respectable. A few employers pay rent for widows of old servants.	Aged men are employed as jobbing gardeners, messengers, and hawkers. Women look after old persons in almshouses (5s a week and food), take care of houses, in return for food and shelter, and small gifts, or do sewing, charring and washing.
476. [Part only.] Compares favourably with other districts, owing to number of wealthy residents. Those with out relief are generally helped from other sources, and very fairly off. Those not applying usually have a cottage or bit of property, with which they will not part, insufficient to maintain them in any comfort; these are often very badly off.	For men, stone-breaking and odd jobs on the land. For women, little bringing in real or regular funds; a little nursing and tending children.
477. [Part only.] Fairly well off; no approach to destitution. The poorest get 3s 6d a week. Old people would in most parts earn £1 a year, hop-picking.	Farmers keep on old men at reduced wages (e.g. 6s to 12s a week). Women get a good deal of washing (6s a week), a little charring (3s), and needlework (1s 6d).

SURREY—Contd.											County.
Epsom.		479. Chertsey.			480. Guildford.			481. Farnham.			Union.
	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
3	899	95	36	131	139	49	188	108	48	156	Paupers over 65: In-door. Out-door. Medical only.
4	528	116	261	377	122	187	309	85	108	253	
5	53	4	7	11	29	19	48	39	41	80	
7	980	215	304	519	200	255	545	232	257	489	Total paupers.
2	2,532	783	908	1,691	1,276	1,474	2,750	787	862	1,649	Pop. over 65, % of paupers.
%	38 %	27 %	33 %	31 %	22 %	17 %	10 %	29 %	30 %	29 %	

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
aged men and women not apply to the Guar- e supported by savings rough thrift or insur-	Both those who do and those who do not apply to the Guardians receive help from children, relatives and friends.	Many of both sexes, but chiefly women, receive help from Church or Chapel, but this never exceeds 1s 6d a week.
of the more respectable small weekly payments bs, specially in sickness. ave annuities of £6 to	Many are helped by child- ren, each giving 6d or 9d a week when in work. Some live with married children ; then they generally have out relief and charitable help.	Some small weekly allowances from Church and Chapel Sick and Poor Funds, the Church often without distinction of creed. Meat, grocery and coal tickets are given in sickness. Alms- houses for about 60. £180 distributed in doles.
of the old provident to which they had paid roken up, hence their is rare.	Children do all they can for aged parents, who often live with them, and mostly upon them.	Parochial charities give what small allowance they can to the old. Good masters pension old servants. No organized charity.
y few have money in the bank, the vast majority me from these sources. ce for burial only.	Most of them are more or less helped by children.	In most parishes a good deal of help comes from offertories, coal and clothing clubs, &c.

County....	SURREY—Contd.											
Union	482. Hambledon.			483. Dorking.			484. Kingston.			485. Richmond		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door	47	22	69	49	23	72	303	141	444	79	81	160
Out-door	102	150	252	61	104	165	251	525	776	34	84	118
Medical only.	6	13	19	24	19	43	0	11	20	2	5	7
Total paupers	155	185	340	134	146	280	563	677	1,240	115	170	285
Pop. over 65 ..	552	571	1,123	496	581	1,077	1,785	2,859	4,644	772	1,349	2,121
% of paupers ..	28%	32%	30%	27%	25%	26%	31%	24%	27%	15%	12%	13%

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
486. [Whole union.] Unsatisfactory and capable of much improvement. Some contend that in spite of higher wages, agricultural labourers are not so well off as 20 years ago, but their position seems decidedly improved.	For men, agricultural labour, earnings 13s a week, or road mending, earnings 12s. A diminishing number of women do field work, stone-picking, weeding, &c., at 1s to 1s 4d a day; laundry work and charing bring in 2s 6d a day.
487. [Newbury.]* Owing to the number of almshouses and somewhat vigorous condition of religious agencies, cases of real need are comparatively few for a town dependent on an agricultural district, which has suffered severely. Still there are many sad cases of persons entirely dependent on parish pay and gifts from the charitable; some, both men and women, having only 1s a week as a certainty after paying rent. Provisions (except meat) are cheaper and labour better paid than 20 years ago, but the fierceness of competition makes employment increasingly scarce.	There are practically no sources of employment open to the aged. In a few exceptional cases, old people who have been in good service are pensioned by past employers. Women may occasionally earn 2s or 3s a week by sewing or minding neighbours' children.
488. [Wokingham.] The Aged Poor differ much more from one another than individuals of higher classes; some are refined in mind and manner, others, kept down all their lives by excess of work and drink, have not a thought beyond. Those without parish relief live on small pensions from former employers, on savings or allowances from children. Those receiving out relief, i.e. 2s 6d and loaf, often pay 2s or 2s 6d for rent, and manage to live, adding a little tea, sugar and bacon from charitable gifts. Many live to be over 80. Steady progress has been made in last 20 years; then working men never thought of saving; all spare money went in drink; now cottage interiors show what education, cheaper food and clothing, better wages and improved surroundings have done for the people.	A few aged men earn a few shillings a week by a little garden work, but the majority can get nothing after they become unfit for a full day's work. A larger number of women earn something in old age, by taking in young men lodgers, and sometimes by doing house-work by the day. The superior power of women to rub along in their own homes is shown by the small number, compared with that of the men, in the workhouse, i.e. 26 women to 74 men.
489. [Town only.] There is nothing unusual or exceptional in their condition, they are dependent on someone, and cannot be said to have any provision for old age. Out relief is not graciously or readily given. "Married quarters" have lately been prepared in the House.	Very few employments are open to them for fresh engagement; a certain number are retained where they have long worked at the usual wages of labourers or charwomen. There are no manufactures.

* Combined from two Returns.

BERKS.												County.
486. Cookham.			487. Newbury.			488. Wokingham.			489. Windsor.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
62	32	94	77	36	113	74	26	100	68	48	116	Paupers over 65: In-door. Out-door. Medical only.
76	157	233	81	157	238	65	87	152	55	161	216	
20	29	49	14	11	25	24	21	45	2	5	7	
158	218	376	172	204	376	163	134	297	125	214	339	Total paupers.
514	638	1,152	775	894	1,669	560	597	1,157	678	1,009	1,687	Pop. over 65.
30%	34%	32%	22%	23%	22%	29%	22%	25%	18%	21%	20%	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
The help thus obtained is merely nominal.	Children, with some bright exceptions, rarely help to support aged parents with money, except under compulsion. In a few cases a married son or daughter takes an aged parent into the home and "does" for him with the help of parish pay.	In one parish there is a hospital providing liberally for 54 inmates. Some help is given from the Church offertories.
Hardly any live on past savings through thrift. Many of the better sort pay into good Benevolent Societies, <i>e.g.</i> the Oddfellows; more, it is to be feared, into burial clubs, <i>e.g.</i> the Prudential. In most cases the benefit gradually exhausts itself, leaving no permanent provision for old age.	Some help is given by children to aged parents, who without it, are probably compelled to go into the workhouse, unless they get an almshouse.	Church offertories help cases of temporary necessity, but cannot do much for chronic cases of poverty due to old age. There are 100 almshouses, keenly competed for (about 30 applicants for each vacancy). There is danger of their drawing undeserving persons to the parish, but otherwise they are a great boon.
There is a continual increase in the number joining Friendly Societies for aid in sickness; the movement has not yet largely extended to old-age pensions, but will in time certainly become part of a working man's outlook. Building Societies have done good work in encouraging hopes of independence in old age.	The recent practice of Guardians in requiring children to support parents is having good effect on their sense of moral responsibility. There are many instances of young people, in domestic service or otherwise, supporting parents gladly, and without compulsion.	These organizations provide adequate relief in cases of temporary distress only; they do not attempt to do more than somewhat soften the chronic wants of old age. Funds are in no case sufficient to give pensions on any impartial method of distribution.
Very few directly insure for old age. At best they receive reduced allowance from their club after going through whole and half pay.	Very general and kind assistance comes from their own families, especially from married daughters who house them, taking parish pay, if any. Daughters in place very commonly pay the rent.	Church and Chapel grant pensions to a few solitary cases. A charity gives £10 per annum to the 13 oldest Church of England widows, and another £6 to the 14th. The Bread Charities are considerable, perhaps 40 quarters a week.

County....	BERKS.—Contd.											
Union....	490. Abingdon.			491. Reading.			492. Wallingford.			493. Easthampstead.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door.....	61	31	92	129	109	238	49	21	70	49	14	63
Out-door.....	75	129	204	17	75	92	20	23	43	55	84	139
Medical only.	38	53	91	29	51	80	3	6	9	20	24	44
Total paupers	174	213	387	175	235	410	72	50	122	124	122	246
Pop. over 65 ..	624	738	1,362	1,073	1,476	2,549	504	562	1,066	405	346	751
% of paupers ..	28 %	29 %	29 %	16 %	16 %	16 %	14 %	9 %	11 %	31 %	35 %	33 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
490. [Abingdon.] There are some of the worst forms of poverty, but the old are generally tolerably well looked after, and some appear exceptionally happy and contented. The worst cases are those of vicious old age. The condition of those in the workhouse is distinctly good, most live to a great age. 20 years ago applicants demanded out relief almost like highwaymen, and it was granted indiscriminately: the stricter application of the House test has had good results, out relief being reduced to one-sixth. Wages are somewhat higher, discontent less.	None for the very aged. Those able to work are employed in agriculture, earning 10s to 12s a week. A few on the G.W.R. get 12s to 18s a week. A large clothing establishment employs 1000 females, some old among them; earnings 2s to 8s a week outside, 3s to 10s inside. Others do charing and laundry work, a very few work in the fields for 9d and 1s 6d a day. A great many of all ages are unemployed.
491. [Whole union.] They are generally in very needy circumstances, eking out an existence in summer, in winter entirely dependent on the charitable. The reduction of out relief during the past 5 years has entailed hardship on some, though it has probably encouraged thrift. Their condition is probably rather worse than 17 years ago. [C. O. S.]	There are so many young men wanting work that there is no room for the old, who can get very little. Old women do a little charing and other domestic work in summer, but in winter there is scarcely anything available.
492. [Whole union.] Up to this year their condition has been very satisfactory. Through the Liberator failure, most are now destitute. This, with the ruin of most farmers, will cause unexampled distress this winter. Out relief is seldom granted; those in the workhouse are well cared for. In the villages they are very poor, and generally go into the House.	Most of those in the town have been employed in breweries, and are pensioned in their old age. The failure of the Liberator, in which their savings were deposited, tells specially on them.
493. [One parish.] Comparatively few are on the rates, their condition is good on the whole. Of the old, 5 men and 3 women receive out relief, 15 men and 12 women receive none.	Men do labourers' work or sell rags and bones, earning 8s to 15s. Women take care of children, let lodgings, do washing, earning 2s to 8s.
494. [Whole union.] As a rule, they are dependent on the Poor Law. Agricultural wages have risen slightly in the last twenty years, and provisions are cheaper, but there is not any improvement as regards thrift.	People work as long as they are able for a reduced wage, in the fields or at charing.

BERKS.												County.
494. Wantage.			495. Hungerford.			496. Farington.			497. Bradfield.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
28	11	39	37	20	57	28	16	44	46	15	61	Paupers over 65:
172	228	400	107	178	285	76	111	187	8	22	30	In-door.
15	33	48	33	48	81	6	14	20	6	12	18	Out-door.
												Medical only.
215	272	487	177	246	423	110	141	251	60	49	109	Total paupers.
601	618	1,219	681	724	1,405	485	533	1,018	574	596	1,170	Pop. over 65.
36%	44%	40%	26%	34%	30%	23%	26%	25%	10%	8%	9%	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
Here and there only, a person has by great thrift saved something for old age. More belong to sound Benefit Societies, and receive pay when incapacitated or ill. But many have been made paupers by their club breaking up, just when it was needed. The Prudential is largely used to insure for death.	A few cases are undoubtedly wholly, and many more partially, maintained by children and other relatives.	Both Church and Chapel authorities give material assistance in necessitous cases. The town is exceptionally rich in charities. There are 50 almshouses, and the aged of good character are considered to have the first claim.
There are very few among the lower class who have saved sufficient to live upon.	Many are supported by their children. The reduction of out relief has induced children to make every effort to keep parents from the House. Often the burden is too great for their strength, and prevents saving for their own old age.	There are 30 almshouses, some for men and some for women, and 8 pensions of 5s a week to poor persons eligible for almshouses, for whom there is not room.
The auditor (so-called) of the "Liberator," a very active paid canvasser, lived here, hence the enormous number of investors, all now penniless.	Very little help is given.	In both town and villages much help is thus given, in the town mainly by abundant old charities, and by offertory allowances.
Six men and 2 women are supported by thrift and partly by savings.	Thirteen men and 12 women are supported in great measure by relatives and friends, children usually contributing a good share.	Five men and 8 women receive help from the Church collections. A blind woman has a pension of £10 per annum from a London charity.
Most insure against sickness, many against death, hardly any against old age.	Some few children support their parents, but not many, except under compulsion.	Such maintenance is entirely inadequate, except in isolated and very few cases.

County ..	MIDDLESEX.											
Union	498. Staines.			499. Uxbridge.			500. Brentford.			501. Hendon.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door	69	46	115	93	40	133	189	135	324	86	72	158
Out-door	108	217	325	115	241	356	462	957	1,419	126	358	484
Medical only	98	120	218	8	12	20	130	122	252	24	31	55
Total paupers	275	383	658	216	293	509	781	1,214	1,995	236	461	697
Pop. over 65...	643	696	1,339	783	1,072	1,855	2,414	3,660	6,074	1,312	1,975	3,287
% of paupers ..	43%	55%	49%	28%	27%	27%	32%	33%	33%	18%	23%	21%

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
504. [Witney.] A remarkably healthy town; plenty of employment for all. Moral improvement in last 25 years as regards drink and vice has been great. This progress contributes to the good condition of the aged. Food too is cheaper, and the continued prosperity of the blanket manufacture favourably affects other local industries.	The industrious, not entirely disabled by age or sickness, are employed in summer by their old masters in light farm work—<i>e.g.</i> hoeing, stone picking—earnings 5s or 6s a week. In winter little employment is open to them. Old men continue their work in blanket factories to a great age.
504 bis. [One parish.] Their condition is improved from what it formerly was; cottages are on the whole better, many shamefully bad ones have been pulled down. Bedding is better (from amended way of distributing charities). Everything except meat and house rent is cheaper; with meat they have not much to do. Wages are higher, but there is far more drinking; 40 years ago (in Devonshire) men received 7s a week, half paid in barley, and never ate wheaten bread; here labourers get 10s in winter, 12s in summer, and a good deal of hoeing, hedging, and ditching, hay and corn harvest by piece work.	No employments are available. It is a purely agricultural and very poor place. There is not enough work even for the able-bodied.
505. [Central Oxford.] Very unsatisfactory; due chiefly to irregularity of work, lowness of labourers' wages, want of thrift, demoralisation by indiscriminate charity in the past, the absence of any industry, the aged being chiefly labourers; the great tendency to idleness, because a little odd money can be picked up by jobbing. Men are greatly dependent on women's earnings, hence inducement to save is very small; very few aged poor have savings, many have not been in clubs. Refusal of Guardians to grant any out relief of late presses hardly on the aged and causes reluctance to apply for relief, owing to dislike of breaking up home and of separation of married couples in the House. Substitution of weekly allowances for indiscriminate doles has caused improvement.	A few older men get work as watchmen for drainage works, gardening, and street sweeping, but City Council has of late refused to employ old men for this last; earnings 1s 6d to 2s a day, but not regular. Women do some nursing, needlework, and washing; earnings very small, 1s or 1s 6d a day occasionally.

IN THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

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						OXFORD.						County. Union.
2. Barnet.		503. Edmonton.				504. Witney.			505. Oxford.			
F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
44	126	313	230	543	70	24	94	91	60	151	Paupers over 65: In-door. Out-door. Medical only.	
128	187	173	480	653	146	238	384	17	52	69		
24	38	56	82	138	12	13	25	3	2	5		
196	351	542	792	1,334	228	275	503	111	114	225	Total paupers.	
339	2,219	3,856	5,150	8,506	786	854	1,640	403	617	1,020	Pop. over 65.	
14%	16%	16%	15%	16%	29%	32%	30%	27%	18%	22%	% of paupers.	

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

FT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
Very few have saved enough support to the end of their owing to low pay for . Many have saved a which with help from keeps them off the parish some years. The most pay into sick clubs, and for funeral expenses.	Very few children are able to assist their parents, as they have to provide for their own families. Every effort is made to encourage thrift in youth by means of school savings banks.	No permanent help is given except in the case of almshouses, with a weekly allowance, and of bread, beef and clothing charities, which are very highly valued by the poor, who would oppose and resent their abolition.
a single aged person, living on the savings of pars.	Some few receive assistance from children and other relations, but not many.	£20 is distributed from the Church offertories. Coal and clothing clubs are handsomely assisted from parish charities, and many residents are very good to the poor.
sort by savings is found in w cases among the labourers. In the artisan and ic class there is insur- some extent.	Unmarried sons help their parents considerably; after marriage, it is unusual if aged parents get 1s a week. Daughters help their mother to some extent. Children are less disposed to assist than formerly.	Considerable help is given by weekly allowances from Church Alms. A charity gives 5s quarterly for rent to 13 widows. City charities grant allowances of 7s and 12s a week; these do not touch the labouring class, being mostly for Freemen, or those who have had a trade. Many help the poor through the C.O.S. or parish clergy—weekly allowances of 1s or 2s are made. 4s 6d a week is sufficient for an aged woman, many live on less.

County....	OXFORD—Contd.											
Union....	506. Henley.			507. Thame.			508. Headington.			509. Chipping Norton.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door....	21	14	35	31	13	44	50	26	76	41	10	51
Out-door....	111	223	342	168	248	416	110	152	262	256	446	702
Medical only	19	28	47	22	24	46	14	17	31	—	1	1
Total paupers	151	265	424	221	285	506	174	195	369	297	457	754
Pop. over 65 ..	603	713	1,316	543	552	1,095	768	1,200	1,968	623	642	1,265
% of paupers ..	25%	37%	32%	41%	52%	46%	23%	16%	19%	48%	71%	60%

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
508. [One parish.] Proportion of old is small ; as a rule, they are well cared for, though one or two are in great destitution. A few old women are maintained in a home kept by the Clewer Sisters.	There are no factories or works except a Shoddy Factory and the University Printing Press ; neither of these provide much light or partial employment. A few old are employed as care-takers or nurses.
509. [Whole union.]* To all intents a rural union. Nearly all apply to Guardians as a right, and receive a small weekly allowance, living with friends in the village. Owing to cheapness of food, &c., these are not badly off. The few not in receipt of relief are helped by friends, and can earn a little, but when quite incapable they, too, must apply for out relief or go into the House. There is decided improvement, necessities being cheaper and cottages better.	Aged men do such agricultural work as lies in their power, often on their own allotments. Light employment with farmers is to be had in summer, owing to scarcity of labourers in villages. Some old women do gloving, either sewing the whole glove at 5d a pair, or finishing machine work at 2d a dozen pairs. A young first-rate hand gloveress can do 3 pairs a day. Some old women do charring and nursing at about 5s a week and food.
510. [Whole union.] The Aged Poor have the necessities of life, sufficient in most cases to make them fairly comfortable, owing to improvement in their dwellings, e.g. in drainage and water supply. There are pitiable cases where parish relief is refused because there are children who should support parents, but who give nothing or what is insufficient. Out relief is 3s for a single person, 4s 6d to 6s for a couple.	The men work on farms sometimes to the age of 70 ; earnings 7s to 10s a week. Aged women may add a little to parish pay by nursing or taking care of the bed-ridden.

* Combined from two Returns.

									WILTS.			County.
510. Banbury.			511. Bicester.			512. Woodstock.			513. Wilton.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
56	81	87	40	13	53	27	22	49	30	17	47	Paupers over 65:
166	367	533	153	271	424	141	177	318	53	95	148	In-door.
45	36	81	23	31	54	7	2	9	—	5	5	Out-door.
												Medical only.
267	434	701	216	315	531	175	201	376	83	117	200	Total paupers.
998	1,183	2,181	534	600	1,134	446	478	924	402	400	802	Pop. over 65.
27 %	37 %	32 %	40 %	52 %	46 %	39 %	42 %	41 %	21 %	29 %	25 %	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
There is considerable insurance of life and against age among the younger people. A few have annuities. Colleges pension their old servants well.	A fairly large proportion of the aged are maintained by their children.	The C. O. S. gives substantial pensions to deserving poor. Nine old people are pensioned from the Church Funds, raised entirely from the offertories; being a new parish, there are no doles.
Many of the men are in Benefit Clubs, from which they draw sick pay. The village clubs have only just ceased to break every five years, thus to some extent getting rid of aged members. A very few belong to larger societies (<i>e.g.</i> Oddfellows) or have a trifle in Savings Banks.	Guardians always call for contributions from children able to help. Otherwise the help generally takes the form of house-room, and food over and above parish allowance, which goes into the common stock.	Gifts from the Church offertories are made in case of sickness or special distress.
Some receive pensions from the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Society or the Oxford Canal Company (6s a week). Some having money in banks live in a wretched condition. Insurance for Burial only.	In many cases assistance is received from relatives.	Parish Church Funds for sick and needy, relieve cases of distress, and sometimes give weekly pensions which just raise the aged out of absolute poverty. Some parishes have coal and clothing charities, which help much in winter.

County....		WILTS—Contd.											
Union		514. Alderbury.			515. Calne.			516. Tisbury.			517. Marlboro'.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:													
In-door		75	89	114	36	19	55	24	7	31	70	82	102
Out-door....		172	341	513	56	127	183	75	170	245	56	87	143
Medical only		7	16	23	4	4	8	9	4	13	9	10	19
Total paupers..		254	306	650	96	150	246	108	181	289	135	129	264
Pop. over 65 ..		821	1,034	1,855	333	378	711	321	338	659	277	289	566
% of paupers ..		31 %	38 %	35 %	29 %	40 %	35 %	33 %	53 %	42 %	49 %	44 %	47 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
514. [Rural portion.] Nearly all (<i>i.e.</i> 65 per cent. of old men, 52 per cent. of old women) have out relief. Some old men (26 per cent.) "go off the parish" in summer. About 21 per cent. of the men and 4 per cent. of the women are supported by trade, &c., without out relief. They strongly object to entering the House.	About 26 per cent. of the men work irregularly on farms in summer, earning 6s to 10s a week. About 39 per cent. are past work. Women get little to do.
515. [Whole union.] Their life is a hard one. Out relief is 2s 9d, cottage rent 2s or 2s 3d; hence only married couples can have a house, single persons pay 1s for lodgings. They are averse to entering the House, but satisfied when there. Those without parish pay maintain themselves by their allotment or odd jobs, needing charitable help in winter.	Men continue their ordinary employment as long as possible after 65; when past this, odd jobs only. Women can get domestic and field work as long as they can do it.
516. [Whole union.] The majority are entirely dependent on out relief—2s to 2s 6d—and are much pinched; without charitable aid they could hardly sustain life. The lowest class are rightly refused out relief, and "offered the House."	Gardening or odd jobs may bring in 3s to 5s a week; in which case out relief is not given.
517. [One parish, fairly representative of whole union.] Their condition is good and wonderfully improved. Most parishes belong to wealthy landowners. Of 43 aged poor (24 men, 19 women), 1 man, 2 women receive out relief; 21 men, 2 women support themselves; 14 women are supported by husbands, 1 man by wife.	Agricultural work for men, wages falling gradually after 70 to 1s a day; for women, agricultural work or charing (9d to 1s a day).
518. [Swindon chiefly.] They are well cared for throughout the union; out relief is freely given.	G. W. R. gives old men easy posts in the factory, and hardly ever dismisses an old servant for age only.
519. [Whole union.] Fairly comfortable, not in want of necessaries. Out relief, 2s and loaf; the money has greater purchasing power than 40 years ago.	None.

WILTS.—Contd.									County.			
518. Highworth and Swindon.			519. Mere.			520. Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.			521. Malmesbury.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
60	31	91	12	4	16	33	6	39	22	13	35	Paupers over 65: In-door. Out-door. Medical only.
153	189	342	69	122	191	95	153	248	136	256	392	
37	46	83	4	6	10	5	4	9	3	3	6	
250	266	516	85	132	217	133	163	296	161	272	433	Total paupers.
819	868	1,687	261	300	561	474	458	932	521	567	1,088	Pop. over 65. % of paupers.
80 %	31 %	31 %	32 %	44 %	38 %	28 %	35 %	32 %	31 %	48 %	89 %	

Paupers over 65:
In-door.
Out-door.
Medical only.

Total paupers.

Pop. over 65.
% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
They are very reticent about this. £10 to £20 is often laid by for old age and not used till absolutely necessary.	About 14 per cent. of the men, and 44 per cent. of the women, are well supported by children.	In rural districts there are neither almshouses nor organized charities, except £40 for aged poor of Downton. Church and Chapel do little for regular maintenance.
A very few men are supported by savings through thrift or insurance, but no women. Fewer seek relief from the Poor Law than formerly.	Many are supported by children, but generally under Guardians' compulsion.	Practically none are so supported. A few free almshouses add much to their comfort.
Perhaps one-third are thus supported. Introduction of sound Benefit Clubs with old age pensions is rapidly increasing the number, but there is less thrift and saving.	Half of those living on parish pay, or earnings little beyond it, are thus helped; average amount perhaps 1s 3d a week.	The more deserving probably receive an average of 6d a week from Church alms, public charities, coal and clothing charities, &c.
Some have money in Savings Bank, some are pensioned by Clubs, beginning at 65 or 70; many have insured their lives.	One man and 1 woman out of the 43 are supported by relatives; those having out relief are helped.	Some assistance is thus given.
Most are in Clubs connected with G. W. R., or Oddfellows, &c. Steady wages have enabled many to save.	With such steady wages, children employed by G.W.R. easily support aged parents if needful.	There are but few organized charities.
They sometimes insure for death, not for old age.	Children, when able, help willingly as a rule.	Church and Chapel charities give occasional help, not permanent support.

County ...	VILTS—Contd.											
Union	522. Warrminster.			523. Melksham.			524. Amesbury.			525. Bradford.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door	27	18	45	51	30	81	13	5	18	38	14	47
Out-door	98	192	290	89	183	272	45	101	146	38	72	110
Medical only	25	23	53	29	25	54	2	2	4	5	6	11
Total paupers	150	238	388	169	238	407	60	108	168	76	92	168
Pop. over 65 ..	532	597	1,129	565	725	1,290	260	257	517	319	410	729
% of paupers ..	28 %	40 %	34 %	30 %	33 %	32 %	23 %	42 %	32 %	24 %	22 %	23 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
522. [Whole union.] Far from satisfactory. Out relief, 2s 6d to 3s, barely pays rent. This is partly stopped if anything is earned. Non-applicants are fairly comfortable, living with children or on savings. There is more thrift and less squalid poverty than formerly.	Out-door labour and odd jobs for the men, earnings 5s or 6s a week, or less. Charing for women.
523. [Whole union.] Those receiving out relief find it hard to live without other help. Of those without relief, some have sufficient to live comfortably from children or annuities. Others have small savings or property (e.g. a house), not enough to live on; these are the worst off. A certain number are destitute through bad habits.	Men can get odd jobs of garden- ing, window cleaning, &c., but earn little when past hard work. Women can generally support themselves by charing, washing, &c., but must work too hard for advancing years.
524. [Part only.] They are well cared for; on the whole their condition is good, and a great improvement on 20 years ago.	Men continue their old farm occupations as long as they can at reduced wages. Women, the same; when married they give occasional help to old employers.
525. [Whole union.] Their condition is fairly good, and incomparably better than 20 years ago; average out relief, individually, is considerably more for the aged.	At agricultural work, men earn 10s a week, women 1s a day. Men work on roads or quarry stone; women work in cloth mills (6s to 8s a week), mind children (8s a week), or do charing (10d a day, 2 or 3 days a week).
526. [Whole union.] With few exceptions they are supported by the rates or relatives. Cheapness of necessities enables them to exist; hard training of labourers' lives engenders hopeless apathy rather than content, and a desire to leave this life in hopes of more comfort hereafter.	None available, except minding the last born grandchild. No one employs an aged man or woman unless quite able-bodied.

WILTS.											County.
Pewsey.		527. Chippenham.			528. Devizes.			529. Westbury.			Union.
F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
12	41	65	28	93	87	37	124	28	17	45	Paupers over 65: In-door. Out-door. Medical only.
190	314	183	316	499	171	297	468	84	179	263	
27	42	23	32	55	6	7	13	21	19	40	
229	397	271	376	647	264	341	605	133	215	348	Total paupers.
507	1,018	749	845	1,594	762	823	1,585	408	490	898	Pop. over 65.
5%	39%	36%	44%	41%	34%	41%	38%	33%	44%	39%	% of paupers.

Paupers over 65:
In-door.
Out-door.
Medical only.

Total paupers.

Pop. over 65.
% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

FT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
s has increased of late, e aged are thus supported ery small extent.	In some cases help is received but kept very secret. It might be more insisted on.	Church alms and endowed charities help. An "Aged Poor Society" gives 6d a week to a certain number.
small proportion have adequate provision for e. The majority are so vident that only com-y insurance would help	Many of the more respectable receive such help, but the majority get none. Children marry young and have families.	Much help is given by Church, Chapel, and other charities. There are many aids to thrift.
large amount of saving n, also insurance through rudential, but the extent efully concealed. Out of ilation of 1300, there are en and lads in Benefit ies.	Children generally do their best; much help is given by personal assistance and work; small allowances are made, or rent is paid.	No regular allowances from these sources; occasional help is given, especially in sickness.
ift as among, e.g. French nry is nil. Many belong a Oddfellows, Foresters, nd insure in the Pruden- &c., generally for burial	Insurance is often effected by children, and a certain number are helped by small sums from children and relations.	Church and Chapel offertories largely help the sick and struggling. There are various organized charities.
thrift possible at pre- g low rate of wages. who joined clubs found fail in old age.	Children do their best, but often have a wife and 3 or 4 children and earn 12s a week.	The Church does her part, and often tends to pauperize by indiscriminate almsgiving.

County....	HANTS.											
Union ...	530. Havant.			531. Portsea.			532. Alverstoke.			533. Fareham.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door	38	7	45	406	402	808	44	62	106	64	32	96
Out-door	70	109	179	332	1,214	1,546	49	148	197	126	282	408
Medical only	8	3	11	58	86	144	16	24	40	9	10	19
Total paupers	116	119	235	796	1,702	2,498	109	234	343	199	324	523
Pop. over 65 ..	307	350	657	3,140	4,345	7,485	550	646	1,196	634	738	1,372
% of paupers ..	38%	34%	36%	26%	39%	33%	20%	36%	28%	31%	44%	38%

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.

HANTS—Contd.												County.
534. Isle of Wight.			535. Lymington.			536. Christchurch.			537. Ringwood.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
89	41	130	23	18	41	59	21	80	15	3	18	Paupers over 65: In-door. Out-door. Medical only.
398	551	949	94	190	284	68	140	208	28	37	65	
19	23	42	69	81	150	9	15	24	11	10	21	
506	615	1,121	186	289	475	136	176	312	54	50	104	Total paupers.
2,274	2,657	4,930	441	487	928	1,044	1,479	2,523	205	208	413	Pop. over 65.
1.6	23 %	23 %	42 %	50 %	51 %	13 %	12 %	12 %	26 %	24 %	25 %	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.

County ...	HANTS—Contd.											
Union	538. Fordingbridge.			539. New Forest.			540. Southampton.			541. S. Stonham		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door	16	9	25	28	12	40	291	180	471	91	51	142
Out-door	55	92	147	95	173	268	239	795	1,034	186	435	621
Medical only	25	38	63	6	10	16	34	56	90	33	45	78
Total paupers	96	139	235	129	195	324	564	1,031	1,595	310	531	841
Pop. over 65 ..	239	258	497	459	511	970	1,221	1,711	2,932	1,221	1,532	2,753
% of paupers ..	40%	54%	47%	28%	38%	33%	46%	60%	53%	25%	35%	30%

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
541. [One parish.] The village is prosperous. There are two in-door paupers and two receive out relief.	The great industry is strawberry growing. Much is earned in June and July, but it is usually spent as rapidly as it is gained.
542. [One parish.] Less out relief is given than formerly. Rent is low, and cottages are difficult to get; they have good gardens.	The men are almost entirely farm labourers; a small brickfield employs a few, and a few work in the woods as hoop and faggot makers.
543. [One parish.] It is a purely agricultural parish. Almost every cottage has a garden and potato ground granted rent free to farm labourers, who have not an allotment.	Farm labour is practically the only employment.

HANTS—Contd.												County.
542. Romsey.			543. Stockbridge.			544. New Winchester.			545. Hursley.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
33	22	55	29	6	35	82	42	124	7	4	11	Paupers over 65:
54	105	159	34	58	92	142	257	399	7	10	17	In-door.
13	7	20	11	10	21	17	32	49	1	2	3	Out-door.
												Medical only.
100	134	234	74	74	148	271	331	572	15	16	31	Total paupers.
368	390	758	265	239	504	841	1,062	1,903	98	103	201	Pop. over 65.
27 %	34 %	30 %	27 %	31 %	29 %	32 %	31 %	31 %	15 %	15 %	15 %	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
Several are in clubs, but there is no healthy and general tendency to be thrifty.	Many of the aged live with their children.	There are no endowed charities, but as much help as is needed is available from the Offertories.
Most of the younger belong to either the Foresters or the Hampshire Friendly Club; a few of the elder men still belong to old village clubs which are not to be depended on.	Some are helped by their children or relations.	The only organized charities are coal, clothing, and shoe clubs, helped by contributions from outsiders. Help is given in illness and distress. There is a gift of coal at Christmas.
Several clubs have broken up in the last 20 years. None insure for old age except a few younger men who belong to the Hampshire Friendly or the National Deposit Insurance Society. Other insurance is for funeral expenses only.	Some are helped by their children, but several able to afford such help do little.	Thirteen widowers and aged couples receive from a charity a sum varying from 2s 6d to 4s.

County....	HANTS—Contd.											
Union	546. Droxford.			547. Catherington.			548. Petersfield.			549. Alresford.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door	39	6	45	5	3	8	36	11	47	26	14	40
Out-door	97	172	269	17	30	47	72	126	198	38	57	95
Medical only	8	15	23	—	—	—	12	12	24	14	23	37
Total paupers	144	193	337	22	33	55	120	149	269	78	94	172
Pop. over 65 ..	459	445	904	90	98	188	412	394	806	258	267	525
% of paupers ..	31%	43%	37%	24%	34%	29%	29%	38%	33%	30%	35%	33%

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
546. [One parish.] Cottage accommodation is good; all can have allotments, but the supply is greater than the demand.	Men keep their places at full wages to about 60, then do a little light out-door work, generally by the piece.
546 bis. [One parish.] Nearly all have a garden, and one or two of the old have allotments. There is a good deal of private charity.	The work is agricultural, strawberry, and fruit growing, and copping. Women and children earn something at fruit-picking.
546 ter. [One parish.] The old cottages are very bad. Allotments are numerous and cheap. Out relief is not shunned; it is often asked for and not granted.	The work is entirely agricultural. There are few unemployed.
551. [One parish.] Out relief is given to aged couples, and those aged with relatives to help. Labourers are well off, if they can get work. Many of the cottages are still in wretched repair, though an effort is being made to improve them.	It is purely agricultural. Wages are from 13s to 16s a week.
552. [One parish.] Very little out relief is given. Cottage accommodation is insufficient, but they are in fair repair. Water supply is bad. Allotments are easily got at 5s per $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, but are not popular. Cottagers accept it as an unalterable condition of their lives that they must finally come on the rates.	Farm labour is the only employment; wages 11s a week, decreasing after 60. Over 60 they do root-hoeing, and trim hedges in winter, and in summer do haymaking and corn tying.

HANTS—Contd.												County.
550. Alton.			551. Hartley Wintney.			552. Basingstoke.			553. Whitechurch.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Paupers over 65:
50	14	64	61	31	92	66	44	110	19	11	30	In-door.
100	180	280	111	174	285	123	197	320	37	50	87	Out-door.
21	21	42	13	22	35	17	14	31	1	3	4	Medical only.
171	215	386	185	227	412	206	255	461	57	64	121	Total paupers.
507	542	1,049	649	690	1,339	633	694	1,327	207	212	419	Pop. over 65.
34 %	40 %	37 %	28 %	33 %	31 %	32 %	37 %	35 %	27 %	30 %	29 %	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
Most of the old are in clubs, either Foresters, Oddfellows, Hampshire Friendly, or a local one.	Many live with relations or are helped by them.	The charities amount to £1. 16s per annum.
Few of the old are in clubs.	A little help is given in one or two cases.	A charity of £7. 10s is given in doles to the old.
One old village club which had many aged members died out recently. There is another good local one which is solvent, and some are members of the usual large Societies (<i>e. g.</i> Oddfellows, Foresters).	A few are helped by children or relatives.	The Church voluntary charities amount to £60, and there is much private charity.
There are still many with no club, the older being chiefly those who belonged to clubs that broke periodically and discarded the old. Insurance is for burial only.	Relations help in some cases.	A bonus of 6d in the 1s is allowed in the coal and clothing clubs.
Hardly any of the old are in clubs.	Some are helped by children or relatives.	There are no local charities.

County....	HAN TS— <i>Contd.</i>						DORSET.					
Union	554. Andover.			555. Kingsclere.			556. Shaftesbury.			557. Wareham and Purbeck.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door	41	22	63	34	8	42	16	13	29	33	14	47
Out-door	112	157	269	41	68	109	75	158	233	127	207	334
Medical only	8	7	15	5	4	9	5	9	14	14	30	44
Total paupers	161	186	347	80	80	160	96	180	276	174	251	425
Pop. over 65 ..	547	516	1,063	349	331	680	431	519	950	579	654	1,233
% of paupers ..	29%	36%	32%	23%	24%	23%	22%	34%	29%	30%	38%	34%

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
556. [Whole union.] The poor, truly, are always with us, and many often need much that makes life easier, but their present condition in agricultural districts is generally good. Cases of absolute want are rare and at once relieved. In small towns, having worked for many masters, their condition is less satisfactory.	None specially available; but, except in certain parts, those able and willing can generally earn a little by light field work, stone breaking, nursing, &c., earnings 4s to 10s. Guardians often allow the old 1s 6d and a loaf, expecting them to earn something besides.
557. [Whole union.] Well cared for and looked after. Condition much improved of late. Before receiving relief, the old must be thoroughly destitute, getting rid of their cow, &c., which helped them to earn a trifle.	For men, farm work (8s to 10s), quarrying and road mending; for women, straw plaiting to a small extent, knitting and nursing, earnings small.
558. [Whole union.] Fairly comfortable; nothing like destitution, a great improvement on former times. Guardians encourage regular work among recipients of relief. 6d extra is now given in lieu of loaf.	For women, gloving, charring, washing, nursing; for men, light out-door jobs, earnings 3s to 10s (varying in different parishes).
559. [An agricultural parish.] Not satisfactory; the majority must end their days in the workhouse or in receipt of out relief. Of the 9 men and 22 women over 65, 3 men and 11 women receive out relief. Wages have risen, and the comfort of the home has improved, but several cottages are still in a very bad state.	A little occasional out-door work on farms part of the year for very few; average weekly earnings 5s a week. Two of the 9 men earn their living.
560. [One parish.] When past work, they are dependent on out relief and charity. Tendency to refuse out relief presses hardly on some old people, unable to save on the lower wages prevalent in their youth	Men continue to work regularly as long as they can, then do odd jobs; old women often live with children and mind grandchildren.

DORSET—Contd												County.
558. Sherborne.			559. Cerne.			560. Sturminster.			561. Wimborne and Cranborne.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
16	11	27	17	3	20	21	10	31	28	10	38	Paupers over 65: In-door. Out-door. Medical only.
98	220	318	47	85	132	73	172	245	174	255	429	
6	9	15	5	10	15	12	11	23	9	12	21	
120	240	360	69	98	167	106	193	299	211	277	488	Total paupers.
412	514	926	238	264	502	370	439	809	660	696	1,356	Pop. over 65. % of paupers.
29%	40%	38%	28%	37%	33%	29%	44%	37%	32%	39%	36%	

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
Very few have annuities after 65: their wages when young were too low. Even now not 2½ % of young men members in Friendly Societies insure for old age. Village clubs help in sickness. A very few women live on savings made in service.	Children out in the world and able, do what they can to support or afford additional comforts. Very few apply to the parish for burial of parents.	Church and Chapel offertories are not sufficient to give more than temporary help, except in very few cases. In some parts there are almshouses and charities giving small allowances or gifts of money.
Very little. Saving is not the lesson taught by Poor Law administration.	Very few do not receive some such help.	Almost all have some such help, either small allowances or casual gifts.
Savings practically nil. Insurance for funeral expenses only.	Help very trifling except when living with children. In Sherborne, workers in silk factory help a good deal.	Monthly offertories, ordinary village clubs, and in some parts doles give material help.
One man (a shepherd) and one woman are entirely maintained by savings, one woman by proceeds of sale of cottage.	One man and 10 women are maintained by children and relations.	Some have 1s occasionally from Church offertories. Some coal is sold to the aged at less than cost price or given free. Endowed charities give small sums of money.
Some few attempt to save, but thrift is rare. Insurance for burial is not uncommon.	Many receive such help, but the extent is kept very secret.	A charity gives 6 old men and 6 old women, who have never had parish pay, 16s 8d a month irrespective of creed. Three more (communicants of Church of England) receive £3 annually.

County	Dorset—Contd.											
Union	562. Weymouth.			563. Beaminster.			564. Blandford.			565. Dorchester.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door	47	48	95	28	9	37	49	22	71	41	13	54
Out-door	146	294	440	96	225	321	123	196	319	136	229	365
Medical only	5	4	9	22	33	55	12	8	29	11	13	24
Total paupers	198	346	544	146	267	413	184	226	410	188	255	443
Pop. over 65 ..	876	1,197	2,073	385	492	877	500	559	1,059	614	680	1,294
% of paupers ..	23 %	29 %	26 %	38 %	54 %	47 %	37 %	40 %	38 %	30 %	37 %	34 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
562. [Town parish.] Comparatively few enter the work-house; a large number receive out relief, eking it out with help from relations and friends or small earnings. There is more comfort than formerly. Respectable in-door aged paupers live in the sick wards, have comforts, and seem happy.	Some old women go on charing or hawk fish; some old men help with pleasure boats, fish, or do odd jobs in summer; earnings rarely 4s a week.
563. [Whole union.] As long as they can earn full wages, they get on very well. When past work, they invariably apply for out relief, and just manage to live with the additional help picked up. They live better than formerly, money having greater purchasing power; their lives are brighter and happier.	Several men, past regular work, can earn 1s a day now and then. For aged women there is nothing but going errands for poor neighbours; earnings trifling.
564. [One parish.] Most are very poor, chiefly on account of drinking propensities and utter want of thrift.	None, except odd jobs.
565. [Whole union.] Fairly satisfactory; much improved.	Many continue out-door work to advanced age; earnings small and uncertain.
568. [Whole union.] They are fairly well cared for; there is decided improvement, specially in home comforts.	Old men break stones, scare birds, and weed, earning 9d to 1s a day, weather permitting.
569. [One parish.] Their condition is very good, they are well housed and cared for, with every home comfort. Houses and comfort are much improved.	Women do light domestic and farm work, men light out-door work.

									SOMERSET.						County.
566. Poole.			567. Bridport.			568. Langport.			569. Axbridge.			Union.	Paupers over 65: In-door. Out-door. Medical only. Total paupers.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
29	20	49	32	23	55	30	7	37	41	20	61				
107	225	332	111	271	382	135	312	447	367	693	1,060				
8	9	17	8	11	19	—	—	—	—	—	—				
144	254	398	151	305	456	165	319	484	408	713	1,121				
591	754	1,345	502	672	1,174	518	728	1,246	1,369	1,960	3,335	Pop. over 65.			
24%	33%	29%	30%	45%	38%	32%	44%	38%	30%	36%	33%	% of paupers.			

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
There are very few who have saved money, and much reticence is observed.	Generally children and friends able to help do so. Old people often live with married children, or a son pays rent.	About 70 aged receive 1s 6d or 2s a month for extra comforts from Church funds. £195 was deposited in the Coal Club, £164 in the Clothing Club, last year; a bonus of 2d in the 1s is allowed.
Except domestic servants, very few have saved anything.	More is done than is generally thought. Rent is often paid, or part of it, or small sums given occasionally by children at all able to help.	The amount varies in different places. Very few receive enough to keep them off the parish; all get something, especially in winter, or they could not live on out relief allowed.
Not a single case heard of.	Very rarely so assisted.	There are certain endowed charities.
Very little. Thrift is not encouraged by supplementing small savings; all must be spent before relief is given.	Almost all outside the workhouse have some such help.	Nearly all not in the House receive some help through the clergy.
The most provident have put by in P. O. Savings Bank, or in local clubs for men and women, and have insured for burial.	Children do not help as they should; outside friends show more practical sympathy.	Coal, Clothing, and Shoe Clubs. Almshouses for both sexes. Parish nurses.
Three are supported by their own savings.	The majority are mainly supported by relatives and friends.	Coal, meat, money and clothing are given away at Christmas and other times.

County....	SOMERSET—Contd.											
Union	570. Charl.			571. Wellington.			572. Taunton.			573. Frome.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door	29	28	57	26	15	41	90	42	132	65	39	104
Out-door	206	559	855	180	200	440	145	253	398	190	250	380
Medical only	48	77	125	19	20	39	21	33	54	22	38	60
Total paupers	373	664	1,037	225	295	520	256	328	584	217	327	544
Pop. over 65 ..	806	973	1,779	693	855	1,548	1,163	1,564	2,727	736	931	1,667
% of paupers ..	46%	68%	53%	32%	34%	34%	22%	21%	21%	29%	35%	33%

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
570. [Whole union.]* They are well known and well cared for. Usual out relief is 2s 6d and loaf; much private help is also given. In some parts cottages are bad. Agricultural labourers are much pinched, but farmers are kindly disposed.	Gardening, light agricultural work, and stone-breaking for men, earnings 9d to 1s 6d a day. Charing for women.
571. [Whole union.] They are fairly well cared for; real insufficiency or absolute want is rare, though many are very poor. Personal acquaintance of wealthier folk prevents long continued suffering from extreme poverty.	A little digging, gardening, and stone-breaking for men, charing among the poor for women; earnings 6s a week. Few work after receiving parish pay.
572. [Whole union.] There is room for improvement, but much contentment and comfort exist among the aged poor. They share in the marked advance in the condition of the labouring class, increased wages, and cheapness of necessaries.	An aged man continues to work at his old employment, but for reduced wages as his strength fails.
573. [Frome.] Their condition is much improved, presenting the same features as that of the poor generally; there is no absolute want.	Some work in factories, do charing for neighbours, or nursing, or mind children for parents at work (1s to 1s 6d a week).
574. [Whole union.]* Very little abject poverty; many are in straitened circumstances, with little or no provision beyond out relief. People are better fed, housed, clad, and more contented than 18 years ago. Cottage gardens are good here.	Field work for men and women, earnings 1s a day, 2 or 3 days a week in active season. A few women get light regular work from factories, earning a few pence a day.

* Combined from two Returns.

SOMERSET—Contd.												County.
574. Clutton.			575. Williton.			576. Dulverton.			577. Shepton Mallet.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
52	21	73	32	9	41	9	2	11	61	24	85	Paupers over 65;
239	462	701	150	254	404	51	95	151	183	415	598	In-door.
9	18	27	2	4	6	3	4	7	18	14	32	Out-door.
												Medical only.
300	501	801	184	267	451	68	101	169	262	453	715	Total paupers.
779	950	1,729	607	830	1,527	209	295	414	521	664	1,185	Pop. over 65.
38%	53%	46%	26%	32%	29%	32%	49%	41%	50%	68%	60%	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
Some thrifty people have put by a good deal; it is not unusual for an almshouse candidate to have £100 in bank; few are admitted who have not £20 and furniture.	A good deal of help is given, as much as can be expected from weekly wages. Cases of meanness are usually those who have risen in life.	Almshouses are numerous; parish relief in past disqualifies for some; applicants must show future prospect of sufficiency without it. There are doles and help from Church alms.
This is exceptional in the labouring class; their only insurance is for Sick Pay and (most important of all to them) for Burial.	Voluntary or enforced assistance of those receiving parish pay is very common.	In most places a great number of "paupers" are regularly helped from Church offertories or charitable bequests.
Not many have saved; most belong to a Friendly Society, or Parish Coal or Clothing Club. Many insure for Burial.	The poor are very kind to one another, and children and friends ready to help.	Parish Church offertories for the sick and needy materially add to the comforts of the aged. Public charities exist in many places.
No reliable information.	Children, as a rule, do their duty; Guardians enforce contributions, hence many help instead of making their parents paupers.	Weekly dinners are given in winter to a limited number of the sick and aged. There are almshouses for 12 old men and 25 old women.
Very little of this. Insurance is mostly for a "respectable" funeral; to secure which, they will well-nigh starve.	Much help has of late been given by children, specially since Guardians have forced contributions.	There is little organized charity, but the poor are looked after by clergy and dissenting bodies.

County....	SOMERSET—Contd.											
Union	578. Wells.			579. Bridgwater.			580. Yeovil.			581. Wincanton.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door	52	20	72	68	40	108	27	24	51	39	15	54
Out-door	113	224	337	241	424	665	164	417	581	179	382	561
Medical only	38	71	109	102	145	247	4	4	8	—	—	—
Total paupers	203	315	518	411	609	1,020	195	445	640	218	397	615
Pop. over 65 ..	747	953	1,700	1,108	1,385	2,493	760	1,087	1,847	623	806	1,429
% of paupers ..	27 %	33 %	30 %	37 %	44 %	41 %	26 %	41 %	34 %	35 %	49 %	43 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENTS.
578. [City parish.] They share in the generally-raised standard of comfort, when living with friends. Alms-houses largely help. 123 cases (50 men, 73 women) inquired into. 3 men, 7 women admittedly receive parish pay.	Men continue their old calling at wages reduced about 25 per cent. till long past 65. No work for old women.
579. [Whole union.] Fairly satisfactory; the large majority live with relatives; many have out relief. Their condition has improved.	In town, brick-rubbing, charing, needlework, washing; in country, light agricultural work for women, various odd jobs for men. Remuneration very slight.
580. [Whole union.] Fairly good; not much absolute destitution, but much dependence on out relief, freely given to the aged to avoid breaking up home.	Women earn 6d to 1s a day at charing and washing; men do odd jobs on farms, earning 10d a day, or break stones at 9d a yard, a good day's work.
581. [Whole union.] Little prospect but the rates for the labouring class in old age. No extreme destitution, as in large towns. An enormous amount is spent on drink. Their comfort has somewhat increased in the last 20 years.	Aged men do little but work on their own allotments. Women mind children, do charing, nursing, and a little gloving; earnings very small.
583. [Somerset portion only.] They are comfortable and their condition is improving. Maximum out relief of 3s weekly for a single aged person, 5s 6d for an aged couple, is freely given to deserving cases.	Old men work at their usual employments at reduced wages till disabled. Old women as a rule have no employment.
585. [Whole union.] The present condition of the aged poor is good, and they are well-cared for. Things are decidedly more favourable than 20 years ago.	Nursing and washing; average earnings, 1s a day and food.

									DEVON.			County.
582. Bath.			583. Keynsham.			584. Belminster.			585. Bideford.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
170	170	340	47	25	72	100	46	146	18	4	22	Paupers over 65: In-door. Out-door. Medical only.
144	441	585	162	333	495	378	780	1,158	110	237	347	
11	11	22	7	7	14	2	1	3	62	55	117	
325	622	947	216	365	581	480	827	1,307	190	296	486	Total paupers.
1,832	3,362	5,194	699	895	1,594	1,514	2,105	3,619	666	797	1,463	Pop. over 65.
18%	18%	18%	31%	41%	36%	32%	39%	36%	28%	37%	33%	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
Ten men, 2 women, support themselves wholly; 6 men, 5 women, live on savings.	Twelve men, 19 women, are thus supported: substantial help is given in other cases.	Twenty-four men, 38 women, are in almshouses. Nearly all over 65 receive some charitable aid here.
The aged are thus supported to a <i>very</i> slight extent. The younger generation is learning the advantage of thrift.	Very few make determined attempts to shirk this responsibility.	Blanket, coal and clothing clubs help much; also "Sick and Poor" funds of parish churches.
Very little thrift, even where possible. Small local Benefit Clubs for sickness and burial "divide" at intervals. Foresters, &c., have started branches recently.	Some help is given by children near, chiefly in kind. Children away sometimes send money.	The Church gives a good deal of help. Four out of 35 parishes have almshouses.
Little is saved. Many belong to sick Benefit Clubs, and ensure for burial, not for old age.	Very little money is given. House-room is often found, and sometimes rent is paid.	There are almshouses and dole charities. Church alms are usually spent on cases of emergency. For many parish charities out relief disqualifies.
They are supported to a very small extent by savings, not at all by insurance.	They are thus helped to a considerable extent.	In some parishes there are almshouses, in others considerable charities.
<i>Nil.</i>	To a very small extent.	Sick Visiting Committees from the Church and other denominations relieve deserving cases to a small extent.

County....	Devon—Contd.										
Union....	586. Axminster.			587. Tavistock.			588. Barnstaple.			589. Exe	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
Paupers over 65:											
In-door....	31	20	51	35	24	59	50	27	77	122	52
Out-door....	278	386	664	142	292	434	392	673	1,065	122	341
Medical only	—	—	—	6	8	9	46	59	105	19	19
Total paupers	309	406	715	183	319	502	488	759	1,247	263	412
Pop. over 65 ..	760	873	1,633	927	1,093	2,020	1,397	1,824	3,221	927	1,625
% of paupers ..	41 %	47 %	44 %	20 %	29 %	25 %	35 %	42 %	39 %	28 %	25 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENT
586. [Whole union.] They are fairly well off. They receive 2s 6d parish pay, and in some cases casual relief as well. Their condition compares favourably with 20 years ago.	No employments except for period in hay-time and harv
587. [Whole union.] Fairly comfortable when living with their children; otherwise, when mainly dependent on out relief, very poor and straitened. The few really comfortable are those in almshouses with small allowances, or parish pay. Aged miners were better off 20 years ago; mines were flourishing then, and masters could afford to be generous to old servants. The condition of other classes is about the same.	Old men break stones, or s on by old employers to do oc earning about 7s a week women who are not infir neighbours by washing or cl earnings very small and prec
588. [Whole union.] They are airly provided for by parish relief and private charity; all cases of want are known and relieved; there is no real distress except through drink. The whole condition and standard of living among the poor is higher than 20 years ago, but out relief has increased, and there is not nearly the same self-respect or unwillingness to come on the rates. In Ilfracombe the immense amount of indiscriminate charity has been an unmitigated evil.	Men partially crippled s capacitated by age for hard do stone-breaking, street sc ing, &c., both in town and c Women find little to do. I combe work is scarce in wint in summer almost all who ca about at all get some sort of e ment.
589. [Whole union.] Both applicants and non-applicants for parish relief are fairly comfortable; their condition has not much changed in the last 20 years. Guardians allow the aged 4s to 4s 6d out relief.	For men, odd jobs in and doors; earnings average 9s t week. For women, washin charing, 1s to 1s 6d a day and
590. [One parish, fairly representative of the whole union.] Their condition is fairly good, and somewhat improved; there is a little more independence and less readiness to resort to the rates and charity, but the willingness with which out relief is granted maintains the tradition of applying for it as a matter of course, and discourages thrift in early life.	Full working is maintain long as strength for it lasts work is given up altogethe workers falling back on the rat labour for less wages is not co Some few old people earn : (6d to 1s a day) by fruit-p laundry work and simple nu

Devon—Contd.												County.
590. St. Thomas.			591. Kingsbridge.			592. Plymouth.			593. Okehampton.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
48	33	81	82	20	52	101	174	365	30	10	40	Paupers over 65:
436	790	1,226	162	322	484	237	763	1,000	174	285	459	In-door.
19	41	60	8	11	19	19	26	45	—	—	—	Out-door.
												Medical only.
503	864	1,367	202	353	555	447	963	1,410	204	295	49	Total paupers.
1,748	2,344	4,092	697	848	1,545	2,017	3,100	5,117	675	729	1,404	Pop. over 65.
29%	37%	33%	29%	42%	36%	22%	31%	27%	30%	40%	35%	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
In very few instances those over 63 receive small annuities from Friendly Societies, men 1s 6d a week, women 8d.	Some few isolated cases are supported by children and friends.	No organized charity. A few clothing charities give in kind.
Scarcely at all, except in the case of miners, and these much less than formerly, as mines have gone down or been altogether closed in the last 10 years.	Children or other relatives almost always contribute something. If this is quite cut off, the aged, when too infirm to work, have no alternative but the House.	Much is done in this way, either by temporary help in sickness, or in the case of the very poor, permanent help is given by meat or grocery orders through District Visitors.
Many belong to clubs and thrift agencies providing for sickness; the Oddfellows and Foresters alone number 2000 members. Few have old-age pensions. In Ilfracombe, there is great improvidence; much is earned in the season, but little laid by for the winter. Often men earning good wages come to the parish directly there is illness.	Children contribute to their parents through the R. O. over £400 a year. Many receiving parish pay live with their children; but regular contributions are not very general without compulsion.	Much relief is given in this way, but generally there is a want of organization. Most parishes have coal and clothing clubs; in many doles are regularly distributed.
In the case of the aged, thrift agencies and insurance only provide funeral expenses. A few have money in the P.O. Savings Bank.	To a small extent only.	Church and other endowed charities, and Parochial and Church and Chapel voluntary charities amount to about £6843; at least four-fifths of this is spent on the aged (664 men and 1213 women) not receiving parish relief. Hospital expenditure, £13,996; of this they get a due share.
This is very exceptional, and only in the case of small shopkeepers and the like.	A few are wholly maintained in this way, many in part.	Considerable help comes from gifts from Church offertories, subsidized clubs, endowed charities and almshouses.

County.....	DEVON—Contd.											
Union	594. Holsworthy.			595. Plympton St. Mary.			596. East Stonehouse.			597. Newton.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers over 65:												
In-door	9	12	21	35	11	46	13	16	29	94	70	
Out-door	34	82	116	151	290	441	22	128	150	339	839	
Medical only	6	1	7	2	3	5	2	7	9	17	27	
Total paupers	49	95	144	188	304	492	37	151	188	510	936	
Pop. over 65 ..	818	834	652	846	1,032	1,878	296	412	708	2,390	3,533	
% of paupers ..	15 %	28 %	22 %	22 %	29 %	26 %	12 %	36 %	26 %	21 %	26 %	

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENT
594. [Two parishes, typical of the whole Union.] On the whole they are well off; there are very few needy poor, and no cases of absolute want; out relief is given liberally, to supplement efforts on the part of the aged or their children, or charitable help. The regulation of the charities has caused some improvement in their condition in the last 20 years.	Women give help in housework and nursing; there is general employment for such as are able; earnings 10d to 1s 6d and food. Men do hedging, ditching, stone-breaking, as garden work, and odd jobs; 1s to 2s a day.
595. [Whole union.] No very distressing poverty prevails. No complaints are heard of the Poor Law administration, except that no encouragement is given to thrift by supplementing club allowances. Those in the workhouse suffer from want of classification, unsuitable diet, and unqualified nurses.	Recipients of out relief are encouraged to add to their position by any light work obtainable, chiefly gardening and field work.
596. [Whole union.] Poverty and indifference to all religion are their chief characteristics; their poverty is partly due to intemperate habits, partly to the utter absence of any provision for old age.	Scarcely any occupation is available to them; most are supported by out-door relief.
597. [One parish.] They are, to a great extent, dependent on parish relief. Things are much as they were 20 years ago.	None are available for the aged; even the able-bodied find it hard to obtain work. A few old men given light gardening jobs, as charity.
598. [Whole union.] Their condition is satisfactory. The Guardians deal fairly and liberally with all genuine cases. They are better looked after than 20 years ago; Poor Law expenditure is not more, though the population has largely increased.	Charwomen can easily get a day's work. Widows of dockyard and others can get work in Colour and Spinning Lofts in Dockyards without much difficulty. Earnings 8s to 12s a week.
599. [Whole union.] Their condition is very poor; they are mostly supported by parish pay; very few have pensions or allowances from friends. There has been little change in the last 20 years.	Some old women look after children or do a little needlework. Earnings very trifling.

Devon—Contd.												County.
593. Stoke Damarel.			599. Tiverton.			600. Crediton.			691. South Molton.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
73	82	155	42	19	61	31	8	39	22	7	29	Paupers over 65: In-door. Out-door. Medical only.
119	478	597	259	387	646	186	335	521	168	202	370	
—	—	—	9	16	25	3	6	9	3	7	10	
192	560	752	310	422	732	220	349	569	193	216	409	Total paupers.
1,218	1,798	3,016	1,042	1,202	2,244	709	763	1,472	655	627	1,282	Pop. over 65.
16 %	31 %	25 %	30 %	35 %	32 %	31 %	46 %	38 %	29 %	34 %	32 %	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
Not much is done in this way. These agencies are chiefly used for providing funeral expenses; the whole sum received is usually expended in one day. This applies chiefly to those not receiving parish pay.	In nearly all cases when out relief is given, help is required and obtained from children.	Local charities are regulated by a system of coal and clothing clubs; a payment of 4s 4d per annum secures 12s 6d to 14s 6d from the Clothing Club, or 8s 6d from the Coal Club; most pay into both. All charities are administered without regard to creed.
The poor are very reticent on this subject; savings often remain concealed till after death. Some have suffered from the bankruptcy of local Benefit Clubs, when too old to join another.	The majority probably live with relatives, but few are supported without help from the parish.	Most parishes have annual charities given in coals, clothing, and blankets; in some a small weekly allowance is made; in all help is given from the offertory in sickness or special need.
The majority are not thus helped at all.	In some few cases they are helped by children, but in very few by either relatives or friends.	Church charities relieve them very considerably.
They are not nearly so provident as they should be.	Some cases are known of old people receiving 2s 6d or 3s a week from children; but it is not common.	A great deal is done by the churches, and probably the chapels, and by benevolent people, in the way of small weekly grants of money, and tickets for meat, groceries, coals, &c.
Very little is done in the matter of insurance. Thrift agencies are hardly known.	In many cases children are ready to do what they can.	Most Churches and Chapels have Alms Funds; in many parishes small sums (average, 2s) are given as monthly pensions to the aged poor.
Practically nil.	Children are compelled to contribute to their parents' support according to ability.	Church offertories help to a small extent.

County....	DEVON—Contd.									CORNWALL.	
Union	602. Honiton.			603. Totnes.			604. Torrington.			605. Helston.	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
Paupers over 65:											
In-door.....	21	12	33	74	45	119	14	12	26	36	83
Out-door....	251	334	585	273	448	721	131	208	339	118	301
Medical only	3	5	8	6	9	15	6	8	14	—	—
Total paupers	275	401	676	353	502	855	151	228	379	154	389
Pop. over 65 ..	794	1,016	1,810	1,310	1,678	2,988	553	614	1,167	675	1,090
% of paupers ..	35 %	30 %	37 %	27 %	30 %	29 %	27 %	37 %	33 %	23 %	31 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENT
605. [Whole union.] As a rule they "rub along" comfortably, till they become helpless or imbecile; even then they are usually cared for by relatives, and such cases seldom have to be removed to the workhouse. The poor are extremely kind in helping one another in distress or illness.	Old women sew, knit, or charwomen; old men occasionally, but rarely, do "light jobs;" there is no agricultural labour for them.
606. [Town.] It is tolerable. Out relief is at best a pittance on which they can barely live; in every known case it is supplemented by private gifts from friends or Church funds.	Charing, needlework and other jobs; earnings 1s to 2s 6d a week.
607. [Whole union.] As a rule, unless still earning, they receive parish pay, 2s 6d a week, and endure great privation. Man and wife can live on 5s, and widows and single women would rather live on 2s 6d than go to the "House," but dire infirmity and sickness usually drive single men there. It is doubtful whether the old are better off than 20 years ago; then, with lower wages, there seems to have been better management and more saving ways.	Stone-breaking is the usual source; healthy and well-constituted old men can find odd jobs cleaning, light farm work, &c., earning in perhaps 5s a week. Women, until infirm, occasionally act as nurses or housekeepers.
608. [North district.] It is on the whole very satisfactory. No case of absolute destitution and starvation has come under the R. O.'s notice during the last 4 years. All cases above 70 receive 3s to 4s a week each from the Guardians.	The employments available are few, but, being a rural district, farmers often find easy jobs for old and infirm labourers.
609. [Whole union.] The condition of both applicants and non-applicants for relief is fairly good.	Employments are chiefly agricultural, earnings 7s to 9s a week.

CORNWALL.— <i>Contd.</i>										County.	
66. Launceston.		607. St. Columb Major.			608. St. Germans.			609. Camelford.			Union.
F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
10	36	17	7	24	20	10	30	9	4	13	Paupers over 65:
186	257	74	100	234	44	173	217	48	98	146	In-door.
2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Out-door.
											Medical only.
198	297	91	167	258	64	183	247	57	102	159	Total paupers.
591	1,130	548	722	1,270	646	781	1,427	270	301	571	Pop. over 65.
33 %	26 %	17 %	23 %	20 %	10 %	23 %	17 %	21 %	34 %	27 %	% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

RIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
ery few have saved by these ns.	The majority are maintained wholly or in part by children at home or abroad.	The greater number are helped by charitable Church people, or members of other religious bodies.
any derive help in sickness various Benefit Clubs. none give help in simple age is matter of regret; the habit of paying unduly contributions into "Death s," e.g. the Prudential.	Children help to a considerable extent.	These help largely, but there is great need of organization to prevent over-lapping.
me being members of Beneficeties get relief in sickness nount of £5, £8 or £10 a ; when this is expended must go on the rates, till can be on the Club again. s of savings are rare.	Children living near some-times offer a widowed parent a home, but old people as a rule are averse to living with their children and it seldom answers. Children in America, &c., sometimes send home small gifts, but rarely afford substantial help.	Parish doles at Christmas are a great boon. In the country much is done constantly and regularly to relieve the hardships of their lot by help from Church offertories and private benevolence.
information.	Children in a position to contribute are called upon to do so.	No information.
ere is little thrift.	Some are helped by children.	There is a good deal of indiscriminate charity.

County....	CORNWALL—Contd.										
Union....	610. Bodmin.			611. Falmouth.			612. Redruth.			613. St. A	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
Paupers over 65:											
In-door....	22	20	42	24	39	63	19	33	52	62	45
Out-door..	82	186	268	92	306	398	97	535	632	198	626
Medical only.	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	2
Total paupers	104	206	310	116	347	463	116	568	684	261	673
Pop. over 65 ..	691	886	1,577	689	1,022	1,711	919	2,002	2,921	941	1,309
% of paupers ..	15 %	23 %	20 %	17 %	34 %	27 %	13 %	28 %	23 %	28 %	51 %

PARTICULARS AS TO THE AGED POOR.

CONDITION.	AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENT
610. [Two parishes.] They are well cared for, in addition to their weekly parish pay. Soup kitchens, blanket loans, clothing clubs and Dispensary tickets find many supporters, and the poor are thoughtfully provided for. This is probably the case in the whole union. Their condition is far better and more comfortable than 20 years ago.	The landowners give easy a large number of old men keeping them off the rates earnings average 10s to 12s
611. [Town.] There is much poverty, but little actual destitution, though many cases border on it. The condition of the old has seemed to be gradually becoming worse in the last 10 years. In many cases both men and women live on parish allowance supplemented by charitable help.	No special employment is able for the old of either s men are often kept on by em to do light work at reduced Women do charing and the long as able.
611 bis. [Whole union.] They almost universally come on the rates as they grow old and helpless; very few make provision for old age; they seem to depend more and more on the rates as a right. [C. O. S.]	Old people find increasin culty in earning even small occasionally an employer wi an old man light out-door w shopkeepers will keep on old giving them a few pence Women continue charing to age, earning 6d or 8d a d food. Aged boatmen and get employment with difficu
612. [Whole union.] Owing to general depression, mainly in consequence of the low price of tin, their condition is worse than it has been for the last 20 years; remittances from abroad from husbands and sons being one half what they were a few years ago. One R. O. has 1780 paupers in his district, against 500, 20 years ago.	Practically no employm people over 65. Owing to work all easy places are ta younger men.
613. [Whole union.] They are fairly comfortable. On the whole, their condition is improved; house accommoda- tion is gradually getting better, though it is still not so good as it should be.	A very few old men ge work from farmers and Clay Companies; earnings 1s 6d a day when working. few employments are open old, especially women.

For summary of So

CORNWALL.												County.
614. Stratton.			615. Liskeard.			616. Truro.			617. Penzance.			Union.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
7	2	9	26	18	44	32	38	70	21	14	35	Paupers over 65;
46	86	132	184	359	543	158	495	653	99	295	494	In-door.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	16	Out-door.
53	88	141	210	377	587	190	533	723	124	421	545	Medical only.
256	288	544	919	1,152	2,071	1,151	1,778	2,929	1,359	2,191	3,550	Total paupers.
21 %	31 %	26 %	23 %	33 %	28 %	16 %	30 %	25 %	9 %	19 %	15 %	Pop. over 65.
												% of paupers.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OTHER THAN PARISH AND EARNINGS.

THRIFT AGENCIES, INSURANCE, &c.	ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES.	CHURCH, CHAPEL, AND ORGANIZED CHARITY.
There are not many cases of this kind. Some are pensioners on the larger estates.	Children very generally help, giving 1s or 2s a week.	In one parish 7s 6d a week is the average amount available for the sick and poor from Church alms.
These help to no appreciable extent. Many subscribe to parochial coal and clothing clubs. Insurance for funeral expenses is common, but for nothing else.	Children frequently help, especially sons in the Navy, who, until married, always leave half-pay. Friends often assist, in many cases giving a small weekly allowance.	Probably £400 a year is distributed in Falmouth alone by the Church Poor funds, Chapel funds and the "Misericordia" Society. It is a question how much of this tends to pauperization.
A very small percentage ever think of saving anything. Burial Societies are the only ones at all generally patronized. Little is done by Provident Societies; the failure of several, after a few years' start, has proved a great discouragement. The stone cutters (in granite quarries) have a Provident Club allowing 4s a week to superannuated members.	Children often object to aged parents going to the workhouse, but never to their receiving out relief, and, as a rule, they count on this. Sons after marriage generally give up helping their parents.	A carefully managed "Misericordia" Society helps decent cases in Falmouth, giving small weekly allowances in cases of illness or accident. This probably delays many in seeking parish relief.
No information.	Some are partially supported.	There is scarcely any organized charity in the neighbourhood.
To a very small extent indeed.	Nearly all receive a good deal of help in kind, from relatives and friends.	The Church, by clothing clubs, hospital tickets, blankets, shoe club, &c., does most of the work; there are few organized charities connected with Chapels in the Union.

reports, see next page.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS.

This district includes the counties of Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Berks, Middlesex, Oxford, Wilts, Hants, Dorset, Somerset, Devon and Cornwall, containing 193 unions, from 100 of which we have reports.

Employments.

There seem to be few places in which the old cannot get employment of some kind, either by continuing their usual occupation or by doing light occasional work. "Farmers are willing to give old men and women light work, wages in proportion to capacity, perhaps 6s to 10s, the able bodied getting 12s to 15s." "Men with good characters can, with a little help, earn enough to keep out of the House. Former employers show great indulgence." "The industrious, not entirely disabled by age or sickness, are employed in summer by their old masters in light farm work, *e.g.* hoeing, stone-picking, earning 5s or 6s a week. In winter little employment is open to them." In a Devonshire parish "full working is maintained as long as strength for it lasts; then work is given up altogether, the workers falling back upon the rates; less labour for less wages is not common;" this seems to be exceptional; elsewhere light work for reduced pay is very general. In the purely agricultural parts, all kinds of farm work, as well as hedging, stone-breaking and road-mending, are the chief employments mentioned. In Canterbury, "the more able-bodied do odd jobs, often for neighbours as poor as themselves; tradesmen, *e.g.* shoemakers, no longer able to work for shops, work for poor neighbours." In Milton, "old men get odd jobs in brickfields, cement works, paper mills and fields." They often do a little gardening and hawk-

ing, and in seaside places net-mending employs both men and women. "Old men continue their work in the Witney Blanket factories to a great age." At Swindon the "Great Western Railway gives old men easy posts in the factory, and hardly ever dismisses an old servant for age only." In Kent, "fruit, nut and hop plantations give a good deal of employment to the elder poor" of both sexes. "In the hopping season, men and women earn considerably during the three weeks it lasts," and in some parts women do a little light field work. As regards work special to women there is not much variety. "Aged women mind children, do odd jobs of charing, washing, sick-nursing, &c., or take in young men lodgers." In Abingdon "a large clothing establishment employs one thousand females, some old among them," but here a great many of all ages are unemployed. In a few places gloving is mentioned as one of the industries, but the earnings of the old are small; this, however, is the case with most of the work for aged women. In some places work for the old of both sexes is scarce. "There are so many young men wanting work that there is no room for the old, who can get very little." "No one employs an aged man or woman unless quite able-bodied." In Wokingham "the majority of the aged men can get nothing after they become unfit for a full day's work," but "a larger number of women earn something in old age by taking in young men lodgers, and sometimes by doing housework by the day. The superior power of women to 'rub along' in their own homes is shown by the small number, compared with that of the men, in the work-house, *i.e.* twenty-six women to seventy-four men." In Falmouth "old people find increasing difficulty in earning even small wages; occasionally an employer will give an old man light out-door work, or shopkeepers will keep on old hands, giving them a few pence a day. Women continue charing to a great age, earning 6d or 8d a day and food. Aged boatmen and pilots get employment with difficulty." In

some other parts of Cornwall, also, and in some districts in Devonshire, there seems to be little for the old to do, but, as a rule, they can at least get "odd jobs," and often a little more, though the wages earned are frequently very small and precarious.

Thrift Agencies.

The reports from this district do not present any striking features of difference from those of the other parts of England and Wales. There is much the same diversity of statement as to the amount of thrift as elsewhere; and the favourable and unfavourable are pretty evenly balanced; but on the whole the unfavourable rather prevails, partly owing to the very unsound condition of the Benefit Societies most in vogue in the district. Money savings are rare, and where made are nearly always small, Benefit Societies being the chief means of thrift. "Here and there only, a person has by great thrift saved something for old age. More belong to sound Benefit Societies and receive pay when incapacitated or ill. But many have been made paupers by their club breaking up just when it was needed." "A few have saved money, but seldom enough to last till death. Insurance against sickness is common, but not against old age." "Very few insure directly for old age. At best they receive reduced allowance from their club after going through whole and half pay." In the Chipping Norton union "the village clubs have only just ceased to break every five years, thus, to some extent, getting rid of aged members. A very few belong to larger societies (*e.g.* Oddfellows), or have a trifle in Savings Banks." In Falmouth "a very small percentage ever think of saving anything. Burial Societies are the only ones at all generally patronised. Little is done by Provident Societies; the failure of several, after a few years' start, has proved a great discouragement." "In Ilfracombe there is great improvidence; much is earned in the season, but little laid

by for the winter. Often men earning good wages come to the parish directly there is illness."

In some places "the low pay for labour" is the reason offered to explain why so "few have saved enough for support to the end of their days." Another suggested explanation is that "saving is not the lesson taught by Poor Law administration."

In one or two reports some improvement is noted; in one [place "perhaps one-third are supported by thrift agencies. The introduction of sound Benefit Clubs with old age pensions is rapidly increasing the number, but there is less thrift and saving." Another account also states that "there is a continual increase in the number joining Friendly Societies for aid in sickness;" and expresses the opinion that the movement will in time extend very generally to old age pensions. And, again, "No previous thrift does much to support old people. The present generation are doing better; many have bought a house through thrift."

A few reports are decidedly more favourable, but they are the exceptions. The most striking is that from the Dover union, where "from the comparative comfort in which the aged live they must draw upon some fund. One labourer left £150; £70 was found in another's house; a third, receiving parish pay, had £60 left her." And in the Chard union "some thrifty people have put by a good deal; it is not unusual for an almshouse candidate to have £100 in the bank; few are admitted who have not £20 and furniture." "In Ramsgate about £600 per annum is deposited in the Penny Bank. Three hundred poor persons have acquired their houses through the Isle of Thanet Building Society (capital £100,000). Other Building and Benefit Societies exist;" and in Wokingham "Building Societies have done good work in encouraging hopes of independence in old age." Payment into Burial Clubs or some form of insurance for funeral expenses seems almost universal, even

among the poorest and most thriftless. "These agencies are chiefly used for providing funeral expenses, the whole sum received is usually expended in one day." "Insurance is mostly for a 'respectable' funeral, to secure which they will well-nigh starve." "The only insurance among the labouring class is for Sick Pay and (most important of all to them) for Burial."

In addition to the thrift agencies already mentioned, there are the Parochial Coal, Clothing and Shoe Clubs, and the like, which "encourage thrift in those who can afford to pay."

Assistance from Relatives.

A good deal of help seems to come from children, though the reports are by no means uniformly satisfactory; still, there is a smaller proportion of the uncompromisingly bad than in some other parts. In only two cases is there said to be a "growing neglect on the part of children to provide for parents in old age." But often the amount of assistance is "very limited," and the number of cases helped small, unless compulsion is resorted to. Very frequently the help does not take the form of money allowances. "Children, with some bright exceptions, rarely help to support aged parents with money, except under compulsion. In a few cases a married son or daughter takes an aged parent into the home and 'does' for him with the help of parish pay." The difficulty with which married children can afford such help is constantly insisted on. "Children do their best, but often have a wife and three or four children and earn 12s a week." "Very few children are able to assist their parents, as they have to provide for their own families." "Unmarried sons help their parents considerably; after marriage it is unusual if aged parents get 1s a week." The Reading report says: "The reduction of out relief has induced children to make every effort to keep parents from the

House. Often the burden is too great for their strength, and prevents saving for their own old age." According to one account, "Cases of meanness are usually those who have risen in life;" and another states, that though "much is done, especially by poorer children, well-to-do working men often do very little." But the remark in the Maidstone report, that "the desire of members of a family to help one another is very marked among the poor," does not seem to be by any means confined to that particular district. "Children generally do their best; much help is given by personal assistance and work; small allowances are made, or rent is paid." "The help generally takes the form of house-room and food over and above the parish allowance, which goes into the common stock." "Daughters in place very commonly pay the rent." "There are many instances of young people, in domestic service or otherwise, supporting parents gladly and without compulsion." "Sons in the Navy, until married, always leave half-pay. Friends often help, in many cases giving a small weekly allowance." "More is done than is generally thought. Rent is often paid, or part of it, or small sums given occasionally by children at all able to help."

Charities.

Almshouses appear to be very numerous throughout the district. In Canterbury, "various almshouses and hospitals provide for seventy-three aged persons;" in Newbury, "there are one hundred almshouses, keenly competed for (about thirty applicants for each vacancy). There is danger of their drawing undeserving persons to the parish, but otherwise they are a great boon." In Abingdon the number is fifty, and "the aged of good character are considered to have the first claim." In another place, over sixty people are thus provided for, and there are many others in different parts. In Reading "there are eight pensions of 5s a week to poor persons eligible for alms-

houses, for whom there is not room." In Chard "parish relief in the past disqualifies for some, and applicants must show future prospect of sufficiency without it," but much more often allowances are attached.

The various parish "organisations provide adequate relief in cases of temporary distress only; they do not attempt to do more than somewhat soften the chronic wants of old age. Funds are in no case sufficient to give pensions on any impartial method of distribution." "Parish Church funds for the sick and needy relieve cases of distress and sometimes give weekly pensions, which just raise the aged out of absolute poverty." In Weymouth "about seventy aged receive 1s 6d or 2s a month for extra comforts from Church funds." Nearly everywhere some help seems to come from this source; but even where it is given in the form of regular allowances, these do not in any case profess to do more than eke out other means of livelihood. In some few places the endowed charities are extensive, and give material aid to those who receive them. In Canterbury, not only have "all parish churches funds for relief in sickness, of which the aged get a full share, but abundant municipal and parochial charities distribute clothing, coal, blankets, and doles. And twenty-five aged persons have pensions of £10 a year," besides the seventy-three provided for in almshouses. A Windsor charity "gives £10 per annum to the thirteen oldest Church of England widows, and another, £6 to the fourteenth; the Bread Charities are considerable—perhaps forty quarterns a week." In Oxford and Headington, the Charity Organization Society and parish clergy both give pensions varying in amount; in Oxford "weekly allowances of 1s or 2s are made," and it is calculated that 4s 6d a week is sufficient for an aged woman to live on; "many do on less." Exeter also seems rich in charities. "Church and other endowed charities, and Parochial and Church and Chapel voluntary charities amount to

about £6843. At least four-fifths of this is spent on the aged not receiving parish relief. The Hospital expenditure is £13,996, of which they get a due share."

In many places there are doles or other charities given in money or kind, *e.g.* coals, clothing, blankets and food; and several parishes have a system of ticket distribution for meat, groceries, coals, &c., while the parish clothing, coal, and similar clubs are subsidized, often liberally, by the wealthier in the neighbourhood.

General Condition.

"Their lot is not one of extreme distress . . . the heritage of the agricultural labourer and his widow, when past work, is still the workhouse or the rates." This remark made of the Malling union, seems to sum up very fairly the state of things which prevails in the whole district, after making due allowance for the exceptions certain to occur in the case of any general statement applied to such a wide area. The dependence on out relief is very strongly marked in a great many instances, though the amount given often seems to be quite inadequate unless supplemented from other sources, and where the condition of recipients attains to any degree of comfort there is generally much charitable help in addition. In Canterbury, where "all classes are suffering from the present depressed state of trade, most of those receiving relief have only a bare subsistence; some of those not in receipt of relief rise a little above this, but not all; most obtain from some source or other (earnings, friends or charity) a trifle beyond the parish pay of 2s 6d." In the Chipping Norton union "nearly all apply to the Guardians as a right, and receive a small weekly allowance, living with friends in the village. Owing to cheapness of food, &c., these are not badly off." In Newbury, though "the cases of real need are comparatively few, there are many sad instances of persons entirely dependent on parish pay and gifts from the

charitable, some, both men and women, having only 1s a week as a certainty after paying rent." This may be taken as a fair description of the state of things in many other places. In Warminster "out relief (2s 6d or 3s) is partly stopped if anything is earned;" in the Cranbrook union, on the contrary, the Guardians' "allowance of 2s 6d to an aged person presupposes occasional work, and help from relatives (usually forthcoming)." In a Cornish union "the old, as a rule, unless still earning, receive parish pay, 2s 6d a week, and endure great privation. Man and wife can live on 5s, and widows and single women would rather live on 2s 6d than go to the 'House,' but dire infirmity and sickness usually drive single men there." The Dover account says "that out relief is very liberally given, and hence regarded somewhat as a right. Farmers look on it as a pension for old hands; this may influence the wages given."

In a small number of unions the conditions are entirely changed by the almost complete refusal of out relief. All the accounts agree that this entails more or less hardship on the aged, who "prefer starvation to the House, and starve accordingly;" the Milton account adds: "It encourages thrift, and perhaps tends to raise wages. Demand for labour is brisk, and wages high, enabling men in work to help aged relatives. The steady and industrious do not as a rule end their days in the House."

The comparative comfort of applicants and non-applicants for relief where this is mentioned, varies with circumstances. "Those not applying generally have a cottage or bit of property, insufficient to maintain them in any comfort, with which they will not part; these often are very badly off;" or again "Those without parish pay maintain themselves by their allotment or odd jobs, needing charitable help in winter;" and "Non-applicants are fairly comfortable, living with children or on savings."

One or two of the accounts reveal a very depressing state

of things; of these the one from Wallingford is the most deplorable. The people seem to have been fairly prosperous and thrifty, but, owing to the fact that the "auditor (so-called) of the 'Liberator,' a very active paid canvasser, lived here, there was an enormous number of investors," and, through its "failure, most are now destitute. This, with the ruin of most farmers, will cause unexampled distress this winter." In Oxford, too, the conditions of life seem to produce a very unsatisfactory result; said to be "due chiefly to irregularity of work, lowness of labourers' wages, want of thrift, demoralization by indiscriminate charity in the past, the absence of any industry, the aged being chiefly labourers; the great tendency to idleness, because a little odd money can be picked up by jobbing. Men, too, are greatly dependent on women's earnings, hence the inducement to save is very small; very few aged poor have savings, many have not been in clubs." But the intense gloom of these two accounts is exceptional.

With regard to the state of things now as compared with the past, a change for the worse is the exception. In Reading "their condition is probably rather worse than seventeen years ago." In the Tavistock union, where the mining industry is a dying one, "aged miners were better off twenty years ago, as mines were flourishing then, and masters could afford to be generous to old servants;" and in Redruth, "owing to the general depression, mainly in consequence of the low price of tin, their condition is worse than it has been for the last twenty years; remittances from abroad from husbands and sons being one-half what they were a few years ago. One Relieving Officer has 1730 paupers in his district against five hundred, twenty years ago." In Falmouth, too, "the condition of the old has seemed gradually becoming worse in the last ten years;" "they seem to depend more and more on the rates as a right;" and in the Bideford union, though "the whole condition and standard of living among the poor is higher than

twenty years ago, out relief has increased, and there is not nearly the same self-respect or unwillingness to come on the rates."

Elsewhere, however, there has been either little change or distinct improvement. "Steady progress has been made in the last twenty years; then working-men never thought of saving; all spare money went in drink; now cottage interiors show what education, cheaper food and clothing, better wages and improved surroundings, have done for the people." "Wages have risen, and the comfort of the home has improved, but," in this particular union, "several cottages are still in a very bad state," a remark, however, which unfortunately applies to other places, though dwellings, sanitary arrangements, and water supply have been improved in many instances. In a parish in the Witney union "their condition is improved from what it formerly was; cottages are on the whole better, many shamefully bad ones having been pulled down. Bedding is better (this being due to an amended way of distributing some charities). Everything except meat and house rent is cheaper; with meat they have not much to do. Wages are higher, but there is far more drinking; forty years ago (in Devonshire) men received 7s a week, half paid in barley, and never ate wheaten bread; here labourers now get 10s in winter, 12s in summer," and extra for piecework. "They live better than formerly, money having greater purchasing power; their lives are brighter and happier." "People are better fed, housed and clad, and more contented than eighteen years ago," and "the aged share in the marked improvement in the condition of the labouring class."

VII.

CONSENSUS OF OPINION.

In attempting to arrive at a consensus of opinion regarding the condition of the aged poor, several difficulties are apparent. Not only are there inherent differences in the circumstances of the old in various parts of the country, but the interpretation given to such words as "employment," "thrift," and "maintenance" is not always the same, whilst the point of view adopted by those whose opinions have been quoted, naturally has a material effect upon their reports. Notwithstanding these differences, however, the results of this portion of our inquiry yield a fairly clear outline.

In the matter of employment in old age, countrymen are better off than townsmen, and women than men; the advantage of the women or disadvantage of the men being particularly noticeable in the towns, or in manufacturing as opposed to agricultural pursuits.

In the country, old men keep their vigour longer, and even when feeble or ailing can still obtain and do some agricultural work. Whereas in towns they not only break down at an earlier age, but are accounted "incapable" sooner still. They may not actually be dismissed, but if any mishap breaks the thread of their employment it is difficult for a man of fifty to make a fresh start, and even at forty-five it is, in some trades, not easy to do so. In one way or another effective working life is ten years longer in the country than in the town, or, speaking generally, is as seventy to sixty.

Everywhere a good deal is done for old servants. Their care is a recognized charge on all industrial undertakings of character and long standing, and is usually met by the provision of suitable light work at wages based rather upon the needs of the recipient than on the value of the services

rendered. This kindly social usage applies in town as well as in country, but less efficiently, and at best it is very far from complete. It depends mainly on industrial stability : as to the employers, on persistence of business management in one family or under one tradition ; and as to the employed, on continuity of occupation under the same master. These factors are found less, and increasingly less, in urban than in rural communities, and the effect on the condition of the old is very serious.

Moreover, excepting in some rural districts, there appears to be increased competition for such work as the old are able to perform. In this competition the old and young meet, for industrial strength has its second childhood. Thus if left to take their chance amongst the economic forces, old men can, as a rule, earn very little ; and, failing other sources of maintenance, rarely sufficient to support life.

The position of women in old age has probably always been better than that of men, and the special disadvantages of men at the present time touch them less. They may even, in some ways, benefit indirectly by the latest developments of industry ; for when younger women and girls are employed in factories the care of the home falls naturally to the old. It is in home-work, or house-work of some kind, either for those with whom they live, or for others who in return give them food or a little money, that the great majority of old women find employment. This employment is, as a source of maintenance, very closely connected with assistance from children, and is in its essence social rather than economic. It can scarcely be said to provide a living.

Field work for women, though still available in some places, is for the most part disappearing. The hop and fruit-growing districts, however, provide a good deal of employment at certain seasons, and this work is available for the aged of both sexes. The old also profit greatly from good gardens or land let in allotments. These they

can continue to cultivate, with occasional assistance from younger and stronger arms, till the very last. This resource, by providing work well suited to their condition, does more, perhaps, than anything else to help men in the decline of life, being of assistance not only to those who themselves possess the garden or land, but also to those who are employed on the allotments of others, and who are thus enabled to share in the general benefit.

With regard to thrift, the reports differ very much. It is to be remembered that the question is not the existence of *habits of thrift*, but the *results of past thrift* on present maintenance. Testing thrift in this way, some witnesses exclude everything except accumulated cash or its equivalent in actual investments. The provision of an annuity would be included, but that, they say, is never done. Others recognize the subscription for benefit in case of sickness, but would hardly count funeral benefit.

On the whole, however, my correspondents have taken a wider view of the meaning of the words "thrift" and "maintenance," and in this wider view I should concur. Any resource, whether drawn on at the moment or not, I should include under "maintenance," and any payment to secure a provision in the future under "thrift." But I should not accept the subscription to a "sharing-out or slate club" as coming under this definition, any more than a goose club, or one for providing coals and blankets in winter. There is, however, it must be said, little difference between a club which confessedly terminates every year and one which inevitably breaks up when it is most wanted; and it is, I think, the consciousness that "clubs," for the most part, prove broken reeds in old age that has influenced some of my correspondents in the rather gloomy view they take as to the results of thrift in providing maintenance in old age, or even in avoiding a parish funeral.

If, however, clubs are not to be counted, there is little

left. In many cases thrift begins and ends with the subscription to a club.

The part which these societies play is very important; and however imperfect they may be at present, the results attained must be recognized as hopeful for the future. Everywhere their use is becoming increasingly common, and everywhere the tendency is in favour of sounder management. The misery attendant on the breaking of the old clubs has not been suffered entirely in vain. The young turn to the large societies, and these societies begin to realize that, if only for the sake of assured solvency, they must establish their rules as to benefits in old age on some more certain basis than that which now prevails.

Funeral benefit is nearly always a part, and usually the safest part, of the investment made in subscribing to a permanent club. Moreover, besides the clubs there are the popular Insurance Companies—notably the Prudential—whose agents are everywhere, and the bulk of whose policies are for small sums, intended only to defray the cost of the “respectable funeral,” to which such importance is attached in the minds of the poor that they are willing to make great sacrifices rather than fail to maintain their subscription. Nevertheless, it happens at times that after keeping up their payments for years they drop out at last, and have to be buried by the parish. In many more cases relations undertake to pay the premiums, which would otherwise lapse.

With regard to money savings, it is certain that much very natural reticence is preserved. Some may wish to appear poor in order to qualify for relief, and others may fear they will be sponged upon if they are known to have money laid by. When the savings are all spent the veil is lifted, and then at least we know how insufficient they have been. In some cases, however, it is evident that there are unknown sources of income of some kind; and death occasionally discloses a secret hoard which has been too

precious for use. As a rule, savings are small. It is the exception when they reach a substantial sum, and are kept together in old age. Savings are most usual among the unmarried, but to make, to save, to keep, and to accumulate is a rare combination—a sort of gift of character not at all common and not in every way desirable. Cottage property appears to be the most favoured form of investment.

In some of the Dale and Fell-side parishes of the North we find a thrifty race, who form a marked contrast to the ordinary run of our population. In certain of the Northern manufacturing towns there is much general saving by means of the various forms of co-operation. Elsewhere savings are only made by exceptional individuals.

Accounts vary greatly as to the extent to which children help their parents. Here again some of our witnesses may have been inclined to ignore as a “source of maintenance” casual assistance in money or kind, or even the providing of house room, and have concentrated their attention on the comparatively rare cases in which a regular money allowance is granted. Beyond this source of disagreement, however, we must recognize a very wide discrepancy of opinion, which may be to some extent a matter of “personal equation,” but probably points also to a real diversity of fact.

About such allowances there is, as with savings, much reticence. The amount received is commonly concealed, even if the fact itself is admitted. Though it is thus difficult to form any estimate of the amount of assistance given, there is general agreement on certain points. Regular money allowances are the rarest form for the help to take, excepting where the Guardians enforce such contributions. But occasional gifts of money from children at a distance are not uncommon. Rent seems at times to be paid, especially by daughters in domestic service; and sons at sea, when unmarried, generally send a portion of their pay to their parents. Otherwise, especially in the case of

women, by far the most common arrangement is for a married son or daughter to give the parent house-room, and perhaps food. This arrangement is less often made for old men. Women are more useful in the house and (as we have noticed when speaking of employments) are frequently expected to do something in return for their keep. Where the home is poor the parent often receives out relief, which is paid into the common stock. The combined home is not always a successful arrangement. Temper sometimes interferes, and in other cases the old feel themselves to be a burthen.

In some instances the old home is kept going by an unmarried son or daughter; or a grandchild comes back to help. In others, again, children who marry still remain at home, or occasionally they return to it, and earnings are clubbed together. These cases are generally those in which there are some savings to inherit, or some furniture, or a cottage with a good garden—something which makes it desirable not to break up the home.

A reason for lack of money allowance is found in the fact that the children of old people are in most cases themselves married, with families of their own to provide for; and it seems to be quite the recognized thing that even where sons have been liberal in their help up to the time of marriage, little or nothing is to be expected of them afterwards. Sometimes, too, parents show a great reluctance to seeking help from their children, though quite willing to accept it from the parish, or to solicit it from outsiders.

As a rule, children have no scruple about letting their parents apply for out-door relief, when both they and their parents are poor. To allow them to go into the workhouse is a different thing. Sometimes when they are well able to afford a weekly allowance, and are not unwilling to make it, they prefer to pay it through the relieving officer, in order that the Guardians may assess the contribution from each member of the family, and, if need be, compel any

unwilling member to pay his share. In a few places where public opinion regards out relief as a disgrace, almost any sacrifice will be made to support parents without its aid ; but this point of view is the exception.

In some instances a growing neglect of parents by their children is reported, and the early age at which children employed in some industries become independent, is indicated as having a tendency in this direction ; but in many parts the family tie is very strong, and everywhere the poor show great kindness to one another. It is probable that much help in small ways is given, which is too irregular and too trifling to be reckoned as a source of income, yet which is of great assistance to the struggling lives of the old.

In town and country alike nearly every Church has at least a certain amount of money from the offertories to distribute among the sick and poor, and of this fund as well as of ordinary private charity the aged obtain a share. The whole amount varies with the wealth and liberality of the district, but in the reports stress is almost invariably laid on the impossibility of doing anything to relieve the chronic wants of old age. In many instances the amount to distribute is insufficient to cope with cases of sickness and temporary distress, and these have the prior claim. Where regular allowances are given to the old the number of recipients is small, and the sum given, though a very valuable addition, cannot be considered as more than supplementary to other resources. Many parishes have dole or other endowed charities, of which the aged get a full share, but here again it is exceptional for the amount given to any individual to exceed a few shillings ; more frequently it is given in blankets or coals in winter ; sometimes in bread. In such distributions widows with children are even more considered than the old.

It is, however, quite evident that in the aggregate a great deal is done either by Church funds or private charity to

supplement inadequate incomes or the inadequacy of out relief.

In many places nearly all recipients of out relief are said to have charitable help, and in others this is the case with nearly all the poor over 65, whether on the parish or not. The amount given may be small, as is the help from children, but combined with the usual measure of out relief these gifts suffice to raise the standard of living just above starvation point.

The only charities which afford adequate support are the almshouses, when to house-room is added an allowance in money. When money is not granted it is usual for the parish or charity to step in. These refuges for the old, which are to be found in almost all parts of the country, are keenly competed for. In one or two places there are charities providing pensions for a considerable number of old people, but these are usually insufficient to secure anything like the amount of comfort provided by an almshouse, the total amount of the pension being rarely greater than the sum granted in the case of the almshouse, in addition to free lodging.

That the old are altogether much better off in country than in town there seems to be no doubt. They may be, and often are, much pinched in the country, but there is nothing like the same amount of actual destitution as in the more thickly populated neighbourhoods. This is no new tendency, though there are reasons for supposing that it is more marked now than ever before. Sir Frederick Eden, writing just one hundred years ago, says: "Manufactures and commerce are the true parents of our national poor,"* and, paradox though it be, the sources of our wealth

* The passage is so remarkable that I cannot refrain from quoting it in full:—

" When manufactures became firmly established it is remarkable that the existence of *Poor* was first noticed by the Legislature. Manufactures, although they added to the capital stock of the nation, yet by creating a necessity for free hands, and consequently enabling men to

are still prolific of the same sad progeny. As we have already had occasion to observe in Part I., the facts that in the country every one is well known, and that personal relations between rich and poor are common, make it less hopelessly difficult to cope with the poverty that exists. Cases of distress are quickly discovered, and knowledge of the circumstances makes more effective help possible. Moreover earnings, as we have seen, are more prolonged. Much higher wages are realized in towns, but it is no exaggeration to say that men are thrown out of employment ten years, or in some cases fifteen or even twenty years earlier. In addition there is not in the country the same fierceness of competition for such work as the old can do. The cost of living is less; rents are very much lower; the chances of maintaining or securing a home in old age much better; and the advantage arising from garden cultivation very considerable. Finally, out relief in the country is almost always recognized as a resource in case of need, and is usually allowed to supplement small earnings or the gift of house-room.

But though better than in the towns, the condition of many if not most old people, even in the rural districts, is far from satisfactory. It is abundantly evident that in town and country alike the large majority of the aged when past make use of the most valuable of all property, their own industry, subjected those, who were in any ways incapacitated from availing themselves of that fund, to the miserable alternative of starving independently.

“Without the most distant idea, therefore, of disparaging the numberless benefits derived to this country from manufactures and commerce, the result of this investigation seems to lead to this inevitable conclusion, that manufactures and commerce are the true parents of our national Poor; and to justify the (by no means unreasonable or captious) opinion of those who think that it is particularly incumbent on persons engaged in manufactures and commerce to help to maintain them. To complain, however, that they have, by the inequality which industry must ever occasion, been the source of misery to some members of the community, is to complain of the causes which have raised us to an unexampled pitch of national prosperity, and of the consequences which are necessarily attached to it.”—*The State of the Poor*, by Sir Frederick Eden, 1797. Vol. I., p. 61.

work are dependent on someone ; either on their children, or on the Guardians, or on the charitable, or on all three. They very often live very hard lives, and one of the most striking features throughout is the extreme smallness of their means even when their condition is said to be satisfactory.

Dependence of large numbers on parish relief, in-door or out, is general, though the proportion of paupers among the aged varies very greatly in different places ; as already indicated, there are a few parishes where out relief is considered a disgrace, but in most places no stigma attaches to its acceptance by the old. It is regarded as a matter of course, and often claimed very much as a right. Great variety prevails in the conditions under which out relief is granted. In some cases earnings of any kind are forbidden, in others they are encouraged, while some again allow casual, but not regular, earnings to be made. The Guardians in some instances ignore club allowances in deciding the amount of relief ; in others they are partly taken into account, but in some it is complained that no such "encouragement is given to thrift." It is evident that opposing principles are here at work.

As regards entering the workhouse, it is the one point on which no difference of opinion exists among the poor. The aversion to the "House" is absolutely universal, and almost any amount of suffering and privation will be endured by the people rather than go into it. Loss of liberty is the most general reason assigned for this aversion, but the dislike of decent people to be compelled to mix with those whose past life and present habits are the reverse of respectable is also strongly felt. There is no doubt, too, that there is a widespread dread of the separation of man and wife. This is not easily accounted for, as such separation, unless at the desire of the old people themselves, is illegal. There seems, however, no doubt that in effect they are separated. It may be, however, that married quarters are not often

demanded, and that where none are provided it would hardly occur to an old couple, probably ignorant of the law, to make such an application. In small workhouses it may well be that, if married quarters involve entire restriction to them, the lack of other company would make life unbearably monotonous, and so lead to the offer if made being refused. But the main explanation is to be found in the fact that the objection to the workhouse is a sentiment. The poor neither know nor want to know anything about it or its regulations.

In most places the aged are said to be comfortable and contented in the workhouse when they once make up their mind to go there, and grow used to the peculiarities of the life it offers, but its comforts have no charms in anticipation. Old men, especially widowers or single men, accept in-door relief in greater numbers than old women; they are less able to manage for themselves, and relatives are less willing to house them. Often their powers are much more impaired before they seek relief of any kind.

There is some clash of evidence as to whether those who receive out relief, or those just above them in the social scale, who do not receive it, are the worst off. Even from the same place both are reported. Perhaps there is not much to choose as to privations. We may trust that the struggle for independence brings a mental blessing, but for those who are trying, probably in vain, to keep a little property together and outwit fate, the struggle is often utterly hopeless as well as very severe.

As to the causes of poverty, the fact is emphasized that most of the worst destitution is due to intemperance or vicious habits, and in some of the large towns and mining districts thriftlessness and betting go together.

In comparing the present condition of the aged with that of the past, a great variety of opinions are expressed. In the large industrial centres of population they seem undoubtedly to be worse off than twenty years ago. The next generation may be able to adapt itself to the changed circumstances,

and higher wages in youth may lead to more adequate provision for old age; but at present the aged are suffering from the increased and increasing difficulty in obtaining employment and have no such compensation. The very changes which have benefited younger people operate against the old. Children are in many cases better able to help, but often, it is to be feared, show less willingness. In some places the condition of the aged has changed for the worse, owing to the decay of local industry or other cause diminishing the general prosperity of the neighbourhood, and in such places the proportion of the old is always large. Everywhere the comparative comfort of their lives depends largely on the amount of private help available, and in this respect, with the growing wealth of the community, the aged poor have gained. Better organization of charity and a better understanding of their needs are also said to have largely tended to ameliorate their condition in late years. Even when no particular change is noted, it is thought that they share in a general way in the higher standard of comfort which prevails among the working class as a whole, and is connected with lower prices and "more money stirring."

On the whole, at any rate in the country districts, the balance will be found to be in favour of the present, and those who are in a position to compare our times with the state of things thirty or forty years ago, record a still more striking improvement in the condition of the poor generally, and indirectly if not directly in that of the aged also.

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OLD AGE IN VILLAGES

I

TERMS OF THE INQUIRY

THERE is a natural and very broad distinction between urban and rural districts in regard to the conditions of life in old age, and in seeking to understand the facts, different methods of inquiry come into play. In small country parishes everyone is known by reputation as well as by sight, and the old especially are familiar figures, whose lives, as seen by those who dwell among them, involve comparatively few unknown quantities.

All rural unions, and most of those which are mixed in character, contain parishes of this description, having only a few hundred inhabitants. A selection of such parishes, drawn from all parts of the country, may be accepted as representative of rural England. Such a selection has here been made, and it is with some of the results of an investigation on this plan that I have now to deal.

In this portion of the work we pass from the union to the village, and so to the lives and circumstances of individual old people.

The investigation was suggested and set on foot by Mr. Arthur H. D. Acland in 1892; the cost has been shared amongst several subscribers, and the work carried out by me with the co-operation of Mr. J. A. Spender.

The first inquiries were made by Miss Tabor and Miss Pearce, who visited about fourteen villages for this purpose. A preliminary report was printed for private distribution in November, 1892, and, being noticed by the newspapers at the time, brought many offers of help, of which we availed ourselves in extending the work. But as the ground covered in this way was not sufficient for our purpose, we, after consultation with the bishop in each diocese, communicated with the incumbents of parishes in all parts of England and Wales, our object being to find and study some suitable rural parish in every union which contains any rural element at all. To those incumbents who were kindly willing to co-operate with us we sent instructions and forms of schedule, in order to secure such degree of uniformity of plan as would enable us to deal collectively, and to some extent statistically, with the information obtained.

In addition to the number of those over 65 in each parish, we sought to obtain the following particulars for each old person :—

- (1.) Age.
- (2.) Sex.
- (3.) Occupation.
- (4.) Health.
- (5.) Sources of maintenance (viz. whether parish, charity, relations, earnings, or private means, or any combination of these).
- (6.) Whether in a club.
- (7.) Rent.
- (8.) Whether having a garden or a plotment.
- (9.) Family connections.
- (10.) General remarks on manner of life.

Our correspondents were particularly asked to include

every person over 65, rich or poor, in their lists, although many of the particulars only refer to the poor. We also asked as to each parish for general information concerning the prevailing industries, thrift agencies, and charities, and as to the character of the Poor Law administration.

In all we have returns from 262 parishes, representing 231 unions, in all parts of England and Wales, and most of them give information on all these points.

In dealing with these returns I shall, in the main, confine myself to their statistical side. In another volume Mr. Spender will more fully set forth the picture they supply of old age as passed in the country, and of English village life generally.

The total number of old persons described is 9125, and they are distributed as follows :—

Diocese.			
North	{ Newcastle, Carlisle, Durham, York, Ripon, Wakefield, Manchester, Liverpool	1,514	} 9,125
East	Lincoln, Ely, Norwich, St. Albans	1,653	
Midland	{ Chester, Lichfield, Southwell, Peterborough, Oxford	2,201	
West and Wales	{ Worcester, Hereford, Gloucester, St. Asaph, Bangor, Llandaff, St. David's	1,284	
South and south- west	{ London, Canterbury, Rochester, Chichester, Winchester, Salis- bury, Bath and Wells, Exeter, Truro	2,473	

Every part of the country is thus fairly and sufficiently represented.

Of these 9125 old persons, there are 4450 men and 4675 women. This proportion shows rather a smaller preponderance of females than is to be found in rural districts as a whole, the average proportion being 397 women to 356 men.

Subjoined are the ages and condition as to marriage of these old people :—

GENERAL TABLE.

Numbers—Married, Single, and Widowed for each age.

	65—				70—				75—				80—			
	M.	F.	Total	%	M.	F.	Total	%	M.	F.	Total	%	M.	F.	Total	%
Married ...	973	709	1682	63	790	479	1269	51	357	200	557	40	188	71	259	25
Single	78	111	189	7	53	90	143	5	39	52	91	6	31	39	70	6
Widowed...	268	529	797	29	354	707	1061	43	271	467	738	53	249	465	714	68
Not stated	16	6	22	1	20	—	20	1	6	—	6	1	5	1	6	1
Total ...	1335	1355	2690	100	1217	1276	2493	100	673	719	1392	100	473	576	1049	100

Summary.

	All ages stated.				Ages not stated.				Total.			
	M.	F.	Total	%	M.	F.	Total	%	M.	F.	Total	%
Married	2308	1459	3767	50	128	103	231	15	2436	1562	3998	44
Single	201	292	493	6	15	23	38	3	216	315	531	5½
Widowed	1142	2168	3310	43	39	114	153	10	1181	2282	3463	38
Not stated	47	7	54	1	570	509	1079	72	617	516	1133	12½
Total	3698	3926	7624	100	752	749	1501	100	4450	4675	9125	100

The results shown by this table are just what might be expected. As age advances, the proportion of those married steadily decreases, from 63 per cent. at 65—70 to 25 per cent. at ages above 80, whilst the widowed increase in almost exactly the same ratio, the proportion of single old people remaining practically constant. The number of married men is considerably in excess of married women, which is partly accounted for by the fact that many of the wives are under 65, and so have been omitted, and also that, in a few returns, wives are not particularized. This is more than balanced by the large excess of widows over widowers at all ages, which is indeed remarkable, and it may be that, in some cases, old men have been erroneously returned as "married," although their wives are dead, but the main explanation is to be found in the more frequent re-marriages and earlier deaths of the men.

II.

SOURCES OF MAINTENANCE.

The particulars taken out afford no less than 16 variations and combinations, which are as follows. Opposite each is stated the number of those so supported, and the percentage that number bears to the whole :

TABLE A.

		Per cent.		
1. Parish only	458	or 5.0	} 45 ⁷ / ₁₀	
2. „ + charity	469	„ 5.1		
3. „ + relations	462	„ 5.1		
4. „ + charity + relations	293	„ 3.2		
5. „ + earnings	326	„ 3.6		
6. Charity only	112	} „ 4.0	} 45 ⁷ / ₁₀	
7. „ + relations	256			
8. „ + earnings	406	} „ 5.8		
9. „ + relations + earnings	128			
10. Relations only	486	„ 5.3		} „ 3.4
11. „ + earnings	369	„ 4.1		
12. „ + means	211			
13. „ + earnings + means	99			
14. Earnings only	2,224	„ 24.4	} 55 ² / ₁₀	
15. „ + means	692	„ 7.6		
16. Means only	2,134	„ 23.4		
	<u>9,125</u>	<u>100.0</u>		

Note.—In the case of married couples supported or partly supported by the earnings or means of the husband, the wife is classified with the husband.

It will be seen that “earnings only” and “means only” each represent nearly one-fourth of the whole, and with their combination “earnings + means,” are together 55 per cent. of the whole, while the 13 combinations which involve assistance of some kind, varying from 5 per cent. to 1 per cent. each, account altogether for 45 per cent.

The figures may be compared in another way. If we add up all returned as receiving some parish relief, we find there are 2008 or 22 per cent.

If we similarly isolate all those who are returned as helped by charity, we find 1664 or 18 per cent. Of the numbers 2008 and 1664, 762 are in common, being assisted by the parish as well as by charity.

Those assisted by relations in the same way add up in all to 2304 or 25 per cent., and again there is overlapping, this time to the extent of 1139, being those who are also helped by the parish or by charity.

Those who earn money add up to 4244 or 46 per cent., but of this number 1328 have in addition to earnings some charitable or other assistance.

Finally 3136, or 35 per cent., have means; but of them 692 also earn money, and 310 are helped by their relations.

Put in tabular form we get the following statement on this plan:—

TABLE B.

			Per cent.
Parish	... 2,008	{ (including those supported also by other means) }	= 2,008 22
Charity	... 902	{ + 762 who are also supported by parish..... }	= 1,664 18
Relations	... 1,165	{ + 1,139 who are also supported by parish and charity }	= 2,304 25
Earnings	... 2,916	{ + 1,328 who are also supported by parish, charity, and relations... }	= 4,244 46
Means	... 2,134	{ + 1,002 who are also supported by earnings, charity, and relations }	= 3,136 35
	<u>9,125</u>		

Paupers belonging to the villages, but *residing* in the union workhouse, are of course not included; and it is most probable that any temporary or medical aid would be disregarded as not amounting to "a source of maintenance." We may, therefore, compare the 22 per cent. shown in these

villages with the 24 or 25 per cent. of old people receiving out relief in Rural Unions generally. (See Part I.) The parishes from which our returns are drawn are thus shown to be slightly above the average; and it is reasonable to suppose that they would be specimens of the well-cared-for rather than the reverse. In any case the divergence from the average is very slight, and it may fairly be concluded that the other figures also represent the ordinary state of things: namely, that a full half of the old in country districts are entirely supported by their earnings or their means, while the rest are maintained in nearly equal proportions by their relations, by charity, and by the parish acting in every possible combination, eked out in some cases by partial earnings.*

The amount received in out-door relief is usually about 2s 6d a week, seldom falling below 2s or rising above 3s. With the old it is generally given in money, but sometimes may be made up of so much money and a loaf.

The assistance received by way of charity is probably a smaller and certainly a less definite contribution to maintenance than the parish allowance, but in the neighbourliness of village life, small gifts play a part in softening the harder corners of life which the bare figures would inadequately express.

Of the three forms of outside aid, help from relatives is in every way the most important—larger in percentage of cases, and certainly larger also in solid results, but it too is more often given in kind than in cash. Some idea of its character may be formed from the account which will be

* It is to be borne in mind that the whole resident population over 65, of whatever class, comes into view, not the poor or working classes only. It is no doubt possible that the lists of old people may not be quite complete or accurate, and that any omissions would apply rather to the well-to-do than to the poor. I have, however, no reason to suppose that any serious error is probable. There is room also for inaccuracy as to age, but in this respect the census itself will hardly be more correct.

given of typical villages and the lives of typical old people. A good deal of money is supplied either through the Guardians or in direct combination with them by way of bargain. When the Guardians give relief, but collect all the money from sons who are liable, the recipient counts nevertheless as a pauper. It may be wondered why in such a case the relations do not make their allowances direct. It seems that some authority is needed to adjust the proportions to be paid and secure payment from those who may be more ready to promise than perform, and the Guardians are consequently appealed to (*vide ante* 326).

With regard to earnings and means, which, even with the old, are the principal sources of maintenance, it must not be forgotten that the amounts are often very small and the possession of them not incompatible with much poverty. In this respect there may often be little to choose between the lot of the independent and the assisted.

No question was asked as to amount of earnings, but in many cases the information was supplied voluntarily, and when so supplied it may probably be trusted; an analysis of these cases—all of which of course refer to the working classes—gives the following as the earnings of 548 old men, divided according to age—

	65—		70—		75—		Total.	
		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.
Under 5s	19	8	21	11	32	31	72	13
5s—10s	59	23	59	32	33	32	151	28
12s.....	72	28	53	28	21	20	146	27
13s—16s	73	28	38	20	12	12	123	22
Over 16s	34	13	17	9	5	5	56	10
Total.....	257	100	188	100	103	100	548	100

It will be seen that on the whole 68 per cent. of the old men who earn money are paid 12s or less per week, the proportion being 59 per cent. from 65 to 70; 71 per cent.

from 70 to 75, and 83 per cent. over 75. It is improbable that the rates given allow fully for irregularity of employment. They must rather be taken as rates of pay when in work. It must also be remembered that the wages of the old when most regular are usually least economic; that is, contain the largest portion of charitable element.

Taking the districts separately we get the following as the proportionate rates of earnings of this body of old men—

Earnings of Men over 65.

	North.		Midland.		South and South-West.		West and Wales.		Total.	
		Pr. ct.		Pr. ct.		Per cent.		Per cent.		Pr. ct.
Under 5s ...	16	21	25	9	24	18	7	13	72	13
5s—10s	14	18	79	28	39	30	19	35	151	28
12s	7	9	95	33	31	24	13	23	146	27
13s—16s ...	21	27	64	22	26	20	12	22	123	22
Over 16s ...	19	25	22	8	11	8	4	7	56	10
Total.....	77	100	285	100	131	100	55	100	548	100

	Per cent.		Per cent.
North	48	not exceeding 12s, and 25 over 16s.	
Midland	70	"	8 "
South and south-west...	72	"	8 "
West and Wales.....	71	"	7 "

The basis may be insufficient, but it would seem that, except in the North, where conditions are much better, the earnings of the old are pretty regular. The large proportion in the North earning less than 5s is peculiar; half of them are over 75.

In only 110 cases were the earnings of women given, and of these only five exceeded 6s; about half are stated as earning less than 2s.

III.

SOURCES OF MAINTENANCE IN DIFFERENT DISTRICTS.

Following up the sources of maintenance of the old in various parts of the country, we obtain the following table :

Sources of Maintenance.—TABLE A.

	North.		East.		Mid.		West.		South.		Total.	
	P. et.		P. et.		P. et.		P. et.		P. et.		P. et.	
1. Parish only	31	2.0	94	5.7	96	4.4	77	6.0	160	6.5	458	5.0
2. „ and charity	60	4.0	106	6.4	121	5.5	84	6.5	98	3.9	469	5.1
3. „ and relations	26	1.7	135	8.2	130	5.9	44	3.4	127	5.1	462	5.1
4. „ charity and relations	42	2.8	55	3.3	100	4.5	35	2.7	61	2.5	293	3.2
5. „ earnings	44	2.9	83	5.0	68	3.1	48	3.7	83	3.4	326	3.6
6. Charity only	63	4.2	47	2.8	116	5.3	39	3.0	103	4.2	368	4.0
7. „ and relations												
8. „ earnings	81	5.3	108	6.5	184	8.4	40	3.1	121	4.9	534	5.8
9. „ relations & earnings												
10. Relations only	72	4.8	84	5.1	104	4.7	96	7.5	130	5.2	486	5.3
11. „ and earnings	49	3.2	74	4.5	104	4.7	45	3.5	97	3.9	369	4.1
12. „ and means	86	5.7	50	3.0	66	3.0	37	2.9	71	2.9	310	3.4
13. „ earnings and means												
14. Earnings only	352	23.2	435	26.3	508	23.1	309	24.1	620	25.1	2224	24.4
15. „ and means	194	12.8	92	5.6	125	5.7	97	7.6	184	7.4	692	7.6
16. Means only	414	27.3	290	17.6	479	21.7	333	26.8	618	25.0	2134	23.4
Total	1514	16.6	1653	18.1	2201	24.2	1284	14.1	2473	27.0	9125	100.0

Or if, as before, we include under each heading all the overlapping cases, we have the following :—

Sources of Maintenance.—TABLE B.

	Parish.		Charity.		Relations.		Earnings.		Means.	
		Per ct.		Per ct.		Per ct.		Per ct.		Per ct.
North.....	203	13	246	16	337	22	745	49	694	46
East	473	29	316	19	458	28	810	49	432	26
Midland...	515	23	521	24	642	29	1,014	46	670	30
West	288	22	198	15	286	22	550	43	467	36½
South.....	529	21	383	15½	581	24	1,125	45½	873	35
Total	2,008	22	1,664	18	2,304	25	4,244	46½	3,136	34½

As in the general statistics (Part I.), we find the East the worst district for pauperism. It has not the highest percentage for "parish only," but in all the combinations of parish relief with charity, or help from relations or earnings, the East stands pre-eminent. Nor is there a less reliance on any of these sources *unmixed* with parish relief. The difference, as compared to other districts, lies entirely in the small proportion of those who have *means*, there being only 26 per cent. of these in the East, in place of 37 per cent. in the West, and 46 per cent. in the North. The pauperism of the East is thus shown to be the culmination of its general poverty.

The Midland district, which here stands next for pauperism, is next also (in reverse order) for means. It is strongest in the support of relations, being especially remarkable for the combination of outside charity with the assistance of relatives. The West and South stand low on the list for charity, but otherwise follow pretty closely the average for the whole country. Throughout there is a very close agreement with the degree of pauperization, shown by the official statistics, and especially we find as before a marked advantage in favour of the North. In the general statistics the North shows only 12 per cent. of out relief; here the figure is 13. The proportion who receive charity and help from relatives is also low in the North, whereas those who earn money, and especially those who combine earnings with means, or are altogether independent of earnings, are proportionately numerous.

Looked at in a general way it is noticeable that the proportion assisted by relatives and the proportion who are still earning something, vary but little, being everywhere about one-fourth for those who look more or less to their relations, and one-half for those who still do some work; while of these workers it seems that everywhere about one-half (or one-fourth of the whole number of old people) rely entirely on their own earnings.

IV.

SOURCES OF MAINTENANCE AT DIFFERENT AGES.

In order to study the effect of increasing age on the proportions assisted or independent, I submit the following table. In it I have treated as supported by the parish all who receive *any* parish relief, and by charity and relations all not on the parish who receive help, and so on with earnings and means, taking for each the *net* number remaining after deducting those who have already been counted. The result is a division of the whole 9125 old persons into four groups according to maintenance, and a subdivision of these groups according to age and sex.

1. Assisted by parish.
2. Assisted by charity or relations, and not by parish.
3. Supported by earnings, without parish or other assistance.
4. Supported by means only.

GENERAL TABLE.

Numbers relying upon Parish, Charity and Relations, Earnings or Means for each age.

	65—				70—				75—				80—			
	M.	F.	Total	%	M.	F.	Total	%	M.	F.	Total	%	M.	F.	Total	%
Parish ...	73	217	290	11	141	311	452	18	177	263	440	31½	133	233	366	35
Charity and relations } ...	198	368	566	21	245	402	647	26	182	231	413	29½	152	205	357	34
Earnings ...	876	559	1435	53	565	239	804	32	171	83	254	18½	43	—	43	4
Means ...	188	211	399	15	266	324	590	24	143	142	285	20½	145	138	283	27
Total ...	1335	1355	2690	100	1217	1276	2493	100	673	719	1392	100	473	576	1049	100

Summary.

	All ages stated.				Ages not stated.				Total.			
	M.	F.	Total	%	M.	F.	Total	%	M.	F.	Total	%
Parish ...	524	1024	1548	20½	169	291	460	30½	693	1315	2008	22
Charity and relations } ...	777	1206	1983	26	22	62	84	5½	799	1268	2067	22½
Earnings ...	1655	881	2536	33	284	96	380	25½	1939	977	2916	32
Means ...	742	815	1557	20½	277	300	577	38½	1019	1115	2134	23½
Total ...	3698	3926	7624	100	752	749	1501	100	4450	4675	9125	100

1. Parish relief.

It seems that of those whose ages are given only 11 per cent. receive relief between 65 and 70, the rate rising to 18 per cent. between 70 and 75, to 31½ per cent. between 75 and 80, and being finally 35 per cent. over 80. These figures tend to confirm those already worked out in Part I. from the official statistics. We found that, taking the whole country, the proportion of paupers at each age was probably about 20 per cent. from 65 to 70, 30 per cent. 70 to 75, and nearly 40 per cent. after 75. These percentages, however, included in-door relief and medical assistance, and counted every one who had had any relief in the 12 months, whereas the figures given above are for permanent out relief only, and therefore on a lower level. Moreover, the comparison is imperfect, because our present figures are for country districts only, whereas the general figures are for the whole population. The effect of increasing age on pauperism is shown equally and similarly by both series of figures.

2. Charitable relief or help from Relations.

We see further (from table, page 346), that the proportion of those who are aided by charity or by their relations increases steadily as age creeps on, being 21 per cent. between 65 and 70, and rising to 26, 29½, and 34 per cent. at each successive age period.

Summary.
Percentages.

	All ages stated.			Ages not stated.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Combined.	Males.	Females.	Combined.	Males.	Females.	Combined.
Parish	14	26	20½	22½	39	30½	15½	28	22
Charity and relations	21	31	26	3	8½	5½	18	27	22½
Earnings	45	22	33	37½	12½	25½	43½	21	32
Means	20	21	20½	37	40	38½	23	24	23½
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

From this table we find that for the whole of those whose ages are stated, the proportion of women receiving parish assistance is nearly twice that of the men, being as 26 is to 14. The proportion of women is more than doubled with increasing years, being 16 per cent. at 65—70, and rising to 41 per cent. after 80; but the proportion of men is multiplied five times, rising from 5½ per cent. at 65—70 to 28 per cent. over 80.

As to those assisted by charity or relations, for all whose ages are given the proportion of women is 31 per cent. and of men 21 per cent., but that of assisted women shows only a small increase with age, from 28 to 35 per cent. The proportion of the men again increases more rapidly with age, being 15 per cent. at 65—70, and rising to 32 per cent. after 80.

These figures show clearly the poor man's—or poor woman's—progress. Below 65 comparatively few men have out-door relief—between 65 and 70 only 5½ per cent.; and this proportion rises gradually with advancing years to 28 per cent. Those who are helped by their relations or by charity, and not at all by the parish, are at first more numerous than the paupers, but, even so, from 65 to 70 are only 15 per cent.; the proportion increases with age, and

for old men over 80 reaches 32 per cent. The lives of old women follow just the same downward course, but their greater helplessness causes them to seek aid earlier, and the proportion of those assisted is greater than that of the men at every age; extreme old age, however, tends to equalize the sexes to some extent.

As to earnings and means, we find that there is a much larger proportion of old men than women at every age living on earnings, whilst as to means the position of the sexes is to some extent reversed. The figures are, however, confused by the inclusion of *wives* under the different headings; and the following analysis of the returns has therefore been made, in order to separate wives from spinsters and widows:—

Proportions of Married to Widows or Single Women at each age according to sources of maintenance.

Percentages.

	65—			70—			75—			80—			All ages stated.		
	Married.	Widows or Single.	Combined.	Married.	Widows or Single.	Combined.	Married.	Widows or Single.	Combined.	Married.	Widows or Single.	Combined.	Married.	Widows or Single.	Combined.
Parish	9	23	16	17	28½	25	28½	39½	37	53	39	41	16	31½	26
Charity and Relations)	17	37	28	19	38½	32	21	36	32	29	36	35	18½	37	31
Earnings	62½	20	41	41	6	18	33½	4	11	—	—	—	49	8	22
Means	11½	20	15	23	27	25	17	20½	26	18	25	24	16	23½	21
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

It may be seen from this table how few of the old women entirely support themselves. Of widows and the unmarried only 8 per cent. appear as maintained by earnings. It must, however, be remembered that this does not represent the proportion of those actually earning something; as a rule they earn a little, but their living being eked out by help of some kind they are primarily

returned under the heading either of parish, charity, or relations, and not under earnings. On the other hand, the proportion of single women or widows living on their means is considerable—20 to 25 per cent. at each age, as against an average of 16 per cent. for married women. The bulk of the former are widows who have had an independence left them by their husbands. Otherwise, as to ages, we see, as might be reasonably expected, that no women over 80 are entered under earnings, and that the number who are so supported by their own efforts decreases from 20 per cent. at 65 to 4 per cent. at 75.

Another way of looking at the facts as to effect of age on means of support is provided by the following table, in which the sexes are taken together :—

Proportionate effect of Age on the Sexes.

Percentages.

	65—			70—			75—			80—		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Parish	3	8	11	5½	12½	18	12½	19	31½	12½	22½	35
Charity and } relations	7½	13½	21	10	16	26	13	16½	29½	14½	19½	34
Earnings	32½	20½	53	22½	9½	32	12½	6	18½	4	—	4
Means	7	8	15	11	13	24	10½	10	20½	14	13	27
Total	50	50	100	49	51	100	48½	51½	100	45	55	100

Summary.

Percentages.

	All ages stated.			Ages not stated.			Total.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Parish	7	13½	20½	11	19½	30½	7½	14½	22
Charity and Relations	10	16	26	1½	4	5½	8½	14	22½
Earnings	21½	11½	33	19	6½	25½	21	11	32
Means	10	10½	20½	18½	20	38½	11	12½	23½
Total	48½	51½	100	50	50	100	48	52	100

It will be seen that, on the whole, there are 48 men to 52 women, and amongst those whose ages are given $48\frac{1}{2}$ to $51\frac{1}{2}$; but the proportion varies according to age, being equal at 65—70, with a slight surplus of women at 70—75 and 75—80, and a great preponderance of that sex after 80.

If we analyze these figures according to maintenance we find, with regard to those whose ages are given, that there are twice as many women as men on the parish, and half as many again assisted by charity, while of those who live on earnings, there are about twice as many men as women.

Taken again in the groups of ages, the proportion of women on the parish is greatest at 65—70, when there are nearly three times as many as there are men, and least at 75—80, when there are only 80 per cent. more women than men. The number of women who receive charity is nearly double that of the men at 65—70, the difference becoming much less as age increases. Again the figures show that women come sooner for assistance than men and also that they then live longer.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The results of this inquiry into the sources of maintenance of the old in country places may be summarized as follows :—

Half (or rather more) are self-supporting.

About one-fourth obtain help from relations or friends, or charity, but do not receive parish relief.

The remaining fourth receive out relief.

Those in the workhouses (not a very large number) are omitted in this calculation.

V.

CLUB MEMBERSHIP AT EACH AGE.

It is interesting to see to what extent benefit societies touch upon condition of the old at different age periods. The table which follows gives for each age, as well as for those whose age is not stated, the proportion of club members, of those whose clubs have broken up, and of those who have not been in any club. By club is meant one that in return for money subscribed provides benefits in case of death, sickness, or old age. The benefits are usually for sickness or death—rarely for old age. Clothing or coal clubs are not included.

Numbers of Club Members, &c., at each Age.

	65—				70—				75—				80—			
	M.	%	F.	Total	M.	%	F.	Total	M.	%	F.	Total	M.	%	F.	Total
Club Members	341	25½	52	393	249	20½	39	288	145	21½	21	166	56	11½	23	79
„ broken up	31	2½	2	33	37	3½	—	37	21	3	—	21	11	2½	2	13
No Club	963	72	1301	2264	931	76	1237	2168	507	75½	698	1205	406	86	551	957
Total	1335	100	1355	2690	1217	100	1276	2493	673	100	719	1392	473	100	576	1049

Summary.

	All ages stated.				Age not stated.				Total.			
	M.	%	F.	Total	M.	%	F.	Total	M.	%	F.	Total
Club Members ...	791	21½	135	926	19	2½	2	21	810	18	137	947
„ broken up...	100	2½	4	104	10	1½	1	11	110	2½	5	115
No Club	2807	76	3787	6594	723	96	746	1469	3530	79½	4533	8063
Total	3698	100	3926	7624	752	100	749	1501	4450	100	4675	9125

Only 18 per cent. of the men are returned as club members, or if we omit those whose ages are not stated;

as being most of them above the working-class, the proportion is $21\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This is a very small proportion, especially when we consider that it includes all kinds of provident clubs—good, bad, and indifferent. It is certain that the proportion amongst younger men is very much larger, and is increasing every year, and it is confidently—perhaps too confidently—expected that the old who are included will, from now onwards, and from year to year, increase, till they at length share fully in the advantages of this form of thrift. That we find a considerably larger percentage at 65—70 than at over 80, and, to some extent, in proportion at intermediate ages, may be held to confirm this hopeful view; but it may also be taken as showing that with increasing age club membership slips away.

The number returned of those whose club has broken up is about 13 per cent. of all who are or have been club members. It is 9 per cent. under 70, and about 15 per cent. for all ages above 70. But it cannot be supposed that this information is quite complete, and it is probable that the true proportion of broken to solvent clubs would be much larger than here recorded. On the other hand, we have a great deal of evidence as to the improving character of existing clubs.

As to those who, having been in clubs, have ceased to belong through their own neglect, we have no information. In the earlier years of life lapsing is very common, but is not likely to be so after 65. It is the club that desires to rid itself of old members, while the old members cling closely to what is for them a clear advantage.

VI.

HEALTH AT EACH AGE.

Numbers in Good and Bad Health at each Age.

Health.	65—				70—				75—				80—			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Per cent.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Per cent.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Per cent.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Per cent.
Good	567	430	997	48	384	332	716	37	165	155	320	27	130	111	241	28
Fair	231	257	488	23	220	237	457	23	123	157	280	24	74	82	156	17
Indifferent	173	233	406	20	251	324	575	30	184	207	391	34	118	187	305	35
Bad	92	91	183	9	101	95	196	10	84	84	168	15	84	95	179	20
Total ...	1063	1011	2074	100	956	988	1944	100	556	603	1159	100	406	475	881	100

Summary.

Health.	All ages stated.				Ages not stated.				Total.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Per cent.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Per cent.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Per cent.
Good	1246	1028	2274	37	51	35	86	39	1297	1063	2360	38
Fair	648	733	1381	23	19	24	43	19	667	757	1424	23
Indifferent	726	951	1677	28	18	21	39	18	744	972	1716	27
Bad	361	365	726	12	23	30	53	24	384	395	779	12
Total	2981	3077	6058	100	111	110	221	100	3092	3187	6279	100

From the foregoing table it will be seen that, on the whole, 37 per cent. of the old have "good" health and 23 per cent. more are credited with "fair" health, or together 60 per cent. The proportion with "good" health falls from 48 per cent. at 65—70 to 37 per cent. at 70—75 and 27 per cent. at 75—80. A very regular progression, but after 80 things get no worse.

The proportion with "fair" health does not vary from 65 to 80, being uniformly 23 or 24 per cent., but falls after 80 to 17 per cent. On the whole, those whose health is either good or fair decrease with increasing age from 71 per cent. to 45 per cent.

Those with "indifferent" health are, on the whole, 28 per cent., and those with "bad" health 12 per cent. The proportion with "indifferent" health rises as age comes on from 20 per cent. to 35 per cent., and of those with "bad" health from 9 per cent. to 20 per cent., or together, from 29 per cent. to 55 per cent.

If we pursue this question further as to sex we find that at every age from 60 upwards the proportion of men in good health is greater than of women. With "fair health" and with actually "bad health" the sexes are more nearly equal, but "indifferent" health is a description particularly applicable to women as is shown in the following table :—

Health.	65—			70—			75—			80—			All ages stated.			Ages not stated.			Total.		
	Men.	Women.	Combined.	Men.	Women.	Combined.	Men.	Women.	Combined.	Men.	Women.	Combined.	Men.	Women.	Combined.	Men.	Women.	Combined.	Men.	Women.	Combined.
Good	54	43	48	40	34	37	30	26	27	2	24	28	42	33	37	46	32	39	42	53	38
Fair	22	25	23	23	24	23	22	26	24	8	17	17	22	24	23	17	22	19	22	24	23
Indifferent	16	23	20	26	33	30	33	34	34	29	39	35	24	31	28	16	19	18	24	31	27
Bad	8	9	9	11	9	10	15	14	15	21	20	20	12	12	12	21	27	24	12	12	12
Total ...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

It is remarkable that "bad" health is much more rife amongst those whose age is not stated. This may be because illness has a tendency to supersede age. Years are not considered, and begin to pass unnumbered.

VII.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION FROM RURAL PARISHES IN EACH
GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION.

The general information and remarks on the manner of life of the country people contained in the village reports refer to all ages, and not to old age alone. But the condition of the old in the country depends very closely on their surroundings. In village life the old are, and are felt to be, a common burthen—a burthen on the community. Ties of blood and ties of friendship make a network of support on which the aged poor rest, irrespective of such private or public charity as may be available in addition.

The following summary aims at describing roughly the general conditions of rural life in such a manner as to show the position, opportunities and advantages such as they are which the aged poor, under these conditions, may enjoy.

NORTH.

From the *Diocese of Newcastle* we have only four reports. Agricultural wages in this district are higher than elsewhere in England, being 16s to 22s a week, with house accommodation generally free. Good gardens are the rule, and use of grass land is granted occasionally. No allotments are mentioned. Labourers being hired annually, move about—a practice which tells against club organization—and savings banks are the commonest form of thrift. There are very few endowed charities, and not many paupers, and, on the whole, very little poverty; such is a summary of these four reports.

The *Diocese of Durham* furnishes six reports. Agricultural wages are 18s, with a house. Yearly hiring tends to prevent the settlement of old people. Some are coal-

mining villages, where the men are all members of a Miners' Permanent Relief Fund, giving a pension in old age. Elsewhere the younger men are mostly members of the Oddfellows, Foresters, or Druids, but in some cases have only village sharing-out clubs. In one village there are almshouses for the old and feeble; others have small annual doles and Church charities, or none at all. Where Poor Law is mentioned, out relief is freely given.

From the *Diocese of Carlisle* there are nine reports, of which eight give details. The parishes consist chiefly of grazing land and many small holdings, sometimes held for generations by the yeoman class. Population is decreasing in numbers, but is not poor. The younger men migrate into the towns. Wages are about 18s a week, or else £20 to £24 a year, with board and lodging. Most of the villages have flourishing branches of the Oddfellows; one makes use of a solvent country club, but from two parishes we hear that very few are members of any club. Four of the villages have charitable bequests of from £10 to £70 a year, given in bread and doles, and one has almshouses. A good deal of private charity is mentioned. Two of the eight have no funds with which to meet distress beyond the Church offertory. Poor Law administration varies: in two, "strict investigation" and "discretion" are mentioned; the others who report on this point are "fairly liberal" or "give out relief freely."

From the *Diocese of Ripon* we have thirteen reports, all of which depict a rather favourable state of things. "People careful and thrifty." "People well-to-do and well cared for." "People well looked after and comfortably housed." "Young people leave the village, but send money to help parents and relations." "Price of labour kept up by proximity of manufacturing towns." "Very few poor." Small holdings are common, and cows sometimes kept. Agricultural wages, 15s to 18s. Considerable savings are made in Post-office or Penny banks. Clubs not so successful; several are mentioned as having failed. Many of

the villages have small endowed charities distributed in coal or minute money doles at Christmas. None have any large endowments, and some have the offertory only. Poor Law administration varies. "Out relief to those who show they can live comfortably," says one. "Out relief granted whenever possible," says another. "Out relief given irregularly," says a third. Several report "Free out relief," and only one that the administration is "rather strict." From one village we hear "People independent; will not go into the House or ask for relief." This last is a moor-land parish, of which the inhabitants are mostly small farmers, who eke out a living by field labour. Wages in this case are 20s a week. The rent of the moor is divided amongst the freeholders.

The *Diocese of York* is represented by twelve villages, of which nine give details. Except in one instance, where work is scarce and intermittent, there is not much poverty. In one "cottages built by labourers for their own use" are mentioned, in another "many live in cottages belonging to Friendly Societies." Agricultural wages are 15s to 18s, or in some cases 9s to 10s with meals provided. In harvest they get full wages and meals besides, but one report states that there are often deductions for wet days. The Village Friendly Societies are reported as financially weak. The younger men belong to branches of the large societies. Doles are mentioned several times, and in one case as much as £90 is distributed. One village has alms-houses. In six cases out-relief is reported as freely or liberally given, and in a single instance as restricted. The rest say nothing on this subject.

From the *Diocese of Wakefield* we have only one report. In that village the people are of independent character, and extreme poverty is unknown. It lies in a manufacturing district, and there are quarries and ironworks. Wages are thus from 18s to 30s for men, and women make 12s to 14s in the mills. There are sick clubs in connection

with the mills, and money is saved by means of co-operative societies. Out relief is freely given.

There are six returns from the *Diocese of Manchester*. Not much poverty is reported. Agricultural wages are usually 16s to 18s a week, or 10s with food. One report says good cottages and gardens are much wanted. One village has no clubs or friendly societies. In the others they are good and solvent. A considerable amount of charity is reported in one case, and all have dole funds which vary from £4 to £40. Out relief is "pretty free," except in one case, and that, curiously, is the village without any clubs.

There is no report from the *Liverpool diocese*.

EAST.

From the *Diocese of Lincoln* we have eight reports, all fairly favourable. Work is reported as plentiful, and where the cottagers have no allotments they have good gardens. Pigs are frequently kept. Wages are 2s to 2s 6d a day, with extra in harvest. Some receive 10s with cottage and an allowance of coals and bacon. Road mending is mentioned at 10s a week (this would probably be for an old man). Some villages have no club, but when this is so there are branches of the large societies available in neighbouring places. Some of the clubs are reported unsound. Other savings are not mentioned at all. Five of the villages have endowments distributed in doles. One divides £180 a year in this way, another £50, and another £25. The rest are smaller sums. In one village beef and coals are given at Christmas. Another speaks of much assistance coming from the Manor House in sickness. Many or most have coal and clothing clubs and the offertory nearly always provides a small fund for helping the sick and the old. Out relief is freely given in six out of the eight unions. In the remaining two nothing is said about it.

The *Diocese of Ely* is represented by nine villages. Allotments are generally plentiful and pigs are kept.

Agricultural wages are 11s to 12s, with about £7 extra in harvest. "Many old men employed out of charity" is a remark made of one village; elsewhere women earn 3s a week at straw plaiting. The leading society in this district seems to be the "Ancient Order of Shepherds." In several instances the local club has broken up, and others are reported unsound—*e.g.*, "Many old people now on the rates belonged to the club which has failed." "Very few of the old people now in clubs. Many have broken up." "Local clubs have failed. Very few pay into sick clubs. Penny bank popular." One parish has almshouses for 11 aged persons. Two have a small income from land given away in coals, clothing or bread, and one has £20 a year for doles. Five parishes report "free out relief," and one adds that it is regarded by the people as their just due. In one case it is said "Guardians try to be fair; still it goes hard with some old people"; in another, "administration becoming more strict—destitution necessary." The rest say nothing on this subject.

From the *Diocese of Norwich* there are three reports—one with small owners and cottages in bad condition; rents high and lodgers generally taken. Another has one large owner; cottages in fair condition, with good gardens. Agricultural wages are 12s to 14s a week, but there is a good deal of piecework, and £7 or £8 extra is made in harvest. Young men from one village are reported as leaving for the London Police Force. As to clubs, Foresters, Oddfellows, Shepherds, and Rechabites are all mentioned. Local clubs have failed. In one of the villages £30 from land and Consols is given in coals and doles. In another £15 from land is distributed, and £3 "bread charity." In the third the rent of a farm, £130, is used to pay for water supply to cottages; £30 is given in coals, and £4 in bread. Two of the three villages report "free out relief." One states that destitution is the test for relief.

There are returns from fifteen villages in the *Diocese of St. Alban's*, of which thirteen give details. In two cases cottages of small owners are reported in "bad repair." In one, cottage accommodation is insufficient. "No resident landlord" is more than once complained of. The provision of allotments varies. In one case they have been given up, gardens being preferred. In another the rent is said to be too high. Wages are 10s to 12s, with £7, or even £9, extra in harvest. "Old people are often employed on the roads at 6s to 10s." Nearly every village reports the failure of the older form of club—called public-house clubs, sharing-out clubs, parish clubs, &c. Men now belong to Oddfellows, Foresters, or Shepherds. One village has a co-operative store. There are a few endowed charities, mostly quite small, and otherwise nothing except Church offertories, clothing clubs, and private charity. As to Poor Relief, in one parish the administration is spoken of as strict, "old people not allowed to supplement relief by wages." Elsewhere out relief is freely given, and destitution is not the test.

MIDLAND.

From the *Diocese of Chester* we have four reports, but only one of them gives many details. In it there is very little poverty, work being regular, and pensions given to the aged by a large landowner. Farm labourers earn 15s to 16s, with extra in harvest and potato ground, and on the "estate" higher wages are paid. Here, as in so many other places, the old Friendly Society has failed. Its place is now taken by a branch of the Ancient Order of Shepherds, and there is a Penny Bank. Church charities consist of £5 given in doles, and £12 in bedding and clothing at Christmas. Out relief is freely given.

The *Diocese of Lichfield* is represented by ten returns,

which speak of general prosperity. There are, in most cases, either allotments or large gardens, or the villagers have "the use of land." Many cottagers keep fowls and pigs, and some have a cow. "No destitution known." "People fairly prosperous," &c. Agricultural wages are 15s to 16s; more in harvest. Some labourers have their houses rent free. There are Oddfellows' Lodges in every village, and Penny Banks, or the Post-office Savings Bank, seem to be used a good deal. The older village clubs are unsound or have broken up. In most of the parishes doles are given from small endowments—£65 in one case, £40 in another, and £12 in a third, whilst in one "bread is given every Sunday to widows." Coal and clothing clubs are general. One parish has almshouses for six old people, with 6s a week allowed, and coals. Out relief is usually reported as "given pretty freely," but in one parish nobody is receiving relief.

From *Southwell* we have seven reports, all of which are favourable. Three have liberal landlords. "Gardens, allotments, and small holdings available." "Plenty of gardens and allotments." "Seldom anyone out of work." "Men employed up to a good age." "Old labourers pensioned off." "Very little poverty," &c. Wages for farm labourers are 16s to 18s a week. Nothing is said about harvest time, and it may be that these rates are for dairy farming. In quarries 21s or 22s is paid. Friendly Societies solvent. Two parishes have almshouses with small pensions, and in four, bread, coals, &c., are given. One has an income of £60, another £40, another £27 spent in this way. Out relief freely given.

From the *Diocese of Peterborough* there are twenty-one returns, many of them of very great interest. Three of these are reproduced in full later. In some the proximity of coal mines, and in others that of manufacturing towns, has a great effect. Four speak of young people leaving, and another of the recent deaths of many old people. One reports

labour as "rather scarce now, owing to nearness of the coal pits," but in another, where most of the land has been turned down to grass, "labour is in excess of demand." Allotments and the keeping of pigs and cows are frequently mentioned. In one village "co-operation is a great feature." The poor are reported as "well off," except that in one case much poverty is stated to be caused by drunkenness. Wages vary a good deal: 12s, 13s, 14s, 15s, 16s, 17s, and 18s are all mentioned. One careful report makes them 13s, raised by piecework and harvest money to an average of 16s 6d for the whole year. In stone quarries and for brick-making 20s or more is paid, and colliers earn from 18s to 50s or 60s. Road menders receive 8s to 10s. As to clubs, the gist of the position is "Sick Clubs not sound, young men have joined the Oddfellows or Foresters." Some of the older clubs have already failed, others must soon fail. The larger charitable endowments are chiefly applied to education, and in one case to road and bridge mending. Smaller charities are given in doles, clothing or coals, one providing 1s a week for nine widows, whilst another gives £20 a year in doles, and ten loaves every Sunday, as well as coals, blankets, and clothing. A third gives £12 in coals, £9 in clothing, and £3 in doles. In another place £8, formerly given in bread, is now added to the deposits of the clothing club. In others, "£24 goes to three widows chosen by election"; "£1. 8s 9d is distributed to widows"; "14s 6d is given to ten Church widows," and so on. There is in some instances a fund for apprenticing boys. Everywhere the Church offertory assists the sick or old. The policy as to the giving of out relief varies much, one parish reporting that none has been given for some years, and four others that it is very sparingly granted. In others, again, it is used to assist temporary cases of illness. The remainder give it freely without any strict rule of destitution, and, it may be, to supplement earnings.

From the *Diocese of Oxford* there are twenty-five reports,

but four give no details. The information is therefore just on a level with that from Peterborough. Not much poverty is reported. One return says "no serious distress, though times are bad now; labouring class the most prosperous; good allotments." Again we hear "many old people have lately died"; and once more are told, where there are large dairy farms, "supply of labour is in excess of the demand." On the whole the account of this diocese is less prosperous than has been given of those further north. We have "no great poverty," "no poverty except self made," "no out-of-work cases," "seldom any out of work"—all being rather negative than positive evidence. Some of the reports, however, read more cheerfully. "Prosperous village; work plentiful and varied," is one. "Poverty nominal;" "Village well cared for," are others. Allotments are generally available, and not always taken up. In some places many of the labourers own their (rather poor) cottages built on waste land. Wages are 12*s* to 14*s*, with extra in harvest and some perquisites. There are a good many local benefit clubs, some of which are sound and some are not. The large societies are not so well represented as further north. Penny Banks are frequently mentioned. As to charities, there are almshouses for aged persons in three of the parishes; in one there are thirty-five annuities of £3 a year, and in another 14*s* a week for four persons over sixty. In several cases there is £30 or £40 a year for General Charities, but in others nothing exists beyond the Church offertory and private assistance. Again we have every variety as to administration of the Poor Law. From one parish we hear "no out relief given—marked increase of self-reliance"; from a second "out relief to the deserving given in kindly spirit." In a third the rule is described as "strict"; in a fourth as "lenient"; in a fifth as "liberal." On the whole the places where it is "freely" given outnumber those where it is "limited."

WEST AND WALES.

The *Diocese of Worcester* furnishes seven full returns. This is a fruit-growing country, and fruit-planting is said to be on the increase. One parish reports "Condition of people much improved of late years"; another, "People well-to-do; allotments much appreciated"; a third, "Cottagers well off—all keep a pig." "Young men leave for the Army, Railway, or Towns." "Several families have emigrated." Agricultural wages are variously stated from 10s to 18s, with fruit-picking for the women. On the whole, 13s to 15s seem to be usual rates. Gloving also affords work for women, though in one parish it is said to be dying out. The village clubs have failed, and most of the young men belong to the Foresters or Oddfellows. In one village there is a flourishing Co-operative Society. The endowed charities are about as usual; in one case there is £50 given in coals, grocery, and clothing, and almshouses for 14 aged persons; another has £20 given in coals; otherwise the endowments are small, such as £6 for clothing and bread, with £4 in doles, or £9 in coals and 2 lb. of beef at Christmas to every one, or, still smaller, £2 in doles and 2s a month for six months in winter for the very poor. The administration of the Poor Law shows in several cases an effort to reduce out relief and compel relations to do more.

From the *Diocese of Hereford* there are only four reports, and one of these contains no details. One report says there is little poverty and labour scarce, so that all who will may do something. Another complains of the high price charged for allotments, while land is going out of cultivation. The first report gives wages as 2s 3d to 3s per day; the second as being 10s to 12s a week, but with extra in harvest; a third says 10s to 14s. The majority of young men join the Foresters; few of the old are in clubs. Endowed charities are small, and out relief seems to be limited.

The *Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol* supplies ten reports. One says "Nearly all the able-bodied men have allotments"; another, "Large landowner—provides good cottages, gardens and allotments"; a third, "Allotments generally let and well cultivated," and two more are to the same effect. On the other hand, from a parish where there is no large landowner, we hear of a demand for cottages and allotments, but that land is hard to obtain. One report says that the "only poverty is due to drink"; "wages being high and work plentiful," but in this case the district is close to a large town, and the men are largely employed in docks, warehouses, gasworks, &c. Another speaks of eight public-houses in a small village. As to agricultural wages, "11s in winter, but average about 15s the year round," and "10s to 13s, day work at 2s 6d generally preferred," are the substance of two accounts. The usual level seems to be about 12s, with extra in harvest, carters and shepherds having a house as well. Younger men belong to Oddfellows and Foresters; the clubs in which the older men were have mostly failed. Endowed charities vary from £10 to £2 per annum in value, given in blankets, coals, or money; except in one case, where £18 is given in this way, and £20 to four persons in almshouses. In four parishes out relief is given freely (in one a line is drawn at those who own their cottage), but in two instances it is restricted, and in one of these given only in cases of absolute destitution.

From *St. Asaph* we have six full reports. One a "poor parish, lead mines have failed," now relies on "visitors in the summer season." Another says "no very poor, but hard lives, especially in winter." A third reports "too few cottages and some overcrowding"; and again, we have "cottages in bad repair—mostly built on common land by the cottagers." There are reports of "small holdings in great demand," and we do not hear of any allotments. The industries are agriculture and mining, and near

Conway there are quarries and market gardens. Agricultural wages are generally about 15s a week, but in some districts less. One report says 12s in summer, 7s 6d in winter, and only 15s in harvest. Mining pays rather better. Most of the villages have good friendly societies; in one case a club is reported to have failed. There are endowed charities value £18, £15, £6, £3, and £1, only one village having none. They are distributed by the Churchwardens. In two parishes very little out relief is given; in one relief is "fairly and carefully administered," in two more "out relief is given freely," and one makes no remark on this subject.

We have no information from *Bangor*, and *Llandaff* supplies only two returns. In one of these parishes the owner has provided ten acres of allotments, and in the other most of the cottages have gardens, but the rents are heavy. The land is chiefly used for dairy farming, and wages are high; as much as 20s is mentioned. There are in both places flourishing branches of the large friendly societies, and in one a special provident society. One has an endowment of £20 a year for widows and aged persons, and in the other small doles are given, including blankets and coal. Out relief is freely granted. In one village ten persons receive it.

From the *Diocese of St. David's* we have eight returns, of which six give full details. One of these states:—"People thrifty; many keep sheep, geese, and ponies on the common." Another: "People like to hoard sums of money—some rent fields and keep cows." In one parish there are "many small farms—soil poor"; in another, "half the land is owned by freeholders, who are also occupiers"; in a third, it is said the worst cottages belong to small freeholders. An instance is given of allotments "not taken up," but here several of the people have little farms—"three acres and a cow." One parish is reported as "remarkably free from poverty," and this seems to

apply to the whole district. Agricultural wages are 14s to 16s, but there are many other industries paying higher rates—collieries, tin-plate works, chemical works, and other factories. Hand-weaving is still practised. People migrate to the colliery districts. In one place, where there are collieries and works, there are four solvent benefit clubs, entirely managed by working men. Elsewhere the report is not so favourable. In some places there are no clubs, and in others they are insolvent or have failed. One parish has a bequest of £80, which helps to pay rent for aged persons and widows; another has £35 given in doles and £13 in bread; a third £6, and another only the modest sum of 17s given at Christmas. The rest have no endowments. Out relief is given freely in all except the parish which has the large endowment.

SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

The *Diocese of Canterbury* furnishes four reports. This is a fruit-growing district, and wages are high—16s to 18s. In one parish there is a railway factory where about 20s is paid. The factory has its own club. There is also a county society, and there are branches of the Foresters, besides local "sharing-out" clubs. In one parish £40 is given at Christmas, being part of an old endowment, of which the larger half goes to the school. In another £13 is given to the poor and sick. A third has a fund for providing coals and bread at half-price for six weeks, and seven almshouses with no money endowment, whilst a fourth gives £2 in doles to three widows, and 2s 6d each to eight old men. Very little out relief is given in this district—in one parish only is it granted freely. Most of the unions are "strictly" administered.

From *Rochester* there are five reports, of which four are detailed. In one parish there is a large owner who employs many men, and pensions them after long service.

Another is without gardens or allotments—"the subject is being considered." In a third there are plenty of allotments. Wages are 16s or 17s, or 2s less with a cottage. Piece-work is very general, or overtime in summer. One parish has a large branch of the Foresters, to which the younger men belong. The old men are in slate clubs. A village club is mentioned as having failed. Two of the parishes have considerable endowments—one taking the form of almshouses for six persons, £50 a year to apprentice boys born in the parish, and £5 given in doles; whilst the other has £90 a year, of which £40 is spent in flannel, and £50 given to the schools. Out relief is discouraged, except in one instance, where "assistance is given in cases of illness and for funerals."

From the *Diocese of Chichester* we are without any returns, but from *Winchester* we have fifteen, of which thirteen give details. Cottage accommodation is complained of in several cases, and bad water supply is mentioned once. The number of allotments generally exceeds the demand. Work is reported as scarce, and population stationary. Young people leave—some become policemen or enlist as soldiers. In one parish the general condition of the people is said to be good, but, on the whole, the account is not very favourable. Wages are low—10s to 12s in some places, with double these rates in harvest. In other parts they are quoted 11s to 13s, average, including harvest, being put at 15s. Strawberry and fruit culture is the most profitable work. The clubs used by old men are failing or have failed, and only the younger men belong to the sound societies. A few parishes have small endowments; two have almshouses, and two others have small pensions for old persons or widows. A great deal of private charity is mentioned. Poor Law administration varies, but inclines to be "strict" as to out relief.

From the *Diocese of Salisbury* we have no returns. From *Bath and Wells* there are thirteen. One of these

reports a "decrease in population caused by emigration to the United States. The people are mostly freeholders (mortgaged). Farmers are generally wealthy. No distress. Charity keeps people off the parish." Another reports that "many of the younger people have left." Where the landlords are non-resident conditions are unsatisfactory. Allotments are not general, but are not much sought after where there are gardens. Wages quoted, 9s to 10s winter, and 11s to 13s summer, with, in some cases, house and garden free. In two parishes the women make shirts and collars, earning 6s to 8s a week. The clubs mostly divide out every year—others every seven or ten years; some have failed. There are a few Foresters' Courts. Post-office Savings Bank and Penny Banks seem to be a good deal used. In three villages endowed doles are distributed to those not receiving parish relief; one of these amounts to £200. There are other endowments not restricted in this way, but distributed to the poor, whether paupers or not, in coals, blankets, or cash. One place has almshouses. Out relief is pretty freely given everywhere.

From the *Diocese of Exeter* we have received twenty-three returns, but of these six do not give details. The accounts vary a good deal. One report says "labouring class were never better off." Another has "~~no case of reports~~"

CORRECTION.

THE statement on p. 370, that "From the Diocese of Salisbury we have no returns," is incorrect. There were really seventeen reports from this Diocese, but owing to an unfortunate clerical error, they have been counted in with those from Exeter Diocese, which only sent six returns, and the summary of reports given in the second paragraph of p. 371 must therefore be taken as mainly referring to Salisbury. I greatly regret this mistake, particularly in view of the ready help accorded me by the Bishop and clergy of the Salisbury Diocese.—C. B.

addition. Average weekly earnings, including extra at harvest, are estimated at 13s. In some places wages are put as low as 10s without a house. There are good county benefit societies, and several of the village clubs are sound. There are some, but not many, branches of the Foresters and Oddfellows in this district. In a few of the parishes the charities are considerable; one distributes £60 in coals and clothing; another has £66 for six old widows, £5 each to an old man and an old woman, £18 for coals, and £2 given in cash; a third gives £35 to coal and clothing club. There are others of smaller amount. One parish reports simply that it is "rich in charities." Out relief is most generally "free." It is said in one case that "many old people, still vigorous, are well off between the parish and their small earnings." In one union out relief is said to be increasing; in another it is decreasing. The administration in one instance is "rather lax," in another "careful," and efforts are made to induce labourers to provide for themselves.

The foregoing reports tend to confirm those given in Part III.

VIII.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF SELECTED VILLAGES.

Ten parishes have been chosen to show in more detail the character of the information of which a summary has been given, and on which the preceding statistics are based. The unions in which these villages are situated represent various parts of the country, and various shades of administrative policy, from "out relief given freely" to "out relief practically discontinued." These degrees are shown by the proportion which out relief bears to out and in-door relief together, which is noted in the subjoined list, together with the name of the county in which the union and village is situated. In the description of the

villages I have retained so far as possible the wording of the original reports, and am myself responsible only for the transcription. The real names are not given either to places or people:—

	Parish.	County.	Proportion of out-door relief given.
1. ...	Hatton ...	Northumberland	75 per cent.
2. ...	Marsden ...	Leicester	75 „
3. ...	Merton ...	Northampton	68 „
4. ...	Singleton ...	„	26 „
5. ...	Tamston ...	Worcester	73 „
6. ...	Hogsden ...	Hants	77 „
7. ...	Dernford ...	„	65 „
8. ...	Hartby ...	Lincoln	82 „
9. ...	Oxenham ...	Cambridge	55 „
10. ...	Satterly ...	Eastern Counties.....	72 „

Hatton and Walton is a parish in Northumberland consisting of two townships, of which the total population in 1891 was somewhere under 500. One of these townships comprises some 2000 acres and is owned by one resident, who has no other land in the county. It has apparently been one holding since early Norman times, when it was held by service of half a knight's fee from the barony of which it formed part. Hatton is purely agricultural, and is divided into 5 farms and 2 smaller holdings; of these farms 3 have been cultivated by the owner for 40 to 50 years.

A peculiarity which Hatton shares with the rest of the agricultural districts of North Northumberland and the South of Scotland, is that each farm has from 2 to 8 cottages attached to it, according to its size. These are occupied by "hinds" and women workers hired by the year. In Hatton the village consists of 17 houses, including the Hall, and there are 27 other houses, of which 2 are occupied by tenant farmers. In the other township the village contains 20 houses, and there are 29 other dwellings, including the farms.

The farm labourers, hired by the year from May 12th,

are at present paid 16s a week, with house rent free, coals "led" from the station, and 1000 yards of potato ground. The wages are "upstanding"—are paid, that is, whether the man is ill or well. Women receive 1s 3d a day in winter, 1s 6d in summer, and 3s a day for 4 weeks in harvest, but the farmer is not bound to find them work every day of the week.

The houses are built of stone, and are good. All the cottagers use their kitchens as sleeping-rooms. They are usually roomy and warm, the fire-place being large and fires well kept up. The heads of the family generally sleep there. Most of the cottages have 2 other rooms, or a room and a loft, in which some sleep, but the accommodation is, no doubt, insufficient at times for large families.

All bake at home, and all have gardens and pigs. Cows used to be more kept than they are now. Hinds can have a cow's keep—grass and hay—by taking 4s less wages per week. There are about 10 cows in the township belonging to shepherds and labourers, the landowner having helped some to get them. Milk is not always easy to procure, though those who are anxious to buy it usually can do so. They are unwilling to give more than $\frac{1}{2}$ d a quart for skim milk, and it is hardly worth a farmer's while to sell at that price. Some of the older people still have oatmeal porridge and milk morning and evening; the majority take tea, sometimes without milk. Coals are now (early in 1893) about 14s a ton at the station, which is thought very dear. All other necessities of life are cheap. The cottagers spend their money judiciously; clothing is strong and warm.

The system of yearly hirings, combined with cottages at each farm, though it has obvious disadvantages, tends to keep workers and work well adjusted, and to hold families together. The commonest reason for "fitting" is that a boy has become old enough to take a horse or a pair of horses, and the farmer has not this work for him. Large

families, with women workers and lads, can always get hired, as these are much wanted for turnip cultivation. When situations at high wages are to be had in Newcastle and other towns, young men go there to shops and bars, and others get work at the pits and the railway, but a sufficient number of workers generally remain to keep the home together; and, though the house belongs to the son or daughter, if the father is past hiring, the furniture is still the property of the parents.

The Guardians make little difficulty about giving out relief to the extent of 2s 6d or 3s a week to people of fair character who are partially destitute from age or ill-health, or to widows to the extent of 1s 6d for each child after the first. When old agricultural labourers or their wives apply, it is often because the sons cannot agree as to the amount they should each contribute towards supporting their parents, and the Guardians give the relief, recovering the money from the sons. In other cases the parents apply because they are living with a married daughter, not legally bound to support them, or with a son who has a family of small children. When old couples or widows or widowers without children fail to get hired, they not infrequently take a room in the neighbouring town, and may receive out relief there; but there are not many instances of this sort.

Village Clubs and Benefit Societies are not common in Northumberland. A good many people have accounts in the Post-office or B—— Savings Bank. A large number insure their own or their children's lives in the Prudential, and others put money into the B—— local Benefit Society, which divides every five years.

There is a lecture-room at Hatton, used also as reading-room and Sunday-school. There is no day-school nor any public-house in the township. Most of the children go to the school in the adjoining township of Walton, distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, some to a school in another village.

In Hatton and Walton there are in all 30 persons over

65 years of age, of whom only 2 are above the labouring class. The others are as follows:—

1. T. M., *Widower*, 85.—Formerly a shepherd. In infirm health. Has two sons, with one of whom, himself a shepherd and married, the old man lives.

2. J. P., *Widow*, 84.—An invalid requiring constant care. Has her house and a small pension. There are 2 sons and 3 daughters. One daughter and a granddaughter live at home; the rest are out and doing well. Her late husband was a shepherd for 32 years.

3. *Widower*, 81.—Formerly a gardener, now crippled by rheumatism. Has pension and cottage from former employer. A married son with family lives with him, and is his successor in situation; two other sons and a daughter are well-to-do.

4. *Widow*, 80.—Infirm health. Has lived 53 years in the village. Her husband was a coachman. She lives with married daughter and son-in-law, who also is a coachman. There are three other daughters and two sons.

5. *Widow*, 78.—Infirm. Lives with married daughter, whose husband works on a farm leased by his mother. There are also two sons.

6. *Widow*, 78.—Infirm. Has two daughters, a grandson and granddaughter, who all work on farm, and she keeps house for them.

7. *Widow*, 78.—Lives with an unmarried daughter, who does dressmaking. Her son, a labourer, used to help her, but died last May. She has another daughter. Her husband was a labourer.

8 and 9. *Man and wife*, 77 and 75.—Both fairly active. The man, formerly a labourer, has an allotment. They are supported mainly by an allowance from their children. One son lives at home. The man still does odd jobs, and the woman acts as midwife.

10 and 11. *Man and wife*, 77 and 70.—The man, a farm-labourer, is able-bodied, and the woman, poultry and dairywoman, is still very active. They have six children, of whom one son and one daughter live at home. The daughter helps her mother, and between them they earn £26 a year. The father earns about 2s 3d a day at odd jobs, and finds constant employment. Live rent free.

12 and 13. *Man and wife*, 73 and 70.—The man is a carpenter, but is very rheumatic and lame, and his wife has feeble health. Have lived at Hatton 41 years. There are four sons and two daughters. A son (also a carpenter), a daughter, and young grandchild live with the old people. The other sons are in good positions.

14 and 15. *Man and wife*, 75 and 66.—The man is a farm-labourer, active but deaf. His wife is infirm. He earns 10s a week as cattleman. There are three sons and one daughter. One son and a granddaughter live at home and "work out" on farms. An orphan grandchild also lives with them, and is at school. No rent.

16 and 17. *Man and wife*, 73 and 71.—The man, now infirm, was formerly

a labourer. His wife is fairly active. They have two sons and two daughters. An unmarried daughter keeps house, and an unmarried son lives at home and could earn good wages, but drinks. The result is that they are badly off, and receive some charitable help.

18. *Widow*, 72.—An able-bodied woman, who keeps house for a son and daughter, both farm workers; but the daughter has been in ill health and off work for nearly 2 years.

19. *Widower*, 72.—Was shunter on N. E. R., and is still fairly active. Lives with a widowed niece. Has a pension of 7s 6d per week from the Company, having been injured in an accident.

20. *Widower*, 70.—Labourer; still an able-bodied man, earning fair wages. Lives with a married son, and has 2 other children.

21. *Widow*, 69.—Very active woman. Lives with and keeps house for children, who "work out" on farm. Has 2 sons and 1 daughter.

22. *Widow*, 68.—Becoming infirm. Has 4 sons and 1 daughter, but lives alone. The sons should pay 4s a week through the relieving officer, but one is a defaulter, and the parish pays his 1s. There is 1s more given by the Vicar. *Rent* 50s per annum.

23 and 24. *Man and wife*, 68 and 67.—The man, formerly a labourer, now quite infirm; the woman still active. They live with and keep house for children, who work out.

25. *Spinster*, 68.—Lives with the foregoing—a curious case. She was formerly a "bondager," or "bond" woman, "adopted" by the others, whom she "helps," and with whom she lives. They keep her.

26. *Single man*, 66.—Works on N. E. R.; very active. Lives with a married niece.

27. *Widower*, 66.—Formerly a pit-man, now infirm. Has 1 son and 4 daughters, all married. Lives with a widowed daughter, who works out. Has 4s a week from a club and expects an equal sum from Miners' Permanent Relief Fund. The daughter has temporary parish relief, on account of illness.

28. *Married man*, 65.—Able-bodied. Does odd jobs at 2s 3d per day, most of the year. Son and daughter work out. Children hired by the year always have their house rent free. The furniture, as has been said, usually belongs to the old people.

Marsden is a village in Leicestershire within 1 mile of a market town. The population of the parish is about 500, and is increasing. It is mainly agricultural, but some of the men and boys find employment in the town, and others work in coal pits or at a pipe factory distant about 4 miles. The farmers have some difficulty in keeping their labourers, as the men—especially the younger ones—like the inde-

pendence and freedom of mining life, without work on Saturday afternoon and on Sunday, even when the mines are busiest.

The lord of the manor owns most of the land and houses, and resides in an adjacent parish. There are two other owners, the vicar being one. The cottages, of which there are about seventy in the village, are mostly in decent repair, and rents are low—from 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* a week for two or three rooms. Every cottage has a fair-sized garden, and there are allotments let at 9*d* per annum for 100 yards. Farm wages are 16*s* or 17*s* a week, and a good deal of beer is given. In hay-time and harvest each man gets a present of 20*s*, and is provided with food, as well as a plentiful supply of beer, which is also given promiscuously to a large extent every day. Boys earn 5*s* and 6*s* a week, but are difficult to get, owing to the nearness of the pipe works. Beer is given them also as an inducement. Women knit hosiery, such as babies' socks, for the Leicester hosiery factories. A good hand, by working hard, can make from 5*s* to 6*s* a week, but the average is 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*. Part of what is paid by the factory is absorbed by the "middle woman," who distributes the work.

Most of the cottagers keep a pig. The farmers usually send their milk to London, but there are small proprietors who sell milk in the village at 3*d* per quart. Bread is rarely made at home, but comes from the town; groceries are obtained from the two village shops, and all other things from the town, where there are good shops as well as a weekly market. Fresh meat is probably eaten more than once a week. Coals cost 10*d* per cwt. (early in 1893).

At the present time no able-bodied man is without employment. There is not much migration into the towns. One miner's family has lately left in order to be nearer his work, and a few young men from time to time enlist in the army.

There are eight large farms in the parish, and the land is for the most part well cultivated. The farmers—a hard-working and fairly well-to-do class—are saving and careful, and their wives and daughters do a great deal of work. They live well, and are often kind to their labourers in the way of gifts of victuals or portions of a pig at killing time, or “kitchen physic” in case of illness.

There is a charity, vested in Trustees, for the benefit of widows, nine of whom receive 1s per week, and another (only 10s a year) is distributed by the churchwardens among the deserving poor. There are also Church offertories, amounting to about £15 a year, given to the sick and needy, and Christmas gifts of beef from the lord of the manor to every family, 5 to 8 lbs., according to the size of the household.

Many of the labourers belong to a Friendly Society which has its head-quarters in the town. Members pay 1s 8d or 2s a month, and no one is admitted above 28 years of age. In sickness 10s is allowed for the first 16 weeks, then 5s for a similar period, and subsequently 2s 6d as long as sickness lasts. If a man “keeps off the box” for 12 months he can, in case of renewed illness, start again on full pay.

Permanent out relief is not given freely in this union; due regard being paid to circumstances. In temporary cases of illness, however, relief is readily granted, especially in milk, meat, &c.

There are in this parish 22 persons over 65, of whom nine are above the working-class. The other 13 are as follows:—

1. *Widow of 92.*—Still in possession of all her faculties, but bed-ridden. She lives in the house of her daughter, who is wife of the miller, and is helped by another daughter, wife of an innkeeper in a neighbouring village. In all there are three daughters living, and one son who died has left grandchildren. The old woman was formerly a domestic servant. She receives 1s a week from charity and is insured.

2. *Widow of 83.*—In infirm health; a farmer's daughter and farmer's

widow, who has been unfortunate and come down in the world. She is properly looked after by her relations, who are well-to-do farmers in the place. Has 1 daughter married. Her son died and left children, but it is not known where they are.

3. *Widow of 82.*—Was formerly a domestic servant. She is now bed-ridden and lives with one of her 4 sons, the other 3, who reside elsewhere, paying 10d a week each through the Guardians. All the sons are married, and there is also a married daughter. She is insured.

4. *Widow of 80.*—In infirm health, without children, receives 2s 6d a week from the parish. She earns a little by seaming, and a niece, who keeps one of the village shops, frequently gives her food.

5. *Widow of 79.*—Was formerly a domestic servant. Though infirm she can still use her needle well, and earns about 2s a week. She is helped by her sons who are miners, and by a granddaughter living with her. There is also a married daughter. She is insured.

6. *Widow of 74.*—Eccentric. Husband was a blacksmith. She has one son with a large family, and another in the asylum. She receives 2s 6d a week from the parish, and is helped by a daughter-in-law, who is a nurse, and by granddaughters who are in service.

7. *Widow of 72.*—Was formerly a domestic servant, and is now entirely supported by her two sons, labourers, and taken care of by a daughter. These all live at home and are unmarried. A family of this description is very exceptional.

8. *Widow of 71.*—Her husband, a small shopkeeper, left her a little money, and she lives in the house of her daughter, who married a prosperous carpenter. She has also 3 sons.

9 and 10. *A married couple, each 71 years of age.*—Who live on their savings, helped by their children, who are married and well-to-do. The man was a farm-labourer, and then a farmer in a very small way. Is now retired.

11. *Widow of 68,* whose husband was a gamekeeper. Was previously a domestic servant, and lives rent free, with a small pension from her husband's former employer; helped by her 3 sons, well-to-do miners living near. She has also 2 daughters.

12. *Widow of 67.*—Rather infirm, lives with her son, a miner, next door to her married daughter. She has 2 other sons with families. Is able to do a little sewing, and credited with earning 2s a week.

13. *Widow of 67.*—Is in fair health; does a little nursing as well as seaming, and may earn 2s 6d a week. She is much helped by kind neighbours, one of whom gives her a dinner daily. Her rent is often remitted.

Merton parish, in Northamptonshire, is situated on high ground, cold, healthy, and noted for the longevity of its people. It is mostly grass; arable land is rapidly disappear-

ing. The population, which is about 300, has decreased by 75 since 1881, and by 175 since 1861.

The village is built townwise, in streets of contiguous houses; very few of the cottages are detached. Consequently, the gardens are usually small and shut in.

Since 1861 some 13 cottages have been pulled down, and at present 15 are unoccupied, some of which have become untenable. Most of the inhabited houses are good and comfortable. The bad ones are generally the property of small owners. Rents average 1s 6d per week.

The parish is somewhat exceptional. The land belongs to 20 owners, in parcels of from 10 to 350 acres. The gross rental and rateable value are diminishing greatly and rapidly. There is no squire or predominant landowner, but a number of the farmers are their own landlords, and are men of substance as well as years, having built up capital in prosperous times. Several more of the inhabitants are retired farmers, or surviving relatives of farmers, with independent means. A great change may be expected as these aged people die off and their money is dispersed. Meanwhile, labour is in good demand, and able-bodied men seldom out of work. Distress is said to be unknown, though prolonged winter weather may cause "a bit of a pinch."

The employment offering is mainly farm work. There are in the parish 13 farmers, large and small, and the village can boast 1 butcher, 1 tailor, 1 shoemaker, 2 blacksmiths, 3 carpenters and wheelwrights, 1 mason employing 4 hands, 1 dressmaker employing 4 hands, 3 publicans, one of whom is also baker and general shopkeeper, while another deals in coals, and there is one other shopkeeper. The rest of the working inhabitants are farm servants and labourers. The wages are 12s to 13s for labourers, 14s to 15s for shepherds and carters. Boys of 14 to 17 get 5s to 8s. In hay-time and harvest 4s or 5s extra per week is made.

There is no special employment available for the old, and it is impossible to state at what age wages begin to fall,

for it is not a question of age but of health and vigour, and this varies very much with the individual.

There are about 12 acres of allotments, divided into 45 plots of 1 rood each. These are all let, and no one person at present holds more than 3 roods. In all there are 30 allotment holders and about 20 of the villagers keep a pig—a valuable adjunct to the bit of land.

The shops are not what they used to be. People go more into the neighbouring town than they did, and deal with co-operative stores. Travelling vans, too, are sent round periodically by tradesmen of enterprise in the town, and these do a considerable business.

A good Church of England school (partly endowed) has existed for more than a hundred years. This in a former generation gave great advantages over other places; many young people went out into the world and did extremely well, and they still leave the parish to seek fortune elsewhere—in the army or railway employment, as clerks in factories, grooms in hunting establishments, &c., &c.

Notwithstanding the three public-houses there is not much intemperance, though there are some sad exceptions. The road traffic, which is considerable, does a good deal towards supporting the publicans.

The village Friendly Society, established 44 years, is an unusually good specimen of a local club. It has 92 members, of whom 38 reside in the village. The accumulated funds amount to nearly £1000. Members are admitted up to 32 years of age. It meets at the public-house every two months. Subscription 14s per annum, of which 12s is for the club fund and 2s to be spent in drink or go towards the annual dinner. Sick pay is 9s for 6 months, then 7s for 6 months more, and afterwards 5s so long as disablement lasts. At death £4 is allowed for members and £2 for their wives, but these payments are met by special levy. It is the liability for prolonged payments to the disabled old that threatens the solvency of the society. The capital

has of late been diminishing but was assisted recently by a gift, by legacy, of £100, and the society may last for many years to come unless young men, looking far into the future, take alarm and refuse to join.

There is a penny bank, originally confined to school children, but now thrown open to all. So far there are few depositors other than children. In all, the bank holds about £23 belonging to 60 depositors.

Charities are as follows :—

- (a.) Poor's land allotment rents, £9 in 1893, distributed in coals.
- (b.) Clothing charity. Thirty persons get a blanket or warm clothes, value 6s 3d each=£9. 7s 6d.
- (c.) Money dole, £3 at Christmas. About 35 persons get 1s 6d to 2s each.
- (a.) and (c.) are not given to recipients of parish relief.
- (d.) Church offertory. Average £13 per annum to the sick and infirm.
- (e.) A good deal of private charity in various forms, of which no details are known.

The charities are by no means an unmixed blessing. Great care and pains are exercised by the Trustees in the administration, but a certain amount of ill-feeling, jealousy, and dissatisfaction arises nevertheless.

Out-door relief is given freely in this union. Absolute destitution is not always insisted on. Relations are required to contribute in some cases. The labouring folk regard the "House" with great aversion, and naturally enough, entailing, as it must do, the curtailment of liberty, &c. Out-door relief, on the other hand, is considered, more or less, as the natural and inevitable source of support when earnings fail. But even out-door relief is not applied for till it is the last resource; the labourer will work and keep himself till he can work no longer.

There are in Merton 37 people over 65—a very large number compared to the population. Of these, however,

18 are above the working class. Of the 19 with regard to whom particulars are given, 14 are partly dependent on charity; 5 of these receive parish relief, 3 being widows, 2 of whom have no relations.

Singleton is an agricultural parish in Northampton with about 600 population, having increased slightly since 1881. One proprietor, who is non-resident, owns the whole parish, excepting the Rectory and glebe farm, 3 cottages and 16 acres of allotment ground belonging to a charity, and 1 cottage with a small garden attached, which also is the property of a non-resident owner.

There are in the parish but 2 persons of independent means besides the clergyman. The farmers, of whom there are 10, occupy farms varying from 50 to 350 acres. There are 13 small holdings from 3 to 27 acres, and 93 allotments, covering 53 acres, and varying in size from half a rood to two and a half acres.

The cottages are substantially built, the older ones of stone with thatched roofs and brick floors; those more recently erected are roofed with slate or flat tiles, and generally have stone floors. As a rule they have 3 rooms upstairs, and for the most part are in good condition. The rents vary from 9d to 1s 9d per week. Bakehouses and wash-houses are provided for certain groups of cottages, but few people bake at home. No new cottages have been built for many years. The occupants mostly work on the land, but a few are railway labourers or artisans. The village is several miles from the nearest town. Each cottage has a small garden, included in the rent. An allotment varying from a rood to 2 acres, for which a separate rent is paid, goes with nearly every cottage. The rent for allotments is about 10s per rood.

The village is supplied with an excellent system of main sewers, with which almost the whole of the cottage and house property is connected. A filtration bed outside the

village receives the sewage on about half an acre of ground planted with ash and osiers.

The nominal wage of the labourer is 13s per week, which, with piece-work and harvest money, amounts to about 16s 6d average for the whole year. Carters' wages (including some Sunday work) are 16s per week with cottage rent free. Boys exempt from school attendance earn from 4s up to 7s 6d. There is no scarcity of employment, except occasionally in winter. The few who are at such periods out of work make up their time on the large allotments, either their own or those belonging to men who are themselves employed.

Almost all the cottagers keep a pig. Milk is easily obtained, and skim milk at 3d per gallon is supplied at a steam dairy, whence it is carried into the village. A great feature of the parish is co-operation. The steam dairy just referred to is co-operative; there is a so-called co-operative farm (in reality a profit-sharing undertaking) of 300 acres (glebeland); and an industrial co-operative society which has monopolized the whole trade of the village, and is composed almost entirely of labouring men. The village public-house and a shop to which a beer licence is attached are in the hands of this society, and managed by a committee of the members. The managers, being paid by salary, have no interest in selling intoxicants, while on non-intoxicants they receive 5 per cent. on all they sell. The profits made by the public-house and the beer-house, which are large, are returned, with the profit on ordinary sales, to the members of the society, in proportion to the amount of their purchases at the stores, and to non-members on a reduced scale. The dividends average 3s to 4s in the pound, and are paid quarterly.

Although there has been little or no migration on the part of young men, there is undoubtedly an increasing desire on their part to "get off the clods," as they call it, and to get the "big shilling," and otherwise to "better

themselves." During the last ten years 4 young men have emigrated to Queensland and are doing well, 2 have become attendants at asylums, 2 joined the police, 3 entered the army, and 3 have become gentlemen's servants.

As to clubs of various kinds, there is a clothing club which gives no bonus, managed by a lady in the parish; a coal club conducted by the co-operative society, and a pig club. For the men there is a village friendly society, not in a very flourishing condition, and about to take steps to become affiliated with the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows; and there is a medical club, to which most of the women and children belong. The women and children are also for the most part insured in the Prudential, whose agent calls at almost every house once a week.

There is an endowed charity, with an income of over £80, which will increase. This is managed under a recent scheme by a committee, of which a certain proportion is elected by the parish vestry. The income is divided into two portions, one half being for educational purposes. The other half is applied in various ways, such as blankets, &c., at Christmas, and pensions to old people on certain fixed principles. Out of the educational portion a part of the master's salary is provided, as well as prizes for attendance and proficiency at the public elementary school. The Church alms amount to about £13 a year, which is distributed by the churchwardens after consultation with the Rector.

There has been no out-door pauper in the place for the last eight years, relief of this kind having been practically discontinued in the union for a long period. There is one regular inmate of the workhouse belonging to the parish, and one "in and out." There is also a single woman with three illegitimate children, often in the workhouse. She belongs technically to the parish, although she has had no connection with it for fifteen or twenty years.

The strict administration of relief, which characterizes the union, used to be regarded with strong disfavour; and the

feeling of being deprived of a right to parish relief was once very prevalent; but at the same time it is generally admitted that the parish is in all senses of the word "better off" than it used to be, and that there is no one upon whom the refusal of relief bears hardly. This will be shown as to the old by the summary of their condition which follows.

There are in the parish 73 persons between 55 and 65, and 21 over 65. We will take the latter first, beginning with the oldest.

1. *John Bartley*, 84.—Labourer, earns 7s a week at making farthing faggots. Wife just dead. A young married couple now lodge with him. His health is good. Was in a club, but club broke. Cottage and garden, rent 9d per week; rood of ground, 10s per year. He has a married daughter.

2. *Amelia Lord*, 78.—Widow of a labourer. Since widowhood a monthly nurse; does a good deal of nursing for relations. Has 3 married sons with families; one a small farmer, another a mason. They help her, and she takes a lodger. She receives 6d a week from Church alms, and 20s a quarter from endowed charity. Rent, 9d a week.

3. *Jane Pitcher*, 76.—Labourer's widow. Very feeble; lives with one of her sons, who is married. She has another son, also married, and a daughter, single, in a good place. The children maintain her very comfortably.

4. *Martha Burton*, 76.—Labourer's widow, also in very feeble health, has an unmarried son earning 12s, who lives with her. She has some money and house property in a neighbouring village, and has other children married, with families, and a single daughter in service. Rent of cottage and garden 1s per week.

5. *Mary Steele*, 72.—Labourer's widow. Very feeble. A granddaughter, who is a pupil teacher, lives with her. Two married sons and one married daughter help to maintain her. She receives 2s 6d weekly from the Rector, and 6d from Church alms. Rent of cottage and garden, 9d per week.

6. *Jane Thompson*, 70.—Widow of stud groom. Her late husband's employer now allows her a small pension. Has no family, but a niece helps her. She has a lodger, who is a dressmaker. Her own health is feeble. Rent, 1s per week, with garden.

7 and 8. *Thomas Peters*, 70.—Lodge-keeper and woodman. His wife is a complete invalid. They have saved money, and live rent free. No children.

9 and 10. *Henry Coventry*, 68.—Small farmer and dairyman. Has saved. Lives with his wife. No children.

11 and 12. *James Jackson*, 68.—Mason and bricklayer, in regular work. Wife and 2 unmarried sons at home.

13. *Susan Topham*, 68.—Widow. Her late, and third husband, was a

waggoner. She has saved a good deal of money, and is quite independent. Rent of cottage and garden, 1s per week.

14. *John Kingsley*, 67.—Formerly a mason's labourer. Crippled for the last 8 years. His wife is a hard-working woman of about 60. He receives 2s 6d from club, 1s 6d from charity, and 6d from Church alms, or 4s 6d per week in all. There is one son, single, at home, another in Queensland, and other sons married. Rent of cottage and garden, 1s 3d. Rood of ground, 10s per year.

15. *Richard Steele*, 67.—Labourer. Earns 12s when at work, now on club with rheumatism, receiving 10s per week. His wife is aged 64. One son, not married, a gardener, earning 14s, lives at home. Also a grandson who earns 13s as stable-help. Rent 9d per week, half-rood allotment 5s 6d a year.

16. *Joseph Ireland*, 67.—Rough carpenter; not strong, but generally at work. In a club. His wife is crippled with rheumatism. They have brought up a large family; all out and doing well. A grandchild lives with them. Rent, cottage and garden, 1s 4½d per week.

17. *Peter Todd*, 66.—Farmer, occupying the largest farm in the parish.

18. *William Dunn*, 66.—A widower, formerly a shoemaker, now only mends a little when out of work as a labourer. Has no constant place, but is generally employed. Earns when at work about 12s. In club. A young married couple lodge with and take care of him. Rent 9d.

19. *Thomas Bartley*, 65.—Labourer. Feeble old man, but generally in full work, earns about 10s now, but until lately made 12s or 13s. His wife very feeble; has had two strokes. A grandson lives with them, from whom they receive 4s a week. They receive 20s a year from the charity. Rent 9d.

20. *Henry Cavendish*, 65.—Labourer. Earns 13s; in club. His wife, who is over 60, is a good manager. An unmarried son, who works in the brick-yard, lives at home, and there is also a grandson just left school earning 4s. There are 3 married sons who are doing well. Rent of cottage and garden, 1s 9d. Rood of land, 10s per year.

21. *Margaret Hunt*, 65.—Widow of a labourer. Has money in savings bank. Earns a trifle by lace making, &c.; has a small pension from former employers, and 6d a week from Church alms. Has children and grandchildren, who help her so far as is necessary. Lives very comfortably and generally alone. Rent of cottage and garden, 1s 2d per week.

Of the 73 between 55 and 65 it is enough to say that only 8 receive help of any kind, and only 6 are noted as receiving charity. All but 4 of them are earning money.

Tamston is a purely agricultural parish in Warwickshire, with a little more than 600 inhabitants, the population having decreased slightly since 1881. There are 3 principal proprietors, all of them resident, one being the squire

and lord of the manor, and a few farms belong to non-residents.

The soil is stiff blue clay, excellent for corn when well cultivated and highly manured. For many years wheat has been principally grown for straw, or at a loss by the farmer. Thousands of pounds have been spent on farms in this parish in draining, road-making, and general cultivation, in the vain hope that times would mend. The poor have reaped the benefit, but the landlords, and their tenants the farmers also, are much impoverished. It is feared that the latter are as a class, in this neighbourhood, insolvent. A great deal of land is going out of cultivation.

The houses of the poor are varied in character. Some have been built of late years as an investment by local tradespeople. Others built by squatters on the waste have been bought up from time to time by the late squire; some of them pulled down, and others made habitable. There still remain several very poor cottages. Some of the worst are empty, but others are in the hands of small proprietors, who exact the highest rent, and are unwilling to make improvements or repairs. Rents are higher in this village than in many places, and the best cottages with the best gardens are often let at as low or nearly as low a rent as the worst. The bad ones bring £3. 10s to £4. 10s, and the very best from £4 to £5.

There are 77 acres let in large allotments, 1, 2, or 3 acres each, at rents varying from 16s to 40s an acre, partly according to the quality of the land. The small allotments of one quarter acre each, of which there are 17 acres, are let at 10s each. They are from the Glebe farm, and since the large allotments have been on hand many of the small ones are unlet.

Wages have been nominally 12s a week. They are now (1893) falling to 10s. Working bailiffs and gardeners get 18s. Blacksmiths and estate carpenters about 20s. Carters and shepherds earn more than 12s, and often have

a house found them. Lads earn 3s 6d to 7s 6d a week. In hay-time and harvest wages are doubled for overtime, and on piece-work men earn more than this. Up to 65 the men seem well employed; after that age work is more casual; they get light jobs at a lower rate of pay.

Much of the farm work is done by machinery, and though the landlords and tenant farmers are great losers by the agricultural depression, the labourers seem fairly employed, and were never so well off as they are now, as everything they need is so extremely cheap.

All the thrifty cottagers keep a pig (carters are not allowed to do so). From 2 to 5 sheep are killed weekly by one shopkeeper, who also kills pigs and cures the bacon. The weeks when he does not sell pork he buys beef for sale. The baker in the village also sells mutton and beef, but he does not kill. Three different bakers' carts bring in bread. During the winter months the wheat grown on the allotments supplies many of the families with bread. It is ground at the small water mills near, and makes wholesome brown bread. The women make it with brewers' barm, and bake it where they have brick ovens, or send it to the baker's. In summer it is difficult to get good barm, and bread will not keep so well. When they buy their bread the poor choose the whitest they can get. New milk is retailed by one small farmer, who takes it to his customers, charging 3d a quart; if skimmed once, a penny a quart is charged; fully skimmed, $\frac{1}{2}$ d a quart. Milk can also be bought at two farm dairies in the village, but has to be fetched, and poor people will not go or send their children half a mile for it. Groceries are to be obtained from the two village shops, or from travelling carts sent round by grocers from the neighbouring towns.

The Tamston Benefit Club was conducted on the plan of dividing the surplus at the end of the year; as there was no reserve fund, and the members were getting older, no young men would join, and it died out. Some of the men

have joined clubs in the neighbouring villages, which are conducted on sound principles. One man is at this time on sick pay, and another has an old age annuity. There are 100 accounts in the Post-office Savings Bank, but not all belonging to this village or to the very poor.

Education is free. The parents of large families feel this a great boon. Originally the National school was built and maintained by the squire. The present squire declined to continue that arrangement, and in order to save a School Board, the principal inhabitants agreed to a voluntary rate—about 5*d* in the pound. The teaching is very good, over 90 per cent. always pass.

There is a lending library and reading-room, with periodicals and a good supply of newspapers. Some concerts and lectures are given during the winter months. A good field is given up by one proprietor for cricket and football. The cricket club is encouraged. There is a band which has good instruments, but lacks cohesion, and wants more instruction; also a drum and fife band.

Charities.—Money was left to give every poor inhabitant—including babies—2 lbs. of beef each on Christmas Eve. To be earning less than 20*s* a week is held to be the definition of a poor man for this purpose. Illegitimate children are not counted until they are old enough to go to school. This donor's sister left a sum of money, the interest (between £5 and £6 yearly) to be given to the aged poor or those with large families, in the shape of warm clothing, sheets, blankets, &c. About 21 gifts are distributed yearly. There are 2 maternity bags for lending, and baby clothes, &c., are given by ladies.

Another lady gives 1 or 2 lbs. of mutton weekly all the year round to many aged or sick people, also milk puddings, not occasionally, but once or twice a week for a year at a time. The same lady gives many of the old people 1 cwt. of coal weekly during the winter. There is also an endowed coal fund worth £9 per annum, substituted by the Charity

Commission for an ancient right of furze cutting. The coal purchased with this fund is distributed equally in the winter to every cottage in the village.

There is a clothing club with a bonus given on each ticket. About £64 is yearly saved and spent in this way, the clothes being purchased at the village shops or at 3 shops in the town selected by the members as suitable. There is also a medical club.

Out relief is given. One young widow has 2s a week for her child, and there are 7 old women receiving 2s 6d a week. An old married couple get 4s a week, and one family, of which the father, a young man, is lame, get 5s; 3s is paid to the grandparents of an illegitimate child, whose mother died in the workhouse at his birth. He is about 10, and has already cost the ratepayers about £78. Two old men live in the workhouse, one of whom is personally afflicted; the other destroyed his prospects in life by drink. No woman or child from this parish is in the House.

As a source of income to the villagers, it may here be mentioned that about £100 a year has been received by the "Boarding-out Committee" (which was formed in 1888) for the maintenance and clothing of children entrusted to their care. Three unions in different parts of England have sent 18. Of these children three have been returned as unsuitable; one has been claimed by and found a home with a married sister; several are now earning their living respectably as servants, and 4 boys and 4 girls are at present "boarded out" in the village. Some of these children are much beloved by their foster parents, "they would not part with them whatever." The children are happy, and have a cheerful, lively manner. None of them wish to return to the workhouse.

Migration and Emigration.—Some of the young men leave to get work as porters on the railway, and some are in Birmingham and other large towns as shopmen, police-

men, &c. A few have gone into the army, others are in private service as coachmen, grooms, footmen, gardeners, &c. Some years ago several large families were helped to emigrate to New Zealand and Australia by funds collected by Mr. Joseph Arch. They were just the people the village could best spare. As far as can be learnt even those considered ne'er-do-well have done fairly well, whilst to their children it has been an immense benefit. Since then several parties of lads and young men, and two young women, have been helped to emigrate to Canada. Only two lads have returned, and most are married and settled comfortably. They all say work is harder than in England, but they have "lots to eat," "meat three times a day," &c.

Hogsden.—This is an agricultural parish, of which seven-tenths belong to one estate. The hall and park are let, but the tenant does not reside. The desertion of this house is the greatest blight upon the place. The remainder of the parish belongs mostly to two or three other landowners, none of whom are residents; there are only a few other very small properties, chiefly cottages with a little piece of land.

On the whole, the cottages are fairly good. They are roomy enough, though some, owing to neglect or inability of the landlords, are much out of repair. There are not many cases of overcrowding; never more than one family in each cottage. Both young men and young women alike leave early, and seek work or service in the towns. Rents vary from £2 to £4 a year for cottage and garden.

There is a ten-acre field let in allotments, but assigned only three years ago, so the present race of old folk do not benefit directly. The plots are let in portions of twenty rods, at 5s a year (= 40s an acre). This is double the rental of other land in the parish. The class benefited by allotments is often somewhat above the labourers; here the

millers and the blacksmiths are the two largest holders, having two acres each.

Wages for able-bodied men vary from 11s to 14s, according to the nature of the work. Besides, they have from £6. 10s to £7 for the "harvest month." There is no fixed time of life when wages fall, and employers do not reduce before it is obviously fair they should do so, in respect of amount of work done. There is no industry but agriculture.

Thrift.—The peasant class is decidedly more thrifty than the corresponding class in towns; *e.g.* they can always produce the cash to buy their one or two pigs at the proper seasons. Some have quietly got together enough to purchase a cottage or two. There is a penny bank attached to the schools with about seventy-five depositors, of whom, perhaps, 10 per cent. are older than the scholars, and put in larger sums. There is a good local benefit club, which is just now attracting new members, owing to the fact that the old established public-house club broke under the strain of influenza in 1892. Not many of the labouring class here belong to the older societies—Foresters, &c. Unfortunately, the local club has no provision for old age, and no society to which the poor of this parish belong enforces such a provision.

Charity.—The endowment which supports the schools (Church of England) also supplies £20 for clothing for deserving children, and gives away forty gifts of £1 to widows and old people in January. This charity also owns six cottage almshouses, in which six widows live rent free, but have no endowment. There is, indeed, a nominal rent of 20s, but the gift of £1 above mentioned pays this. In effect they receive the house accommodation in place of the gift. Another small charity, of which Hogsden gets £5 yearly, is given away in blankets, and also one of £3 per annum. As to private charity, there is no one except the Rector with any power of giving (and he not by virtue of official income). The non-resident tenant of the hall provides

soup for the poor. The Rector gives a bonus of 2s a year to each depositor of 1s monthly in the coal and clothing club. There are about fifty depositors.

Poor Law.—The Guardians certainly take a liberal view of their obligations to the aged poor. Absolute want is not insisted upon as a test, but anyone who can show straitened circumstances is pretty sure of receiving outdoor relief. It is, however, only "relief in aid," as in no case does it exceed 2s 6d and a loaf, not in itself sufficient to keep a person.

Cost of Living.—Everything except coal is cheap. The cottages mostly have ovens, but some rows of three or four have only one in common. The gardens and allotments supply potatoes and other vegetables. Not much meat is eaten, and apparently not required; for all, especially the children, look healthy and strong, and there are scarcely any instances of premature old age such as are so frequent in town populations.

Unfortunately the whole parish is getting steadily and rapidly poorer, though at present the labouring class has felt the pinch least of any. The farmers are chiefly men without sufficient capital, who work on their own farms, and employ hardly any labour. For example, on a farm which ten years ago employed eight or nine men regularly, there are now only the farmer and his two sons and three or four boys of about fourteen years old. The land falls steadily and increasingly out of cultivation, and worse and worse crops being grown, there is less and less money coming into the parish. Another result is that as soon as young men are able to leave home they do so, because there is no work for them to do. For the time, however, the few that remain profit by the absence of competition, and wages are kept up.

Dernford is a parish in Hampshire, with a population of about 250, having decreased by no less than 130 since 1831. The ground in the valley is green sandstone, and

the hills are chalk. The valley is difficult to drain, and the pasture on the hills is best where it has never been ploughed and remains in down. A hundred years ago the parish had a bad reputation for ague. Agriculture is the only industry, and is conducted on scientific principles. One man owns five-sixths of the parish, and in this and adjoining districts farms 4500 acres of his own land. All the work of the estate is done by his own staff—mostly, as to skilled labour, by men drawn from Lancashire and Yorkshire. Consequently there is no village blacksmith or wheelwright.

The wages paid on this estate are about 1s per week above those current in the neighbourhood, in order to attract the best men. Carters, who have to understand agricultural machinery, make an average of 17s or 17s 6d the year round, with house and quarter of an acre of land free; shepherds, slightly less; labourers earn, including piece-work, &c., 14s to 16s average, and most have house and garden free. Carters' hours are from 7 to 3 or 4, with half an hour for dinner. In hay-time and harvest, the men work as long as possible, having half an hour for lunch and an hour for dinner. Labourers work from 7 to 5 in summer, and 7.30 to 4 in winter, with an hour for dinner. Harvest pay is 5d per hour, and haying 4d. Men keep their places at full wages till 60 on an average.

The cottage accommodation is now fairly good; most of the cottages are brick and tiled, and have two or three bedrooms. Some old ones are of mud and thatched, which people do not like to leave, having lived in them so long. Anyone can have an allotment at 3d a rod, and this has been so for the last twenty years. The allotment ground is not all cultivated, not being taken up, although in the middle of the village.

Boys and young men play cricket (though not matches) for amusement, in the evenings and on Sunday afternoon. There is a lack of anyone to manage this sort of thing.

The available thrift agencies are the Foresters, Odd-

fellows, Hampshire Friendly, and one or two local clubs. The men employed on the estate, if in a club, have the club money made up to full working pay so long as they are ill.

There is an endowed charity of 36*s* a year administered by the churchwardens. The Church is inactive. One woman, a widow of 70, and very infirm, and one old man, each receives 2*s* 6*d* a week from the parish. These are the only cases of out-door pauperism reported.

There are in all 27 persons over 65, of whom 14 are above the working-class. The 13 others are described as follows:—

1. *Amos Parget*, 80 to 90.—Tells how he was present at the Jubilee of George III., as a child, and remembers the plum cake he had. Used, as a young man, to ride post, and once walked to London, sixty miles, in a day. The old man says he is too old for regular work now. Has bad eyes. He is not in any club. He lives with a son, a bachelor of 60, whose work, scouring out ditches and attending to irrigation, he superintends and helps. It is contract work, and the two earned £47. 19*s* 3*d* in 1891. They live rent free, and keep a pig or two and poultry; the wife of another son comes up once a week to clean house for them.

2. *Thomas Foz*, also over 80, and a widower. Works for the grocer, getting 5*s* or 6*s* a week, and has another 5*s* from charity.

3. *Mrs. Little*, 80.—A widow. Her husband was the parson's gardener for many years. She lives on her means, having two cottages, and two acres of ground let in allotments.

4. *James Cornish*, 75 to 80.—Not married. His sister lives with him. His mind is gone. He has worked in Dernford Park gardens for forty-five years, and now sweeps up the drive about once a week, if well enough to get out and weather fine; for this he receives 30*s* a quarter. He owns two houses and about an acre of land.

5. *Frederick Townley*, 76.—A widower, acts as "shepherd boy," and earned £33. 12*s* in 1891. He was an old shepherd, but won't now take responsibility. His health is good on the whole, but he is sometimes laid up with colds. Had saved £30 or £40, but lent it to a man who failed. He has a married son who lives elsewhere.

6. *Mrs. Hill*.—A widow, of 75, lives with her son.

7. *John Spur*, 70 to 75.—A farm labourer, not married. He suffers from epileptic fits, and only works half his time. A sister who was in service left it to come home and look after him. He gets 5*s* as a Christmas gift.

8. *Martin Vale*, over 70.—A widower. Mends sacks in winter and trims a

few nettles in summer. He is paid whether he works or not, and, in addition to wages, his master gives free house and pays his club subscription, 20s a year. He received £17. 18s in wages in 1891, and 5s Christmas gift. His son, a carter, looks after him. He has good health, but is very infirm and walks with two sticks.

9. *Mrs. Hedstone*.—A widow, of 70, lives with her son, a shepherd.

10. *Mrs. Rabbit*, 70.—A widow, has 2s 6d a week from the parish. She is very infirm, and is one of those who received 5s at Christmas. She has a son who is a railway guard.

11. *Mrs. Parget*.—A widow, of 60 to 70, takes in washing and employs two or three girls, but is herself very infirm. Her husband was a thatcher, and died twenty years ago. She has daughters in service, who help her.

12. *R. Simon*, 60 to 70.—Not married. Very drunken old fellow. Scares birds in winter, and does hoeing in summer, earning £21. 12s in 1891. An aunt allows him a trifle, and he, too, had 5s at Christmas. Has bad health, and has been on the club one-fourth of his time. He has lately been turned out of the club for having been out and got very drunk, and passed the night in the middle of the road, when he was supposed to be ill.

13. *Joseph Cole*.—A widower, 65. Used to be stud-groom, and now holds a responsible position in his master's service.

Oxenham in Cambridgeshire has a population of 600, having decreased 6 per cent. between 1881 and 1891. The parish is entirely owned by one resident landlord. Average rental of land formerly 20s per acre; now ranges from 15s to 7s 6d. There are eight farms and a large park. The population is entirely agricultural.

Wages 11s in winter and 12s in summer, with about £7. 10s extra at harvest. Earnings fall off rapidly at 65; but owing to the landlord's kindness, many are employed about the estate who are really past work, and would elsewhere perhaps be forced upon the rates. There is some migration into the towns, which enables those who remain to find employment more readily. Farmers for the most part retain their hands during the winter. Fewer men are employed than formerly, and no outsiders taken on in harvest, but no land has gone out of cultivation.

House-room is sufficient, but many houses are out of repair, and two not fit for human habitation. Most of the cottages have good gardens, and there are allotments (glebe)

enough and to spare, at 20s per acre—many out of cultivation. They are of immense assistance to the labourers, several of whom keep pigs. Milk costs 2d per quart, but is not easily obtainable. Farmers prefer to keep it for calves, &c. An ordinary cottager perhaps eats fresh meat two or three times a week, a widow hardly ever, and it is a marvel how some of the widows and the large families live.

There is a coal and clothing club into which ninety-five members deposit £72, with a small bonus (1s 6d or 1s 9d) on each card, and a village Friendly Society, with forty members, who pay 1s 6d a month and receive 10s a week when sick. This society is well conducted; balance in bank £100. They have no annual feast, but the meetings are in the public-house, which necessitates drinking. It is not registered. Few young men have joined in the last two years; they are joining the "Shepherds," &c., in the neighbouring town. Thus in time to come this club may have to be wound up, like its predecessors. Several men who do not belong to the above pay their doctor 4s a year for attendance and physic. Some are in the Prudential; one old couple have already paid in cash considerably more than they will receive at death.

The parish charities consist of £20 from three endowments, and a charge on the estate of £10. The former amount is divided in equal sums (about 1s 6d a head) amongst all the married poor and their children over 1 year and under 14; the £10 is distributed in coal to "deserving poor." About £12 is given annually in Church alms; 33 families have been receiving soup weekly from a wealthy resident, and about half as many (who may be the same families) get soup from the squire.

Poor Law administration, on the other hand, is rigorous; less and less out-door relief is given, and only to the destitute.

There are (with one or two striking exceptions) frequent instances of callous undutifulness on the part of children—especially children settled elsewhere—in not recognizing

their obligation to assist their aged parents. The silent, resigned contentment of the aged poor is very remarkable.

There is an intense abhorrence of the workhouse. The old people do not feel that they have done anything to deserve being "locked up." One says: "I would rather be hung than go in again." Another, "I would rather go to prison." Another, "I would rather lie down and die in a hedge-row than go to the great house—its the name of the thing." Last year one man actually hanged himself rather than go in; but he was hardly responsible for his actions. Only four parishioners are in the workhouse, yet the poor rate is high.

There are in the parish of Oxenham 71 persons over 65, of whom 59 belong to the working class. Of these 11 have parish relief, as follows:—

1. *Widow of 90.*—Lives with a daughter who was deserted by her husband many years ago, and earns her living by charing, &c. There are four other children of the old woman, all of whom have families. Parish allows 2s 6d.

2. *Widower of 86.*—Formerly a labourer; has feeble, failing health; requires a woman to "do for him." Has four children with families. The parish allows 3s, and three dinners a week are provided by charity.

3. *Widow of 81.*—Delicate health. Has two children, who are far too poor to assist. Parish allows her 2s 6d, and she lives with her brother and his wife, Nos. 10 and 11.

4. *Widower of 80.*—Formerly a labourer. Now cleans knives at the public-house, for which he gets "a mite o' victuals." A respectable old man. He has fairly good health, and lives with his son, who has a large family and an afflicted daughter. Parish allows 2s 6d.

5. *Widow of 80.*—Respectable woman. Has five daughters, all married, and one son. The son, a "City Missionary," helps a little occasionally. The children pay her insurance. The parish allows her 2s, and she lives rent free.

6. *Widow of 80.*—Did laundry work formerly. She has a son in Yorkshire with a large family, who sends a trifle towards her rent. She has pretty good health and is a contented woman. Soup twice a week from charity, with 2s from the parish, keeps her alive.

7. *Widow of 78.*—Stone deaf. Cheerful, contented old woman. Has two children with families. Pays no rent and has 3s from the parish.

8. *Widow of 77.*—Respectable old woman. Very feeble. Has one son with a large family. Pays no rent. Parish allows 3s.

9. *Widow of 71*.—Clean, respectable old woman. Earns 1s a week by sewing. Has three sons and one daughter, all married. Life is insured with assistance of children. Parish allows 2s.

10 and 11. *Man of 74 and his wife 68*.—Man almost blind. The woman does washing occasionally and may make 2s a week. Parish allows 3s. They have six children, none of whom give any assistance. The man's sister (No. 3) lives with this couple, bringing her parish allowance to the common stock. The rent is 40s a year.

Of those who have not parish relief it may be enough to select a few specimens, choosing the poorest, from which it will be seen how faint is the line which divides those who are paupers from those who are not:—

12. *A widow of 78*.—With three sons and two daughters. All married. Some live at a distance and do nothing for her support. One resident daughter, herself a widow, gives what help she can. Has applied in vain for out relief. Impossible to say how she lives.

13 and 14. *Man and wife, aged 84 and 80*.—Have eight children, all married. Live with their eldest daughter, whose husband supports them, as well as his own children, on 11s or 12s a week.

15 and 16. *Man and wife, both aged 75*.—The man, a labourer, earns about 6s. Hard-working old man, but must soon give it up; nearly blind. Wife weakly. Are in the doctor's club. Have eight children, all with families. Rent 40s a year.

17 and 18. *Man and wife, ages 80 and 67*.—Man, a labourer, has an injured foot, and his wife is nearly blind. Have eight children, of whom five are married and two live at home, viz. a son who earns 10s as shepherd, and daughter who earns 6s, but has two illegitimate children. Rent, 40s per annum, is in arrears.

From this village we have three budgets of weekly expenditure:—

Widow, age 73.—Goes out washing, and earns a few shillings, and has a small garden, which her son digs for her.

Rent, 9½d.	Butter, 4d (½ lb.).	} 3s 4d.
Coal, 8d.	Sugar, 2½d.	
Bread, 5d (2 loaves).	Milk, ½d.	
Flour, 1d.	Tea, 2d.	
Meat, 4d.	Soap, &c., ½d.	
Cheese, 2d.	Oil, 1d.	

Widow, age 63.—Cleans church (1s) and does sewing. Small garden.

Rent, free.	Onions, $\frac{1}{2}d$.	} 3s $4\frac{1}{2}d$.
Coal, 1s.	Sugar, $2\frac{1}{2}d$ (1 lb.).	
Bread, $7\frac{1}{2}d$ (3 loaves).	Tea, $4\frac{1}{2}d$ ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb.).	
Flour, 1d ($\frac{1}{4}$ stone in 3 weeks).	Soap, &c., $1\frac{1}{2}d$.	
Oatmeal, $2\frac{1}{2}d$ (1 lb.).	Oil, &c., $1\frac{3}{4}d$.	
Butter or Dripping, 3d.	Tape, Cotton, &c., 4d.	

Old couple, both aged 75.—The man earns 6s. Small garden.

Rent, $9\frac{1}{2}d$.	Sugar, 4d.	} 6s.
Coal, 1s.	Milk, 1d.	
Bread, 1s $0\frac{1}{2}d$ (5 loaves).	Tea, 5d ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb.).	
Flour, $4\frac{1}{2}d$ ($\frac{1}{4}$ stone).	Soap, &c., $\frac{3}{4}d$.	
Pork and Bacon, 1s.	Oil, &c., $1\frac{1}{2}d$.	
Suet, $1\frac{1}{2}d$.	Clothing Club, 2d.	
Butter, 6d.		

Hartby is an entirely agricultural parish near Lincoln. Population about 400, and showing a very slight decrease between 1881 and 1891. Almost all the land belongs to one estate, the owner having extended his property from time to time. There are, however, still a few small freeholders left, and 40 acres of glebe.

The houses compare favourably with those in some villages; though, with the exception of the newer ones (built for the estate), they have only two bedrooms; in some cases only one. A few old thatched cottages are left. In all there are about 100 houses, consisting of the Hall and Vicarage, 10 farmhouses, and the rest cottages and small houses, of which at present (winter) 5 are unoccupied. They will probably have tenants in the spring.

Farm labourers' wages are now (1893) 13s 6d. They were 15s for some months, but dropped again after harvest; one farmer still pays 15s. Foremen, hedgers, &c., get more. There is seldom anyone out of work. The farmers would like more men, but the owner of the estate will not build more houses, as every now and then some of the old ones are vacant. Boys go to work as soon as they are

exempt from school; two of the brighter ones have recently gone to Lincoln, one as pupil-teacher and the other as clerk, but the rest work as "day boys" on the land, and then later on get places as "serving lads." Some of an older generation have enlisted, some have emigrated, and others are in situations as gardeners, footmen, &c. Nearly every "serving lad" and man changes his place every "Mää Dää," but some come back and settle in the old place when married.

In harvest the wages are at least doubled, and a good many Irish come over regularly for the work, and are housed by the farmers in barns, &c., "doing for themselves." On the other hand, the labourer loses his wages any wet days, or if on any day he is off work. The cultivation of allotments helps to fill up the time.

Allotments were granted by the estate on request, according to the Act, about two years ago. (Some smaller ones provided some years ago by the Vicar, rather far from the village, have since then, all except two, been given up.) Rent charged, 42s per acre, is considerably more than the average paid by the farmers; but the estate pays rates and keeps fences in order. Still, the holders complain of the largeness of the rent. One of the old men said, however, "Allotment pays well; does for ourselves and the pig—nothing to buy, but none over to sell." With the exception of this man, none of the old have gone in for allotments, though they may make a trifle by working on those of neighbours.

Most of the villagers keep a pig, unless too old to manage it, and the staple "meat" eaten is bacon. An old woman said, "We always live on bacon; we have had no fresh meat since Christmas; but us do reckon to have it now and then on an odd Sunday maybe." This was on the heath, three miles from the village; more fresh meat is probably had in the village.

Baker's bread is, as a rule, preferred. Three bakers

send round, and bread is baked at the village shop. The 4lb. loaf is now 4*d*. A comparatively short time since it was 5*d* and 6*d*. Butter costs from 9*d* (the lowest quality) to 1*s* 6*d* per lb. Flour 1*s* 4*d* a stone, till lately 1*s* 8*d*. Many remember the time when bread was 10*d* the 4 lb. loaf. Coal costs 14*s* to 20*s* a ton.

Village trades have gone down very much. No. 10 on the list used to employ two journeymen at bootmaking. Ready-made trade and easy access to town has changed all that. No. 2 used to have an excellent trade as joiner and wheelwright.

There are a good many cases of savings made, but either lost or lived through. The old men, on ceasing to work or to do full work, reduce their little capital at the bank till it has all gone, and then become dependent on charitable aid or relief from the parish. One man, lately dead, had saved £600, although only a farm labourer. His wife, a most careful hard-working woman, died many years before her husband—some say “toiled and moiled herself” to death.” The money was partly invested (by the advice of the village blacksmith) in a building society paying 7 per cent. This Society did well for a time, but failed, the investors getting nothing. The man then had a bad and long illness, and spent his remaining savings. This man’s brother also put by money, and invested it in houses which bring him a small steady income.

It is difficult to say what are the possibilities of saving, or give reasons why under the same conditions some save and are prosperous, whilst others are in constant debt. Much depends on management of housewife; something on whether there was a little “nest egg” on which to commence married life. There are several instances of money lost through kindness—loans never repaid.

Many of the older men say they wish they had belonged to a club earlier; finding it too expensive to join now. There is no club available in the village itself, but there are

branches of the larger orders in neighbouring villages and 3 local benefit societies. To these a certain number of villagers belong, but only 6 of those over 65.

It may be interesting to mention that clubs in this village were opposed by the then vicar in 1829-62. An extract from one of his letters to a distinguished clergyman of that day will explain his reasons, or some of them.

"These half-heathen clubs . . . are, I think, utterly unlawful for a Christian man. They are close brotherhoods, formed with those who are not in a close sense our brethren. You would do a great service if by your sermons, aided by your personal influence, you could give the club a Christian character. Their very names are unseemly. A club of 'Odd Fellows' is a good joke but hardly a decent piece of earnest."

The vicar used to advise the young men to save up their money in banks, but not to join a club.

One of these local clubs was once a branch of the Manchester Unity, but broke off. Influenza, last year, was a great tax on its resources, and it is now in a bad way. The benefits are 10s per week during sickness, or for 12 months in case of permanent disablement, then 5s for 6 months, and lastly 2s 6d permanent allowance, if the club can afford it. "These pension payments (it is said) have brought the clubs down."

No. 6 on the list of old people has been in one of the clubs since he was a boy. He and his wife, almost as old as he and an invalid, who died some years ago, lived on their savings, and when these were run through he went on the parish, getting 3s a week, preferring this and odd jobs to appealing to the club, on which he thought he had no claim, not being sick. But the club volunteered to put him on the list, so now he is off the parish and receives 8s a week, to be reduced in 6 months to 6s, and after another 6 months lower. Being on the club, he now may not work—not even pick up sticks on the road, he says. So when

the club pays only 3s or 4s the parish pay may seem a better bargain.

Out relief is given freely, the allowance being increased for those of known good character. No difficulty about any widow or old person getting it if unable to work. In Hartby there are now seven in receipt of out relief, of whom three are under 65. No one from the village is in the House.

Soup and medical comforts are willingly given from the Hall and Vicarage when required, and other gifts at Christmas, but the squire and his wife, not being members of the Church of England, do not support Church funds (except schools), nor see the people much individually. There is a coal charity, value £5, distributed to old and deserving people at Christmas, and a Church sick and poor fund of £2 or £3; also about £1. 5s from Christmas offertory. The local preacher said the Chapel poor fund gave away about £1, and there is a clothing club which allows a small premium, and collected about £50 last year.

A curious custom is observed, called "Mumping," on St. Thomas' Day, when all widows go round to the larger houses for alms, and everyone who can allows them something.

There are in all 32 persons over 65 in the parish, and the stories of those who are over 70 are given below:—

1. *Widower*, 92.—Formerly a labourer; now rents three acres and has a cow. Even at his great age he still does a good lot of work. Eyes failing, otherwise "strong and lusty." Memory wonderful. Had savings, but has lived through them, and is now helped by his sons. His daughter came home on the death of her mother to take care of the old man, and lives with him. Beautiful clean home. He is in a club, but has hardly ever drawn sick pay and could not do so now without giving up work on his land, which would not suit him.

2 and 3. *Man and wife*, 79 and 84.—Both of them infirm. Trade, joiner and wheelwright, with good business and some property; business now decayed and property lost, but the old man won't give up. Has a married son in the parish who is a small farmer.

4 and 5. *Man and wife*, both 80.—The man, who was the former vicar's servant, has been ill; the woman is still able to work. They keep the village shop, and have some savings laid by. A daughter lives at home and looks

after the old people and the shop. The sons are married. The old man works in his garden, and sometimes as labourer for others.

6. *Widower, 79.*—Agricultural labourer, hedger, drainer, &c. Is well, but one arm is palsied. Lost his wife eighteen months ago, and since then "shifts for himself;" does his own cooking, but pays a woman 1s per week for cleaning. Receives at present 8s per week from Benefit Club. Rent £5. 5s with garden.

7. *Widower, 75.*—Formerly agricultural labourer; now works on roads and earns 9s a week. Wages lately raised from 1s 3d to 1s 6d a day. Has a long way to walk every day. Lost his wife some years ago. Married daughter then came to live in his house, and the son-in-law now pays the rent and has garden and allotment.

8. *Widower, 74.*—Formerly agricultural labourer, kept a little shop and saved money. Since the recent death of his wife—an excellent, hard-working woman—the shop has been given up. He has house property, and lives on the rents.

9. *Widow, 73.*—Lives with her son, a widower with two boys. They have not been long in the village, and are rather dirty, wandering people. The old woman broke her thigh lately in slippery weather, and had the parish nurse for a few days and some charitable help. Her son earns 20s a week, but is not steady.

10 and 11. *Man and wife, 73 and 70.*—The man is shoemaker, parish clerk, and postmaster, and his wife takes in two lodgers. His health is good, and hers indifferent. Sons and daughters are married and away. A niece at present helps in the house. Used to employ two men at the shoe-making.

12. *Widow, 72.*—This woman is the widow of a labourer who had saved money and inherited some from an unmarried brother, also a labourer, which was invested in cottages. These were in the hands of bad tenants, and suffered to get out of repair, and finally mortgaged, till little or nothing is left. There are two daughters, who were still young when their father died. They are now married, and give some help, and the parish allows 3s a week. Charity also assists occasionally.

13 and 14. *Man and wife, 72 and 65.*—Man a labourer, wife goes out nursing and chars. Careful, hard-working people. Wesleyans. They have a large family out in the world.

15. *Married man, 70,* whose wife is under 65.—He is an agricultural labourer, in fair health for his age. They have daughters out, married, and one at home permanently disabled, legs cut off by a "cultivator." She can earn a little by dressmaking.

Satterly, in the Eastern Counties, is a purely agricultural parish—corn land and grazing. There is only one small

resident owner. More than half the parish is in one property. The late owner was resident, and public spirited, and "kept things going." The present one takes no interest in place or people. Except for the shooting, he is an absentee. Condition of most of the cottages is very bad indeed; dilapidated and damp, on undrained and hardly drainable sites. Consumption is prevalent. The chief landlord owns nearly half the cottages, the rest belong mostly to small copyholders, many of whom are also non-resident. These cottages are quite as bad, and the sanitary authority has often to interfere, but its work has in the past been greatly neglected. In the last six years 12 cottages have become ruinous, while only two have been built, and at this moment three more are condemned as uninhabitable; if a proper test could be applied without the fear that the occupants would be turned into the road, the number ought to be nearly twentyfold as large. For the same reason much overcrowding is winked at. It is fair to say, however, that several cottages are needlessly large for their occupants, who cling to homes where their children were reared. Whatever the cause, the practical difficulty, or rather impossibility, of hiring a habitable house is very great, and a case might probably be made out for scheduling under the Working-classes' Dwellings Act. Even the few cottages built of late years are very faulty.

Rents are generally £3. 10s to £5, usually paid at Michaelmas out of extra harvest earnings by those who get them. They rather more than cover the rent in a fair season. With many of the cottages there goes a moderate and sometimes a good-sized garden. There are seven acres of allotments, divided into 36 lots, on which the rent has been raised from 53s 4d to 80s an acre—an enormous rent.* Glebe land offered five years ago at farm rental, available for the

* It is not generally recognized how ineffective the Allotment Acts necessarily are in many villages. With or without good reason, cottagers dare not take advantage of them for fear of eviction from their homes.

half of the village where the best gardens are, has been taken up in very small plots and rent always paid. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the garden or allotment even at a high rent to the cottage household. It is hardly calculable in money. It means that a "belly-ful" is nearly always forthcoming. It may perhaps tend to a low standard of living. Potatoes and bread are almost all many children get; any meat—almost always pork—is reserved for the workers, and it is believed that though the children seldom go hungry, they are insufficiently nourished by what they eat. Few pigs are kept. Sometimes poverty prevents, sometimes an employer's suspicion as to the source of the pig's food. So with fowls.

Fresh milk is difficult to get; condensed Swiss milk is in general use. Bread, coming chiefly from bakers at a distance, is 5*d* per quartern (contract price of same bread for the Union is 3½*d*). Any advantage which might arise from baking at home is discounted by the necessity of buying flour from the bakers, who supply also the yeast. No brewers' yeast is accessible. There is a remarkably good shop and store for groceries, clothing, &c., cheap and good; but many cottagers prefer the travelling traders, who go to their own door and allow longer credit. Coals are 9*d* to 11*d* a bushel (Spring, 1893) = 18*s* to 22*s* per ton.

Farm labourers' wages are 11*s*; horsemen 12*s*. There has been no change for several years. Extras are earned during harvest, wheat hoeing, "hayseling," &c., but on most farms men "lose time" in bad weather; so that the farmers' contention that the total wages equal 15*s* a week is in most cases above the mark. In one case, which was verified, it proved that for six months the wages of a man supposed to be fully employed had averaged just under 8*s*. Able-bodied men seldom or never remain long out of place, but in winter several "half men" and "three-quarter men" (old, sickly, or silly), whose family responsibilities may be as large, have no regular employment; and many lads are

thrown out of work. There is no alternative to farm work, and less of this done every year.

One or two farmers never dismiss an old servant while he can "keep going," and hardly drop his wages. Others at once get rid of any workman who is not in the very prime of life. The time when earnings fall off is a matter of luck rather than health. Many men over 60 still receive full wages.

Most labourers believe they could make more out of the land (than the farmers do) if they were allowed to work small pieces on their own account, and they are confirmed in this belief by the great reluctance of farmers and owners to let them try. One small holder tells me he does well. "You have no idea how much an acre of cabbages comes to when I hawk them round at —," a place eight miles off.

There is a strong "Provident Club" for the district, founded 55 years ago, with sick allowance (8s or 10s according to payment) up to 65, followed by pension of half the amount. Sixty-two members, mostly resident, belong to the parish. There are few pensioners as yet. With the club was founded also, as a temporary expedient, a special club for old men who could not afford to join the other. This has been continued ever since, though nominally it breaks up every year. It grants sick pay only, and that not beyond 26 continuous weeks. It is a convenience, but stands in the way of better forms of thrift. There are 14 members in the parish. Others of the old men were members of public-house clubs, nearly all of which have broken up. Several of the older members were seduced from the "Provident Club" some 12 years ago by a bogus society, which took entrance fees and subscriptions for two or three years, and then ceased to exist. It may be stated generally that, with the exception of some three immigrants, all of the labouring class from 16 years upwards, and of the male sex, have made some effort

to provide against sickness, and, as indicated above, many have provided against old age. Of females, who were formerly admitted, four are insured in the Provident club.

There are no endowed charities. Church alms (last year £14) are given to the poor and sick. Some of the farmers assist their old servants, but are themselves very poor now. A very large part, however, of the incumbent's net professional income is applied in charity—not, however, in aid of maintenance. He tried small permanent allowances, but found that they only take the place of help from relatives and even from Guardians. He now aims at giving extra comforts to the aged, and at providing the sick with the best chance of restoration to health in the way of nursing, medical advice and suitable food.

Though many are poor, there are no great extremes of privation—the fires never go out. The amount of help from relatives is hardly estimable, but it may be taken that in almost all the instances when it is noted (in the schedule of old people) it is considerable. But to a great extent it is given in kind—*e.g.* clothing, or by purchasing at town prices garden produce, or in lump sums for rent. The younger generation which has moved away has very generally done well, often extremely well, and obligations to parents are dutifully recognized. But there is great objection to promising regular payments, and moreover, some reluctance to speak of the well-being of sons and daughters, one reason being that Guardians used to be somewhat strict in enforcing contributions from sons.

Practically, out relief is given to all destitute persons, not able-bodied and not of distinctly bad character. It is regarded as almost a right, but only asked for as a last resource. Paupers are not allowed to work except in their own gardens. A widow comes off worst, being till recently supposed to be able to support one child besides herself, whilst only 1s and a loaf were allowed for each other

child. As farm work for women is quite obsolete and other work mostly very scarce, she often had difficulty in keeping herself. The scale has now been abandoned, and much greater liberality, according to circumstances, decided on. Some advantage is usually given to members of clubs whose allowance is insufficient. The Relieving Officers are sensible and kindly.

There are four public-houses, but they do a very small trade, and to keep them is not itself a living. The people are mostly sober, honest, self-respecting, neat in person, with more refinement in their houses than conditions would seem to allow. Gardens well kept. Pre-connubial intercourse is indulgently regarded; betrothal being apparently reckoned as good a sanction as marriage. Illegitimate *births* few; none of native paternity in the last six years. The only tangible evil result of this state of feeling seems to be early and improvident marriage. And such marriages seem to have their compensating good, in so far as they are almost the only ties which retain young men of enterprise and promise in the parish. The rest leave. But they do not like going—the country is not dull to them till after they know the town, and they would stay if there were a career for them. But they will not remain “on the land” at 11s, nor, for that matter, at 14s a week.

Many efforts have been made to make village life more interesting and varied—reading-room, managed by members; circulating library (chiefly light fiction); cricket club; string band, &c., &c. Results almost uniformly disappointing. This may, perhaps, be attributed partly to the residuary population being the survival of the unfittest, and partly to the physical exhaustion which is natural after a hard day's work on poor food.

Aged folks sometimes speak regretfully of old times, as of a golden age; others remember the pinch of hunger, when wages were even lower and clothes and bread much dearer. What seems to be true is, that life was busier and

brighter when there was greater variety of employment, and when 24 small farms were well worked, instead of 11 consolidated farms, nearly all ill worked, and that there was then an intermediate and fairly happy class between farmer and labourer, of those who supplied what now comes from the factory and the town.* There were, 60 years ago, extensive waste lands, on which many cows and pigs were kept cheaply. These were long ago entirely enclosed. The working farmer and his wife and daughters had more in common with the farm hands than have the "gentlemen" and "ladies" of to-day; the ties of near kindred not infrequently show this still.

On the other hand the labourer, with a family, was much worse off then, and many old wives remember this.

There are at Satterly 63 persons of 65 or over. Details are given below concerning all who are 70 or over.

1. *Single woman*, 90 years of age.—Still in good health, but confined to her room. Lives on a joint annuity bought by deceased sister out of savings, and payable to the survivor.

2. *Widow*, 84.—Good health. Earns 6d a week, tending room for distributing parish bread, relief, &c. Her family give 1s a week, and the parish make this up to 2s 10d. Her son is a labourer in the village.

3. *Widower*, 83.—Very deaf, but otherwise has good health. No relations—alone in the world. Has saved and also inherited a small property. Reputed a miser, but probably without any foundation. It is more likely that the property is mortgaged. Owns his house and earns about 4s a week as farm labourer.

4. *Widower*, 83.—Health breaking up; was a small dealer or higgler, and has savings. One son is butcher in the parish; two others are married and away, and two daughters in service. One daughter lives with him and minds a small shop, selling fowls and garden produce. They have an acre of allotment.

5. *Widower*, 83.—Worn out. Was a farm labourer. Has several sons

* Such revival of village industry as there is takes the form of "sweating." During the last 3 years, several instances have occurred of tailoring put out by distant contractors; wives undertaking it to add a few pence to the weekly income. To make 12 children's sailor suits for 2s 9d, maker to find her own thread, and to walk 4 miles to fetch, and again to deliver, is a recent example.

and daughters, all married and mostly settled in the parish. He lived with one of them, drawing 2s 10d a week from the parish, but has just been admitted to the union house at his own request.

6. *Widow*, 82.—Good health. Has 2s 10d a week from the parish, and is helped a good deal by her daughter who is married in London. She receives also some help from charity.

7 and 8. *Man and wife*, 82 and 81.—The man is a cobbler, and has very good health, and so has his wife also. He is almost, if not quite, as hearty and strong as ever, and would still work if he could get work to do. He has a small property. There are numerous sons and daughters, all married and away. They have prospered and risen in the world, and some of them are quite wealthy people—"carriage folks." They would like their parents to live better, but the old people prefer independence.

9. *Unmarried man*, 80.—Retired custom-house officer.

10. *Widower*, 79.—Dropsical. Formerly gamekeeper, and has pension of 7s a week from his employer. Never earned high wages. Several sons and daughters are married and settled in or near the parish. Has one-fifth acre allotment worked by grandsons.

11. *Widow*, 78.—Worn out. Her husband was 66 years in one place, and his employers still help a little. There are three sons and two daughters married and settled in the village, who give help in kind, and with one of whom the widow lives. The parish allows 2s 10d a week.

12 and 13. *Man and wife*, 78 and 76.—The man was a farm labourer, and his former employer is kind and does not exact much rent. They never had any children, and the parish allows them 2s 10d each. The wife kept herself by washing so long as her strength held out, after he became chargeable. Her health is now very frail. He is rheumatic.

14. *Widow*, 77.—Postmistress. Comfortably off. Her husband was a wheelwright. Owns her own house.

15. *Widow of clergyman*, 77.—Lives on her means.

16. *Widow*, 77.—Still active. Has three daughters married and settled elsewhere, who are fairly well off, but would not undertake to support, and probably wish their help to be additional to the parish allowance, which is 2s 10d. She got her own living till two years ago, when her husband's last illness broke her down. He had been for years on the rates. She still earns a little occasionally by sitting up with a sick person, &c., and having a largish cottage makes several pounds every summer by taking in holiday children.

17. *Widow*, 76.—Worn out. Kept son's house till he married, and now pays 9d rent. There are several children married and settled in the parish who help her, and the parish allows 2s 10d.

18 and 19. *Man and wife*, 75 and 76.—The man, a farm labourer, has good health, but the woman is very feeble. Work is difficult to get since old employer died. They have some savings (nearly exhausted), on which he draws when unemployed. Two daughters are married and gone elsewhere.

20 and 21. *Man and wife, 75 and 74.*—The man is a farmer and land agent with means.

22. *Widow, 74.*—Carries on farming and a flour mill.

23. *Widow, 74.*—Rheumatic. Married a labourer, and at his death, when in middle age, took a cook's place and saved money. She is still assisted by her late employers, of whom she is proud to speak, and up to 68 could do odd jobs, but gradually exhausted her savings. She now makes a few pence by selling sweets and takes "holiday children" in summer, the money she receives being an assistance towards her rent, which is 1s a week. She has had 2s 10d a week from the Guardians for three years. A son, born before her marriage, who is a sailor, helps her and is very good to her. She is one who did all in her power to provide for old age.

24. *Widower, 74.*—Rheumatic. Formerly a farm labourer. Does not now work even on his allotment. Has a son, a market gardener in Kent, who is prosperous, but having a large family the Guardians do not compel him to contribute. He probably does help, nevertheless. The parish have allowed 2s 10d a week for the past three years; it had been applied for before. The old man thinks he has done well with his life, and if he had to live over again would not alter it. He has a largish cottage (rent 1s 4d), but lives in one room only.

25. *Widower, 74.*—Farm labourer. Can no longer work because of an injured shoulder and is also deaf. Has a son, a soldier, and three daughters, one married and living in the village, the others gone. He lives with his sister, a single woman of 68, who was a domestic servant and has an annuity, bought with savings. The daughters help.

26 and 27. *Man and wife, 71 and 74.*—The man, a jobbing carpenter, has bad feet, and receives 4s a week from his club. A poor workman and drinks. His wife broke her leg and has been crippled since. They have one son and daughter married in the parish, and two daughters elsewhere.

28. *Married man, 73.*—Paralyzed. His wife is younger. He was a farm labourer and jobbing gardener and makes casual earnings. Drank. He formerly had parish relief, but lately has lived on money left by a soldier son who died in India. Two daughters have left; one married well.

29 and 30. *Man and wife, 73 and 65.*—Man a farm labourer. Has been ruptured for years, and often suffers greatly. Does his best, and still earns 10s a week, but if he lost his present employment he would scarcely be employed again, and must get relief. He has one son married in the parish. Daughters have left. His wife's health is still good.

31 and 32. *Man and wife, 70 and 73.*—Market gardener, retired, and lives on his savings. Keeps his own garden, and works (for love) on those of others. Health good, though he has had a stroke. Began life as a labourer.

33. *Widower, 73.*—A farmer.

34. *Married man, 73.*—Private means; wife younger.

35. *Married man, 72.*—Farm labourer, doubled up with rheumatism.

Parish relief 2s 10d per week. He lived, when he worked, elsewhere. His employer, a great advocate of clubs, tells me he never could be persuaded to join one, regarding them as "dodges to save the rates." Wife, aged 63, is also on the rates now, more because she cannot find work than because she is past it. A most industrious woman. Furniture and pictures have all the marks of rather superior comfort in former days. They have no children.

36. *Widow*, 71.—Very feeble. Supported by unmarried son, a bricklayer, with whom she lives.

37. *Widower*, 70.—Farm labourer, in very good health. Has considerable savings, and wanted to take a small farm. Lives with a married daughter, and has 2 sons and 2 daughters settled away.

38. There is also a married woman of 72, in feeble health, who is maintained by her husband, a man of 65. He is a thatcher by trade, and has saved.

The foregoing reports bear witness to the extent to which the comfort of the people, and especially of the old, in the country districts, depends on the character, disposition and actions of the land owners, on the wisdom and kindliness of the well-to-do generally, and of the clergy in particular.

That on the whole the results compare favourably with the more distinctly self-managed conditions of urban life is undeniable.



CONCLUSION



CONCLUSION

THE questions dealt with in this book are the same as those now under consideration by a Royal Commission, of which I have the honour to be a member. My own inquiry was started before the appointment of the Old Age Commission and has necessarily followed very different lines. I therefore do not hesitate to publish the results; that is to say, the bare facts disclosed. Beyond this I cannot go. Suggestions, whether of improved administration of the present Law or of any changes in that Law, or in the direction of any substitutes for the forms of relief now given, must be based on the whole mass of evidence. It is therefore not possible for me to bring my inquiry to a conclusion as complete as I could wish until the Commission has reported.

I hope that the facts I have collected will be found of value in filling up interstices in the larger web which will be provided by the evidence laid before the Commission. These facts are to a great extent such as elude analysis and defy summary treatment. They affect the mind mainly by the insistence of accumulation and reiteration. I will, however, conclude this volume by an attempt to state in a provisional way those which stand out most prominently.

The census of 1891 counted 606,505 men and 765,917 women of 65 years of age and upwards in England and Wales. Of these, no less than 359,202 men and 455,283 women lived in districts where from 20 per cent. to 35 per

cent. of the old did receive parish relief to some extent in the year ending Lady Day, 1892. Of the remainder, 112,005 men and 144,233 women lived under better and 135,298 men and 166,401 women under worse conditions. The lowest rate of pauperism in old age is 8 per cent. in the two unions of Castle Ward and Brixworth; the highest rate is 84 per cent. at St. Saviour's, Southwark, but the total number of aged persons in unions with less than 10 per cent. of old age pauperism was only 9747. The number where the rate is over 50 per cent. is 71,702.

The whole number of those over 65 relieved in the 12 months was 401,904. Of these, 114,144 had relief in-doors and 287,760 out-doors, including in the latter 25,477 who are returned as having medical relief only.

The exact ages were not returned, but by collating the results of a previous return, a reasonable estimate can be made, and we can say without much doubt that while only 5 per cent. of the population are paupers, taking all ages together, and not half of that proportion taking the active years of life alone, the rate is about 10 per cent. between 60 and 65, 20 per cent. between 65 and 70, 30 per cent. between 70 and 75, and not much less than 40 per cent. over 75.

It is, moreover, certain that a considerable section—perhaps one-third—of the population is lifted so far above parish relief as to yield a very small percentage of pauperism in old age. It follows that the rate for the rest of the population will be far above the average 30 per cent. If such a division of classes could be made it would probably be found that amongst the working classes and small traders the rate of pauperism for all over 65 is not less than 40 to 45 per cent.

The very serious character of these statistics is evident, and fully justifies the public feeling on the matter which resulted in the appointment of the Royal Commission.

To the foregoing broad statement of the facts, may be added by way of elucidation the following further deductions from official figures :—

1. The proportion of persons over 65 is least in the towns and greatest in the country, varying inversely as the density of population.
2. The proportion of those of them receiving out-door as compared to in-door relief follows the same rule.
3. Small numbers relieved out of doors are connected with larger numbers relieved in-doors and *vice versa*.
4. The proportion of the old relieved is on the whole no more where assistance is principally given in the form of out-door relief, than where comparatively little is distributed in this particular manner.
5. The relation of the numbers relieved on one day to the numbers relieved in the twelve months varies with the proportion of out relief; such relief being more permanent in character.
6. The proportion of the old relieved is greatest in the Eastern counties, smallest in the North.
7. The proportion of the old relieved is greatest where population is decreasing, smallest where it is increasing.
8. The proportion of the old relieved in towns is greatest where population is most dense.

[*Note*.—In 6, 7, and 8, greater comparative poverty is the underlying condition where most relief is given to the aged.]

9. The proportion of the old relieved is small in all Residential districts, and especially in suburban residential places.

[*Note*.—In 9, wealth is the underlying condition. This is in part a corollary of 8. Old persons with means retire to the suburbs from crowded districts in towns.]

10. Varying policies of Poor Law administration are connected with varying conditions as to density of population, industrial character or geographical position, and possibly with other causes.
11. However the unions be grouped, no policy stands out as on the average definitely superior to the others as regards the old.
12. It appears that each policy in turn is most successful according to the circumstances under which it is applied.
13. There are no statistics to show whether pauperism in old age has increased or decreased, but the figures of total pauperism show general improvement from 1881 to 1891, everywhere except in London.
14. The improvement shown in the decade is greatest in Wales and the West. Wales on the whole represents an out-door, and the border counties an in-door policy. In both divisions the total rate of improvement is the same, thus suggesting that it is the result of causes other than policy of administration.
15. Increase, or relatively slow decrease, of pauperism seems to be very closely connected with decrease of population, and consequent increase of proportionate numbers of the old.

The above conclusions are drawn from groups large enough for the most part to eliminate individual peculiarities. Smaller groups chosen to emphasize in-door and out-door relief show that :

1. The extremes of either policy are mostly confined to certain districts, *e.g.* "anti" out relief to Kent, Salop and Berks ; "free" out relief to Wales.

2. In the out relief unions there are more old people.
3. There are, taken altogether, fewer old people relieved where out relief is restricted (except in London), but the restriction is connected with considerably more in-door relief.
4. The success of a complete anti-out relief policy in country districts, when it has been fairly and fully tried, is most striking; but that there are inherent difficulties in the way of its application is shown by the very limited number of cases on record.

A comparison of individual unions under similar industrial conditions, and with little difference in density of population, shows that:—

1. The variation in amount of general pauperism (not less than of old age pauperism) is extraordinary. In one group the maximum is no less than ten times the minimum, and in no large group is the proportion less than three times.
2. The proportion of relief given out of doors bears no general relation to the total percentage of pauperism.
3. It may be true that a large proportion of relief will be given out of doors where administration is lax.
4. It is not true that a large proportion of relief given out of doors implies lax administration.
5. Remarkable instances of successful administration are to be found with any proportion of out relief from over 80 to under 7 per cent.
6. It is difficult to apply any trustworthy test of poverty to explain the divergence in amount of pauperism.
7. The explanation of the differences shown is therefore still to be sought.

Such are the deductions to be drawn from the study and comparison of the Official Statistics given in Parts I. and II., and in the Appendix.

As to the character of poverty in old age and of the relief given, it appears from Parts III. and IV. that:

1. The most acute poverty amongst the old is not coincident with the most widespread pauperism.
2. In towns poverty is most acute; in country places it is most successfully relieved.
3. In regard to the condition of the old, the towns everywhere compare unfavourably with the rural districts. This is as true of the North, where poverty and pauperism are least, as it is of the divisions in which they are greatest. A comparison between the Midland manufacturing towns and the agricultural unions of East Anglia yields the same result, and so also does the comparison of the South Coast ports with Somerset, Dorset, and Devon.
4. On the whole, it may be said that the conditions under which out relief can be most successfully given are the same as those in which poverty can be most successfully dealt with in other ways.
5. It does not follow that out relief, even under the most suitable conditions, is the best way of giving relief to the aged.
6. But it does appear that, as regards the old, it is the least unsuccessful portion of the present Poor Law Relief.

As to employments and industrial capacity, it seems that the country has advantage over the town on every point:

1. There is in towns less work suitable for old men.
2. Strength fails sooner in the towns.
3. In urban pursuits, loss of capacity precedes actual loss of strength, and the anticipation of failing capacity or declining strength still further outruns the actual facts.

4. Thus men in town life are thrown early out of work.

As to other conditions of existence, the country has again the advantage :

1. Families are less divided.
2. Hoase-room is much cheaper.
3. Garden work is suitable, and garden produce very valuable to the old.
4. Neighbourly relations are stronger.
5. Charitable assistance is given with more knowledge.

With regard to present maintenance by past savings, there seems little to choose between town and country :

1. Accumulations sufficient to provide for old age are rare, except in some Northern districts.
2. Club membership of some sort is very general everywhere, but has not so far provided with any safety for old age. The benefits are usually for sickness only.
3. A large proportion of the clubs to which old men belong prove unsound.
4. The newer clubs are financially stronger, but by drawing away younger men precipitate the failure of the older institutions.

As to assistance from children, &c., we find that :

1. Married children with families, if themselves poor, find it difficult to make any regular money allowance.
2. Unmarried children working at a distance—for instance, daughters in service or sons at sea—do frequently send money regularly, acting dutifully and generously.
3. Unmarried children living at home often support their parents.

4. When the home breaks up married children frequently provide a home for a widowed parent.
5. Apart from money allowances or the provision of a home, much is done in many irregular ways for old people by their children and relations.
6. This help is more effective in country than in town.
7. Old women are more easily provided for than old men.

Comparing the present with the past it appears that :

1. The old share in the generally improved condition of the people, due to higher wages and lower prices.
2. They are, however, comparatively at a disadvantage owing to the increased stress of industrial life.
3. The improvement in industrial condition thus acts directly against, and only indirectly in favour of, the old.

[In a second volume I hope to deal with the administration of the Poor Law as regards the old, and with proposals for their relief in other ways.—C. B.]

APPENDICES

	PAGES
A. DETAILED STATISTICS RELATING TO EACH UNION IN ENGLAND AND WALES (ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN)	. 429-500
B. EFFECT OF AGE ON PAUPERISM	. 501-502
C. DECREASE OF PAUPERISM	. 503-514

NOTES TO APPENDIX A

1. *The proportion of paupers per 10,000 population has been here stated to the nearest ten, any fives being placed to the lower number: thus 161.5 appear as 160, and 166.9 as 170.*

2. *The figures for certain London Unions have been adjusted so as to include the inmates of workhouses situated outside the area of the Unions to which they belong. The districts affected in this way are the Strand (workhouse at Edmonton), and St. Saviour's, Southwark (workhouse at Camberwell).*

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of popula- tion relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.						Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.		Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.		See also pages	
			In	Out.	Med.	65—		Ages	No.	Sex. No.		1881	1891		
						undr. 16	16-65								M.
LONDON.															
Kensing- ton.	Popula- tion 166308	In . 3 2 Out. 3 Genl. 8 7	In . 2 7 Out. 2 6 Med. 1 0	2 2 1 0 3	16 1 2 4 3 0	8 9 4 1 3 1	—65 — —	405 213	M. 168 F. 291	In . 100 Out. 30	120 50	98			
	Value 127. 3s.														
	Persons 76	Totl. 12 0	Totl. 6 3	3 5	21 5	16 1	All	351	Totl. 459	Totl. 130	170				
Padding- ton.	Popula- tion 117846	In . 2 3 Out. 5 Genl. 6 7	In . 1 5 Out. 8 Med. 1	1 7 2 3	12 5 6 1 2	9 0 2 6 9	—65 —	367 165	M. 160 F. 310	In . 90 Out. 60	80 60	98			
	Value 111. 4s.														
	Persons 94	Totl. 9 3	Totl. 2 4	2 2	14 3	12 5	All	288	Totl. 470	Totl. 150	140				
Fulham.	Popula- tion 188878	In . 2 1 Out. 4 Genl. 4 1	In . 2 2 Out. 2 5 Med. 3	1 8 1 0 3	13 7 3 0 8	9 2 6 7 1 3	—65 —	414 172	M. 131 F. 238	In . 70 Out. 100	90 50	98			
	Value 51. 5s.														
	Persons 47	Totl. 6 6	Totl. 5 0	3 1	17 5	17 2	All	342	Totl. 369	Totl. 170	140				
Chelsea.	Popula- tion 96253	In . 3 6 Out. 7 Genl. 7 8	In . 3 9 Out. 2 1 Med. 7	6 6 9 1 2	45 0 3 5 3 0	29 5 8 5 4 5	—65 —	524 265	M. 175 F. 245	In . 150 Out. 80	180 70	98			
	Value 71. 5s.														
	Persons 121	Totl. 11 9	Totl. 6 7	8 7	51 5	42 5	All	439	Totl. 420	Totl. 230	250				
S. George, Han. Sq.	Popula- tion 134138	In . 4 3 Out. 6 Genl. 11 2	In . 3 9 Out. 1 5 Med. 7	5 1 3 6	58 8 2 7 2 7	29 9 8 3 2 5	—65 —	423 220	M. 182 F. 278	In . 160 Out. 100	200 70	98			
	Value 191. 8s.														
	Persons 69	Totl. 15 11	Totl. 6 1	6 0	64 2	40 7	All	335	Totl. 460	Totl. 260	270				
Westmin- ster.	Popula- tion 37312	In . 5 3 Out. 5 Genl. 13 5	In . 5 2 Out. 7 Med. 4	3 9 3 6	47 5 2 0 1 0	31 0 12 0 3 0	—65 —	334 246	M. 188 F. 212	In . 190 Out. 80	210 80	96			
	Value 237. 15s.														
	Persons 173	Totl. 19 1	Totl. 6 3	4 8	50 5	76 0	All	298	Totl. 400	Totl. 270	290				
S. Mary- lebone.	Popula- tion 142404	In . 5 5 Out. 6 Genl. 10 9	In . 3 1 Out. 1 6 Med. 1 1	4 1 7 8	23 0 3 3 2 7	20 9 7 5 3 1	—65 —	346 159	M. 183 F. 292	In . 220 Out. 130	220 80	98			
	Value 101. 13s.														
	Persons 95	Totl. 16 8	Totl. 5 8	5 6	29 0	31 5	All	277	Totl. 475	Totl. 350	300				
Hamp- stead.	Popula- tion 68416	In . 2 0 Out. 3 Genl. 4 2	In . 1 0 Out. 7 Med. 1	4 12 5 4 1	7 7 4 7 —	10 0 5 4 —	—65 —	241 200	M. 150 F. 260	In . 60 Out. 40	60 30	98 99			
	Value 101.														
	Persons 30	Totl. 6 5	Totl. 1 8	1 0	17 4	15 4	All	225	Totl. 410	Totl. 100	90				
S. Pancras.	Popula- tion 234379	In . 4 8 Out. 9 Genl. 6 9	In . 2 6 Out. 5 0 Med. 9	3 2 1 7 7	20 0 6 7 2 0	17 2 14 7 1 6	—65 —	341 166	M. 150 F. 245	In . 150 Out. 200	180 110	98			
	Value 61. 16s.														
	Persons 88	Totl. 12 2	Totl. 8 5	5 6	28 7	33 5	All	290	Totl. 395	Totl. 350	290				

PAUPERISM IN OLD AGE.

[illegible]

APPENDIX A.

431

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.						Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population.	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.		See also pages	
				undr 16.	16-65	65—		1881			1891			
						M.	F.							
LONDON—contd.														
S. George, East.	Popula- tion 45795	In . 5 7	In . 4 3	% 9 9	% 46 0	% 45 0	—65	616	M. 158	In . 330	1891 320	96		
	Value 4l. 2s.	Out. 2	Out. 1 0	% 6 6	% 1 5	% 1 0	65—	560	F. 192	Out. 70	90			
	Persons 188	Genl. 13 0	Med. 5 7	% 7 7	% 16 5	% 22 0	All	605	Totl. 350	Totl. 400	410			
		Totl. 11 0	Totl. 18 2	% 64 0	% 68 0									
Stepney.	Popula- tion 57376	In . 3 6	In . 2 2	% 3 6	% 46 0	% 26 0	—65	514	M. 126	In . 190	1891 170	96		
	Value 5l. 4s.	Out. 3	Out. 1 7	% 2 8	% 9 5	% 13 0	65—	210	F. 172	Out. 60	50			
	Persons 123	Genl. 7 0	Med. 1 3	% 2 2	% 7 0	% 10 5	All	410	Totl. 298	Totl. 250	220			
		Totl. 5 2	Totl. 8 6	% 62 5	% 49 5									
Mile End Old Town.	Popula- tion 107592	In . 3 1	In . 3 1	% 3 8	% 44 0	% 25 5	—65	478	M. 158	In . 130	1891 130	98		
	Value 3l. 10s.	Out. 6	Out. 3 2	% 1 3	% 5 5	% 11 0	65—	231	F. 232	Out. 80	100			
	Persons 159	Genl. 5 2	Med. 1 6	% 2 0	% 6 5	% 7 5	All	390	Totl. 390	Totl. 210	230			
		Totl. 7 9	Totl. 7 1	% 56 0	% 44 0									
Poplar.	Popula- tion 166748	In . 3 3	In . 2 7	% 4 3	% 25 4	% 18 0	—65	356	M. 165	In . 110	1891 140	96		
	Value 4l. 3s.	Out. 1 1	Out. 2 6	% 1 0	% 7 9	% 23 6	65—	155	F. 195	Out. 100	120			
	Persons 71	Genl. 5 11	Med. 4	% 7	% 1 8	% 3 1	All	282	Totl. 360	Totl. 210	260			
		Totl. 6 0	Totl. 35 1	% 44 7										
St. Saviour.	Popula- tion 203275	In . 4 7	In . 4 2	% 5 3	% 80 0	% 50 0	—65	444	M. 165	In . 190	1891 200	96		
	Value 5l. 8s.	Out. 8	Out. 2 3	% 7	% 6 5	% 24 5	65—	336	F. 214	Out. 160	90			
	Persons 181	Genl. 7 3	Med. 1 0	% 1 3	% 3 5	% 5 5	All	404	Totl. 379	Totl. 350	290			
		Totl. 7 3	Totl. 90 0	% 80 0										
St. Olave.	Popula- tion 130660	In . 3 10	In . 2 4	% 3 1	% 29 2	% 21 5	—65	364	M. 137	In . 150	1891 150	96		
	Value 6l. 6s.	Out. 1 8	Out. 7 2	% 4 4	% 15 3	% 34 0	65—	159	F. 200	Out. 130	210			
	Persons 91	Genl. 6 11	Med. 7	% 1 2	% 2 2	% 2 0	All	301	Totl. 337	Totl. 280	360			
		Totl. 8 7	Totl. 46 7	% 57 5										
Lambeth.	Popula- tion 275203	In . 2 11	In . 2 5	% 2 6	% 22 8	% 11 8	—65	348	M. 162	In . 110	1891 110	98		
	Value 5l. 11s.	Out. 1 5	Out. 3 6	% 1 6	% 9 9	% 17 8	65—	154	F. 270	Out. 160	170			
	Persons 70	Genl. 6 8	Med. 3	% 4	% 1 2	% 1 1	All	275	Totl. 432	Totl. 270	280			
		Totl. 4 6	Totl. 33 9	% 30 7										
Wandsworth & Clapham.	Popula- tion 307500	In . 1 8	In . 1 7	% 1 3	% 11 0	% 6 8	—65	360	M. 146	In . 70	1891 70	98		
	Value 5l. 19s.	Out. 7	Out. 2 5	% 8	% 8 2	% 16 8	65—	198	F. 220	Out. 70	80			
	Persons 27	Genl. 5 2	Med. 5	% 4	% 2 7	% 2 7	All	305	Totl. 366	Totl. 140	150			
		Totl. 2 5	Totl. 21 9	% 26 3										
Camberwell.	Popula- tion 234762	In . 2 5	In . 2 1	% 2 6	% 27 8	% 11 9	—65	367	M. 183	In . 90	1891 110	98		
	Value 4l. 8s.	Out. 11	Out. 4 7	% 2 3	% 8 3	% 16 5	65—	208	F. 218	Out. 70	160			
	Persons 53	Genl. 5 1	Med. 4	% 5	% 3 0	% 1 9	All	325	Totl. 386	Totl. 160	270			
		Totl. 5 4	Totl. 39 1	% 30 3										

APPENDIX A.

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UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.					Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.			See also pages			
				undr 16.	16-63	65—				Ages	No.	Sex.		No.	1881	1891
						M.	F.									
SURREY—contd.																
Reigate.	Popula- tion 36580	In . 9 Out. 11 Genl. 3 0	In . 4 Out. 13 Med. 5	8 3 5	7 6 1	2 5 3	—65	253	M. 238	In . 70 Out. 120	50 110	84 274				
	Value 71. 5s.						55	136	F. 278							
	Persons . 73	Totl. 4 8	Totl. 2-2	1-6	15-1	14-7	All	201	Totl. 516	Totl. 190	160					
Godstone.	Popula- tion 18913	In . 1 2 Out. 1 11 Genl. 2 10	In . 3 Out. 3-8 Med. 2-3	7 1-7 1-2	7-8 10-4 2-3	3-1 19-1	—65	269	M. 308	In . 70 Out. 210	50 250	84 274				
	Value 51. 1s.						55	127	F. 325							
	Persons . 43	Totl. 5 11	Totl. 6-4	3-6	20-5	24-0	All	211	Totl. 633	Totl. 280	300					
Croydon.	Popula- tion 151787	In . 1 6 Out. 1 2 Genl. 3 7	In . 1-1 Out. 3-3 Med. 1-3	1-1 1-2 1-1	8-1 10-7 2-5	2-7 15-4	—65	342	M. 197	In . 110 Out. 170	60 190	90 274				
	Value 61. 7s.						55	150	F. 292							
	Persons . 5	Totl. 6 3	Totl. 5-7	3-4	21-3	20-1	All	201	Totl. 489	Totl. 280	250					
Kingston.	Popula- tion 103119	In . 11 Out. 2 1 Genl. 2 1	In . 8 Out. 4-3 Med. 2	6 1-9 1	16-8 13-8 6	5-0 18-4	—65	222	M. 173	In . 70 Out. 210	50 210	90 276				
	Value 71. 1s.						55	158	F. 277							
	Persons . 4	Totl. 5 1	Totl. 5-3	2-6	31-2	23-8	All	201	Totl. 450	Totl. 280	260					
Rich- mond.	Popula- tion 41548	In . 1 10 Out. 6 Genl. 3 3	In . 9 Out. 8 Med. 2	8 3 1	10-2 4-8 —	6-2 6-2 3	—65	191	M. 186	In . 80 Out. 100	90 70	90 91				
	Value 71. 10s.						55	123	F. 322							
	Persons . 8	Totl. 5 7	Totl. 1-9	1-2	15-0	12-7	All	161	Totl. 508	Totl. 180	160	276				
KENT.																
Brom- ley.	Popula- tion 69253	In . 1 5 Out. 11 Genl. 2 4	In . 9 Out. 1-6 Med. 6	1-2 5 3	22-0 7-9 1-2	7-0 11-3	—65	235	M. 164	In . 50 Out. 120	50 110	90 265				
	Value 71. 10s.						55	172	F. 229							
	Persons . 1	Totl. 4 8	Totl. 3-1	2-0	31-1	19-6	All	214	Totl. 393	Totl. 170	160					
Dartford.	Popula- tion 68702	In . 1 0 Out. 1 9 Genl. 2 1	In . 6 Out. 3-9 Med. 5	8 1-6 7	14-5 11-0 2-2	5-6 22-0	—65	248	M. 228	In . 50 Out. 210	50 220	88 267				
	Value 51. 6s.						55	146	F. 250							
	Persons . 1	Totl. 4 10	Totl. 5-0	3-1	27-7	30-4	All	209	Totl. 478	Totl. 260	270					
Graves'd & Milton.	Popula- tion 23876	In . 2 8 Out. 1 1 Genl. 3 5	In . 1-2 Out. 2-8 Med. 1-0	1-6 9 1-3	16-7 3-9 1-8	9-6 11-7	—65	281	M. 228	In . 110 Out. 220	110 170	92 265				
	Value 41. 6s.						55	147	F. 332							
	Persons . 19	Totl. 7 2	Totl. 5-0	3-8	22-4	23-7	All	230	Totl. 560	Totl. 330	280					
Strood.	Popula- tion 35750	In . 1 5 Out. 1 5 Genl. 2 8	In . 8 Out. 3-5 Med. —	9 1-2 2	9-8 8-9 5	6-4 15-0	—65	209	M. 203	In . 70 Out. 170	60 160	8 265				
	Value 51. 5s.						55	149	F. 220							
	Persons . 97	Totl. 5 6	Totl. 4-3	2-3	19-2	22-8	All	191	Totl. 423	Totl. 240	220					

PAUPERISM IN OLD AGE.

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.						Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.			See side pages			
			In.	Out.	Med.	65—											
						under 16.	16-65	M.			F.						
KENT—contd.			s. d.						Ages	No.	Sex.	No.	1881	1891			
Hoo.	Population		In .	2 4	In .	1 3	1 2	22 0	6 5	—65	310	M.	250	In .	150	100	58
	3843		Out.	1 2	Out.	1 6	1 6	9 2	37 5					Out.	210	210	267
	Value 7l. 17s.		Genl.	4 8	Med.	8	5	—	—	65—	119	F.	200				
Medway.	Persons	19	Totl.	8 2	Totl.	3 7	3 3	31 2	44 0	All	202	Totl.	450	Totl.	360	310	
	Population		In .	1 10	In .	1 0	9	10 0	5 6	—65	152	M.	209	In .	100	90	94
	75308		Out.	1 4	Out.	3 0	1 1	6 8	22 0	65—	119	F.	232	Out.	210	210	95
Malling.	Value 3l. 8s.		Genl.	2 6	Med.	1	1	5	4	65—	141	Totl.	441	Totl.	310	300	267
	Persons	6	Totl.	5 8	Totl.	4 1	2 1	17 3	28 0	All	190	Totl.	520	Totl.	410	380	
	Population		In .	1 6	In .	9	1 1	14 6	4 2	—65	230	M.	260	In .	120	90	80
Seven-oaks.	28188		Out.	1 10	Out.	4 8	1 2	20 4	35 0	65—	148	F.	260	Out.	290	290	266
	Value 5l. 5s.		Genl.	2 10	Med.	6	8	8	1 9	65—	190	Totl.	520	Totl.	410	380	
	Persons	60	Totl.	6 2	Totl.	6 3	3 1	35 8	41 1	All	190	Totl.	520	Totl.	410	380	
Ton-bridge.	Population		In .	1 5	In .	8	9	9 8	2 6	—65	243	M.	265	In .	80	90	84
	29997		Out.	1 1	Out.	27	1 3	11 7	17 3	65—	158	F.	306	Out.	180	170	267
	Value 6l. 10s.		Genl.	3 1	Med.	1 2	1 0	2 3	2 0	65—	213	Totl.	571	Totl.	260	260	
Maid-stone.	Persons	45	Totl.	5 7	Totl.	4 7	3 2	23 8	21 9	All	213	Totl.	571	Totl.	260	260	
	Population		In .	2 1	In .	1 1	1 4	13 4	3 3	—65	256	M.	262	In .	90	90	90
	58360		Out.	1 11	Out.	5 1	2 1	13 7	23 7	65—	150	F.	329	Out.	260	260	264
Holling-bourn.	Value 6l. 6s.		Genl.	2 11	Med.	1 0	6	1 5	1 2	65—	217	Totl.	591	Totl.	350	350	
	Persons	1	Totl.	6 11	Totl.	7 2	4 1	28 6	28 2	All	217	Totl.	591	Totl.	350	350	
	Population		In .	1 7	In .	2 5	1 0	27 7	13 6	—65	231	M.	274	In .	110	100	84
Cranbrook.	48052		Out.	9	Out.	3 0	9	8 0	11 7	65—	209	F.	317	Out.	190	160	262
	Value 4l. 15s.		Genl.	3 1	Med.	—	1	7	1 6	65—	209	F.	317	Out.	190	160	262
	Persons	1	Totl.	5 5	Totl.	5 5	2 0	36 4	26 9	All	216	Totl.	591	Totl.	300	260	
Tenterden.	Population		In .	2 2	In .	1 1	1 0	12 3	2 6	—65	178	M.	375	In .	130	130	60
	13318		Out.	1 3	Out.	1 5	8	8 0	13 3	65—	131	F.	345	Out.	240	150	266
	Value 6l. 9s.		Genl.	4 2	Med.	—	—	3	1 2	65—	155	Totl.	720	Totl.	370	280	
Tenterden.	Persons	23	Totl.	7 7	Totl.	2 6	1 8	20 6	17 1	All	155	Totl.	720	Totl.	370	280	
	Population		In .	1 9	In .	7	1 4	9 2	4 2	—65	304	M.	368	In .	100	80	60
	13730		Out.	2 3	Out.	4 1	2 5	15 8	27 5	65—	155	F.	353	Out.	290	270	262
Tenterden.	Value 4l. 15s.		Genl.	3 10	Med.	8	7	1 9	2 6	65—	233	Totl.	721	Totl.	390	350	
	Persons	36	Totl.	7 10	Totl.	5 6	4 6	26 9	34 3	All	233	Totl.	721	Totl.	390	350	
	Population		In .	2 9	In .	1 4	1 7	13 8	5 7	—65	234	M.	414	In .	130	140	66
Tenterden.	9966		Out.	11	Out.	3 9	1 4	6 3	8 3	65—	152	F.	386	Out.	290	170	263
	Value 5l. 7s.		Genl.	4 0	Med.	5	6	2	5	65—	152	F.	386	Out.	290	170	263
	Persons	22	Totl.	7 8	Totl.	5 8	3 7	20 3	14 5	All	207	Totl.	800	Totl.	420	310	

APPENDIX A.

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UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.						Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.			See also pages
				und. 16.	16-45	65—								
						M.	F.							
KENT—contd.		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	Ages	No.	Sex. No.		1881	1891	
West Ashford.	Popula- tion 18932	In . 1'8 Out. 1 10 Genl. 3 9	In . Out. Med.	7 1'8 .8	7 1'0 .6	7'9 8'5 .9	5'2 18'2 .6	—65 —65	156 124	M. 318 F. 347	In . Out.	80 250	70 240	84 268
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>													
	Persons .45	Totl. 7 3	Totl.	3'3	2'2	17'3	24'0	All	143	Totl. 665	Totl.	330	310	
East Ashford.	Popula- tion 13941	In . 1 2 Out. 2 5 Genl. 2 11	In . Out. Med.	5 3'1 .7	1'0 1'8 1'1	8'9 12'2 1'5	4'3 26'4 1'3	—65 —65	208 133	M. 392 F. 372	In . Out.	110 250	90 280	74 264
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>													
	Persons .26	Totl. 6 6	Totl.	4'3	3'9	22'6	32'0	All	174	Totl. 764	Totl.	360	370	
Bridge.	Popula- tion 12863	In . 1 9 Out. 1 1 Genl. 3 2	In . Out. Med.	8 3'7 .1	1'0 1'2 .2	10'9 12'0 1'2	4'4 17'0 2'4	—65 —65	312 163	M. 401 F. 424	In . Out.	100 230	100 200	60 265
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i>													
	Persons .30	Totl. 6 0	Totl.	4'6	2'4	24'1	23'8	All	229	Totl. 825	Totl.	330	300	
Canter- bury.	Popula- tion 18121	In . 2 4 Out. 1 7 Genl. 3 9	In . Out. Med.	1'3 3'0 .1	1'7 1'1 .1	15'6 10'3 .8	5'3 15'7 .5	—65 —65	182 127	M. 263 F. 375	In . Out.	120 320	130 230	94 264
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>													
	Persons 6	Totl. 7 8	Totl.	4'4	2'9	26'7	21'5	All	160	Totl. 638	Totl.	440	360	
Blean.	Popula- tion 20166	In . 1 5 Out. 1 1 Genl. 3 1	In . Out. Med.	7 3'5 .1	9 1'4 .2	9'0 11'0 1'0	5'1 17'3 1'9	—65 —65	206 150	M. 290 F. 370	In . Out.	70 210	80 170	84 262
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i>													
	Persons .70	Totl. 5 7	Totl.	4'3	2'5	21'0	24'3	All	184	Totl. 660	Totl.	280	250	
Favers- ham.	Popula- tion 25770	In . 1 9 Out. 7 Genl. 3 1	In . Out. Med.	1'2 1'6 —	1'2 1'0 —	12'0 7'1 —	4'1 11'3 —	—65 —65	290 212	M. 283 F. 293	In . Out.	90 110	110 80	84 263
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i>													
	Persons .58	Totl. 5 5	Totl.	2'8	2'2	19'1	15'4	All	261	Totl. 576	Totl.	200	190	
Milton.	Popula- tion 24968	In . 2 3 Out. 5 Genl. 4 3	In . Out. Med.	1'0 1'5 .1	1'4 .6 .2	15'6 3'9 .8	6'1 7'7 1'2	—65 —65	180 173	M. 256 F. 247	In . Out.	90 150	110 90	84 266
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i>													
	Persons .80	Totl. 6 11	Totl.	2'6	2'2	20'3	15'0	All	178	Totl. 503	Totl.	240	200	
Sheppey.	Popula- tion 18607	In . 1 10 Out. 1 6 Genl. 3 9	In . Out. Med.	1'1 2'6 —	9 1'2 .1	14'1 8'3 .9	7'0 27'4 .8	—65 —65	180 127	M. 227 F. 241	In . Out.	90 170	80 220	88 264
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>													
	Persons .83	Totl. 7 1	Totl.	3'7	2'2	23'3	35'2	All	158	Totl. 468	Totl.	260	300	
Isle of Thanet.	Popula- tion 57850	In . 1 9 Out. 1 3 Genl. 2 10	In . Out. Med.	9 2'2 .4	1'1 1'6 .4	10'3 14'2 .8	4'8 19'6 .3	—65 —65	262 121	M. 232 F. 352	In . Out.	90 130	100 170	90 266
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i>													
	Persons 2	Totl. 5 10	Totl.	3'5	3'1	25'3	24'7	All	191	Totl. 584	Totl.	220	270	

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of popula- tion relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.						Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.		See also pages		
			In.	Out.	Med.	65—					Ages No.	Sex. No.		1881	1891
						undr. 16.	16-65	M. F.							
KENT—contd.															
Eastry.	Popula- tion 29032	<i>s. d.</i> In . 1 6 Out 1 2 Genl. 2 11	In .	1-7	1-7	1-7	1-7	1-7	—65	170	M. 336	In . 100 90	84		
	Value 5 <i>l.</i>		Out .	1-7	1-7	1-7	1-7	1-7	—65	143	F. 408	Out. 200 160	263		
	Persons 63		Med.	—	—	—	—	—	—65	143					
			Totl. 5 7	Totl. 2-5	1-4	23 2	21-4	All	156	Totl. 744	Totl. 300 250				
Dover.	Popula- tion 40466	In . 2 1 Out 1 11 Genl. 3 4	In .	1-4	1-5	16-4	5-1	—65	194	M. 250	In . 130 110	90			
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i>		Out .	2-6	1-4	18-4	23-6	—65	135	F. 330	Out. 270 220	262			
	Persons 1		Med.	—	—	—	—	—65	135						
			Totl. 7 4	Totl. 4-0	2-9	34 8	28-7	All	167	Totl. 580	Totl. 400 330				
Elham.	Popula- tion 40928	In . 1 2 Out 1 0 Genl. 2 5	In .	1-1	1-8	13-1	3-5	—65	232	M. 229	In . 70 60	90			
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i>		Out .	1-5	1-6	9-2	14-3	—65	151	F. 286	Out. 150 120	268			
	Persons 91		Med.	—	1	—	—	—65	151						
			Totl. 4 7	Totl. 2-6	1-5	22-3	17-8	All	194	Totl. 515	Totl. 220 180				
Romney Marsh.	Popula- tion 6310	In . 1 6 Out 1 11 Genl. 3 7	In .	1-0	1-9	12-1	3-4	—65	195	M. 331	In . 110 80	58			
	Value 11 <i>l.</i>		Out .	2-0	1-0	6-3	18-6	—65	127	F. 327	Out. 200 200	263			
	Persons 15		Med.	1-5	1-3	1-8	1-6	—65	127						
			Totl. 7 0	Totl. 3-5	2-2	20-2	22-6	All	161	Totl. 658	Totl. 310 280				
SUSSEX.															
Rye.	Popula- tion 11590	In . 2 3 Out 3 1 Genl. 2 10	In .	1-9	1-5	11-0	5-7	—65	232	M. 390	In . 110 130	84			
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>		Out .	3-9	2-4	12-0	30-4	—65	125	F. 405	Out. 370 380	268			
	Persons 30		Med.	1-6	1-5	1-5	2-2	—65	125						
			Totl. 8 2	Totl. 5-4	4-4	24-5	38-3	All	177	Totl. 795	Totl. 480 510				
Hast-ings.	Popula- tion 63466	In . 0 8 Out 1 7 Genl. 1 10	In .	1-8	1-7	6-7	2-5	—65	230	M. 207	In . 50 40	90			
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i>		Out .	3-7	1-9	10-1	13-6	—65	128	F. 351	Out. 200 180	268			
	Persons 5		Med.	1-3	1-4	1-5	1-3	—65	128						
			Totl. 4 1	Totl. 4-8	2-0	17-3	16-4	All	192	Totl. 558	Totl. 250 220				
Battle.	Popula- tion 17211	In . 1 1 Out 2 3 Genl. 2 9	In .	1-8	1-8	7-3	3-2	—65	347	M. 314	In . 90 60	60			
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i>		Out .	6-3	2-5	17-8	26-6	—65	135	F. 308	Out. 390 250	269			
	Persons 32		Med.	—	—	—	—	—65	135						
			Totl. 6 1	Totl. 7-1	3-3	25-1	29-8	All	243	Totl. 622	Totl. 480 310				
East-bourne.	Popula- tion 41226	In . 0 8 Out 1 4 Genl. 2 3	In .	1-7	1-7	8-4	4-5	—65	253	M. 191	In . 50 30	90			
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i>		Out .	2-6	1-8	9-9	14-3	—65	124	F. 266	Out. 190 150	269			
	Persons 1		Med.	1-9	1-4	1-0	1-4	—65	124						
			Totl. 4 3	Totl. 4-2	1-9	19-3	19-2	All	200	Totl. 457	Totl. 240 180				
Hailsham.	Popula- tion 14144	In . 1 2 Out 3 0 Genl. 3 0	In .	1-8	1-8	10-0	3-3	—65	276	M. 350	In . 90 80	66			
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i>		Out .	5-5	2-8	14-6	25-4	—65	137	F. 335	Out. 440 330	269			
	Persons 26		Med.	1-4	1-2	2-6	2-4	—65	137						
			Totl. 7 2	Totl. 7-7	4-8	27-2	31-1	All	221	Totl. 685	Totl. 530 410				

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of popula- tion relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.						Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.		See also pages			
				undr. 16.	16- 45	65—		Ages			No.	Sex. No.			1881	1891
						M.	F.									
SUSSEX—contd.																
Tice- hurst.	Popula- tion 17104	In . 1 4	In . 7	10	9	1	3	7	—65	207	M. 329	In . 70	70	60		
	Value 6 <i>l.</i>	Out. 4 1	Out. 5 8	4 2	22 2	37 0										
	Persons 33	Genl. 3 0	Med. 2	6	3	3	65—	156	F. 321	Out. 440	440	269				
Uckfield.	Popula- tion 21877	In . 11	In . 10	13	10	2	2	4	—65	274	M. 324	In . 70	60	90		
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 4	Out. 4 4	2 3	17 0	29 7										
	Persons 29	Genl. 2 4	Med. 6	9	6	7	65—	128	F. 293	Out. 360	300	270				
E. Grin- stead.	Popula- tion 19893	In . 1 6	In . 6	13	10	8	3	0	—65	195	M. 296	In . 80	70	74		
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 6	Out. 4 8	2 5	18 6	32 0										
	Persons 32	Genl. 3 3	Med. 9	4	2 4	1 5	65—	131	F. 300	Out. 420	340	270				
Cuck- field.	Popula- tion 24411	In . 1 8	In . 7	1 2	13 2	3 0			—65	345	M. 287	In . 100	90	74		
	Value 7 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 9	Out. 5 1	2 5	20 9	30 6										
	Persons 39	Genl. 3 4	Med. 3 5	3 0	5 9	5 0	65—	151	F. 298	Out. 330	330	75				
Lewes.*	Popula- tion 33549	In . 1 4	In . 8	12	9	4	3	4	—65	203	M. 287	In . 80	80	84		
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 8	Out. 3 7	1 7	18 5	27 6										
	Persons 39	Genl. 4 2	Med. 7	9	1 0	3	65—	125	F. 322	Out. 300	350	270				
Brighton.	Popula- tion 102716	In . 2 9	In . 2 2	2 1	16 2	8 5			—65	296	M. 228	In . 130	130	94		
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 0	Out. 7 1	2 1	15 8	24 8										
	Persons 63	Genl. 4 7	Med. 4	1	4	6	65—	127	F. 343	Out. 190	270	274				
Steyping.	Popula- tion 61757	In . 8	In . 5	5	6 0	2 5			—65	235	M. 231	In . 40	40	90		
	Value 7 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i>	Out. 1 4	Out. 2 3	1 0	9 9	13 1										
	Persons 2	Genl. 2 0	Med. 3	5	1 7	6	65—	125	F. 351	Out. 220	150	271				
Hors- ham.	Popula- tion 24885	In . 1 4	In . 9	1 1	11 1	3 1			—65	258	M. 279	In . 80	80	74		
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 2	Out. 5 0	1 7	16 1	21 2										
	Persons 35	Genl. 2 9	Med. 1 6	1 1	1 6	9	65—	142	F. 320	Out. 310	260	272				
Petworth.	Popula- tion 9431	In . 1 7	In . 5	1 1	12 9	3 4			—65	258	M. 389	In . 120	70	60		
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i>	Out. 4 3	Out. 8 3	4 1	25 7	34 9										
	Persons 21	Genl. 3 7	Med. 2 1	2 8	2 0	3 9	65—	140	F. 381	Out. 400	510	272				

* Includes also the Unions of Chailley, West Fife, and Newhaven.

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.					Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages—one day count to 10,000 population.	See also pages	
			under 16.	16-65.	65-75.	75-85.	85-95.					
SUSSEX—contd.												
Thakeham.	Population 8049	In . 2 2 Out. 2 4 Genl. 3 7	In . 1 5 Out. 2 4 Med. 1	1 1 1 2 2	9 9 16 2 5	2 8 2 4 1 1	—65—	244	M. 395	In . 110 120	58	
	Value 57.19s.						—65—	140	F. 352	Out. 300 220	272	
	Persons 20	Totl. 8 1	Totl. 4 0	2 5	26 6	28 6	All	186	Totl. 747	Totl. 410 340		
East Preston.	Population 32394	In . 1 0 Out. 2 3 Genl. 2 8	In . 4 Out. 5 3 Med. 1 6	7 10 2 5	1 1 17 6	2 9 23 2 2 4	—65—	235	M. 278	In . 60 50	90	
	Value 57. 15s.						—65—	147	F. 374	Out. 290 300	272	
	Persons 93	Totl. 5 11	Totl. 7 3	4 7	31 3	28 5	All	204	Totl. 652	Totl. 350 350		
West-hampnett	Population 21632	In . 1 5 Out. 3 8 Genl. 3 7	In . 8 Out. 9 2 Med. 2 5	8 9 6 7	9 1 22 5	2 6 29 3 2 6	—65—	366	M. 342	In . 90 70	84	
	Value 57. 6s.						—65—	145	F. 414	Out. 290 430	85	
	Persons 31	Totl. 8 8	Totl. 12 5	9 7	33 9	34 5	All	279	Totl. 756	Totl. 380 500	273	
Chichester.	Population 7887	In . 2 9 Out. 2 10 Genl. 4 10	In . 2 2 Out. 6 8 Med. 6	1 5 2 7	17 2 16 8	5 9 27 6 6 2	—65—	226	M. 273	In . 130 140	94	
	Value 47.14s.						—65—	184	F. 406	Out. 290 430	95	
	Persons 4	Totl. 10 5	Totl. 9 6	4 7	39 9	39 7	All	211	Totl. 679	Totl. 420 570	273	
Mid-hurst.	Population 14236	In . 1 0 Out. 3 3 Genl. 2 4	In . 8 Out. 7 7 Med. 2 5	7 5 4 4	5 8 20 9	2 6 31 3 2 9	—65—	329	M. 382	In . 70 70	60	
	Value 47.18s.						—65—	148	F. 342	Out. 290 380	273	
	Persons 21	Totl. 6 7	Totl. 11 0	7 7	29 3	36 8	All	260	Totl. 724	Totl. 360 450		
West-bourne.	Population 7084	In . 2 1 Out. 3 4 Genl. 4 5	In . 1 2 Out. 2 6 Med. 3 3	1 3 3 6	12 3 20 2	4 8 29 3 4 8	—65—	345	M. 390	In . 120 120	60	
	Value 57. 4s.						—65—	150	F. 372	Out. 350 310	273	
	Persons 23	Totl. 9 10	Totl. 7 1	6 9	33 7	38 9	All	248	Totl. 762	Totl. 470 430		
HANTS.												
Havant.	Population 9861	In . 1 10 Out. 2 10 Genl. 3 1	In . 1 0 Out. 3 5 Med. 2 0	1 0 2 5	12 5 22 8	2 0 31 0 8	—65—	335	M. 311	In . 130 80	82	
	Value 57. 5s.						—65—	152	F. 355	Out. 420 270	288	
	Persons 69	Totl. 7 9	Totl. 6 5	5 0	37 9	33 8	All	243	Totl. 666	Totl. 550 350		
Portsea Island.	Population 159278	In . 1 10 Out. 1 11 Genl. 2 4	In . 1 5 Out. 3 2 Med. 1 8	1 9 1 9	13 2 10 7	9 1 28 2 1 8	—65—	341	M. 197	In . 100 100	94	
	Value 37. 5s.						—65—	134	F. 273	Out. 260 220	288	
	Persons 34	Totl. 6 1	Totl. 6 5	5 4	25 9	39 1	All	249	Totl. 470	Totl. 360 320		
Alverstoke.	Population 25454	In . 1 11 Out. 1 6 Genl. 2 10	In . 6 Out. 2 1 Med. 9	1 0 1 0	7 9 9 3	9 4 23 2 3 5	—65—	201	M. 216	In . 90 90	94	
	Value 37. 2s.						—65—	127	F. 254	Out. 260 210	288	
	Persons 7	Totl. 6 3	Totl. 3 6	2 9	20 0	36 1	All	170	Totl. 470	Totl. 350 300		

UNTON.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.					Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.	See also pages			
					65—									
			under 16.	16-65	M.	F.								
HANTS—contd.		<i>s. d.</i>		%	%	%	%	Ages	No.	Sex. No.	1881	1891		
Fareham.	Population 19066	In . 1 5	In . 7 4	6	9	10	2	4	65—	248	M. 333	In . 80	70	82
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i>	Out. 3 7	Out. 7 4	3	0	19	8	38	2	F. 387	Out. 410	360	288	
	Persons 51	Genl. 3 2	Med. 3	1	0	1	5	1	3					
		Totl. 8 2	Totl. 8	3	4	9	31	5	43	9	Totl. 720	Totl. 490	430	
Isle of Wight.	Population 78672	In . 7	In . 4	5	3	8	1	5	65—	179	M. 288	In . 50	30	90
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i>	Out. 1 7	Out. 3	3	1	3	17	7	20	8	F. 337	Out. 220	260	289
	Persons 84	Genl. 2 3	Med. 7	4	7	9								
		Totl. 4 5	Totl. 4	4	2	2	22	2	23	2	Totl. 625	Totl. 270	290	
Lymington.	Population 13876	In . 6	In . 7	5	5	3	3	7	65—	215	M. 318	In . 40	30	82
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i>	Out. 3 1	Out. 5	7	2	3	21	4	39	1	F. 351	Out. 400	330	285
	Persons 42	Genl. 2 2	Med. 1	0	1	0	15	7	16	5				
		Totl. 5 9	Totl. 7	4	3	8	42	4	59	3	Totl. 669	Totl. 440	360	
Christchurch.	Population 54217	In . 8	In . 8	5	5	7	1	5	65—	270	M. 193	In . 30	30	90
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>	Out. 9	Out. 1	6	8	6	2	9	5	F. 273	Out. 140	90	289	
	Persons 2	Genl. 1 5	Med. 8	5	1	0	1	1						
		Totl. 2 10	Totl. 3	2	1	8	12	9	12	1	Totl. 466	Totl. 170	120	
Ringwood.	Population 5545	In . 1 6	In . 7	1	1	7	3	1	65—	180	M. 370	In . 100	90	58
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i>	Out. 1 9	Out. 3	4	2	1	13	5	17	8	F. 376	Out. 310	270	289
	Persons 17	Genl. 3 3	Med. 6	7	5	4	4	8						
		Totl. 6 6	Totl. 4	7	3	9	26	2	23	9	Totl. 746	Totl. 410	360	
Fordingbridge.	Population 6241	In . 1 5	In . 6	6	6	8	3	4	65—	197	M. 383	In . 80	90	58
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i>	Out. 4 0	Out. 5	2	3	2	23	0	35	5	F. 414	Out. 460	510	290
	Persons 17	Genl. 5 2	Med. 3	3	1	3	10	4	14	7				
		Totl. 10 7	Totl. 9	1	5	1	40	2	53	6	Totl. 797	Totl. 540	600	
New Forest.	Population 13992	In . 1 1	In . 5	5	6	1	2	5	65—	152	M. 328	In . 80	70	58
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i>	Out. 3 7	Out. 5	1	9	20	7	34	0	F. 365	Out. 350	400	290	
	Persons 20	Genl. 2 10	Med. 5	7	1	2	1	9						
		Totl. 7 6	Totl. 6	1	3	1	28	0	38	4	Totl. 693	Totl. 430	470	
Southampton.	Population 55463	In . 1 9	In . 1	3	1	8	24	1	10	4	In . 100	110	94	
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 4	Out. 5	1	2	0	19	5	46	6	F. 309	Out. 260	300	290
	Persons 42	Genl. 3 11	Med. 6	5	2	7	3	2						
		Totl. 8 0	Totl. 7	0	4	3	46	3	60	2	Totl. 529	Totl. 360	410	
South Stoneham.	Population 51123	In . 1 2	In . 6	5	7	5	3	3	65—	257	M. 239	In . 50	50	90
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>	Out. 1 9	Out. 6	5	2	7	15	5	28	3	F. 300	Out. 220	260	290
	Persons 2	Genl. 2 1	Med. 4	4	2	5	3	0						
		Totl. 5 2	Totl. 7	5	3	6	25	5	34	6	Totl. 539	Totl. 270	310	

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.						Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population.	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.		See also pages			
			under 16.	16-45.	45-65.		65-.	Ages			No.	Sex.		No.	1881	1891
					M.	F.										
HANTS—contd.																
Romsey.	Popula- tion 10781	In . 1 5 Out. 3 2 Genl. 3 9	In . Out. Med.	.6 5.0 1.5	.9 3.5 1.6	9.1 14.7 3.5	5.5 27.1 1.7	—65 65—	244 130	M. 341 F. 362	In . Out.	90 410	70 400	72 291		
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>															
	Persons .34	Totl. 8 4	Totl.	7.1	6.0	27.3	34.3	All 200	Totl. 703	Totl.	500	470				
Stock- bridge.	Popula- tion 6601	In . 2 2 Out. 1 10 Genl. 4 6	In . Out. Med.	.7 4.4 13.4	1.2 1.4 4.1	10.5 12.2 4.1	2.6 25.0 4.2	—65 65—	499 137	M. 417 F. 352	In . Out.	100 260	110 410	58 59		
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i>															
	Persons .15	Totl. 8 6	Totl.	18.5	6.7	26.8	31.8	All 341	Totl. 769	Totl.	360	520		291		
New Winches- ter.*	Popula- tion 33638	In . 1 7 Out. 2 6 Genl. 3 2	In . Out. Med.	.8 4.6 2.6	.8 1.9 2.4	9.3 16.1 1.8	4.1 23.1 2.9	—65 65—	368 133	M. 279 F. 346	In . Out.	50 190	40 140	84 291		
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>															
	Persons .42	Totl. 7 3	Totl.	8.0	5.1	27.2	30.1	All 260	Totl. 625	Totl.	240	180				
Droxford.	Popula- tion 11392	In . 1 2 Out. 2 0 Genl. 2 11	In . Out. Med.	.7 3.8 2.0	.6 .8 2.2	8.4 21.1 1.7	1.3 38.6 3.3	—65 65—	263 185	M. 403 F. 391	In . Out.	80 280	70 280	60 292		
	Value 5 <i>l.</i>															
	Persons .23	Totl. 6 1	Totl.	6.5	3.6	31.2	43.2	All 225	Totl. 794	Totl.	360	350				
Cather- ington.	Popula- tion 2990	In . 1 3 Out. 3 8 Genl. 3 10	In . Out. Med.	.3 3.7 .5	.4 1.8 .5	5.6 18.9 —	3.0 30.5 —	—65 65—	169 110	M. 301 F. 328	In . Out.	100 380	60 350	60 292		
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>															
	Persons .23	Totl. 8 9	Totl.	4.5	2.7	24.5	33.5	All 142	Totl. 629	Totl.	480	410				
Peters- field.	Popula- tion 11281	In . 1 0 Out. 3 1 Genl. 3 1	In . Out. Med.	.9 6.3 1.6	.7 2.3 2.1	8.8 17.5 3.0	2.9 31.8 3.2	—65 65—	275 145	M. 365 F. 349	In . Out.	70 470	60 350	66 292		
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i>															
	Persons .25	Totl. 7 2	Totl.	8.8	5.1	29.3	37.9	All 221	Totl. 714	Totl.	540	410				
Alresford	Popula- tion 6628	In . 1 9 Out. 2 1 Genl. 4 6	In . Out. Med.	1.1 7.8 6.9	1.1 2.9 7.3	10.0 14.6 5.4	5.2 21.3 8.7	—65 65—	485 187	M. 390 F. 403	In . Out.	110 340	100 300	64 292		
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i>															
	Persons .16	Totl. 8 4	Totl.	15.8	11.3	30.0	35.2	All 378	Totl. 793	Totl.	450	400				
Alton.	Popula- tion 15146	In . 1 8 Out. 3 0 Genl. 3 6	In . Out. Med.	1.1 5.0 5.1	1.3 1.5 3.9	9.9 19.8 4.2	2.5 33.4 3.9	—65 65—	294 141	M. 334 F. 357	In . Out.	110 440	110 370	76 293		
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i>															
	Persons .25	Totl. 8 2	Totl.	11.2	6.7	33.9	39.8	All 233	Totl. 691	Totl.	550	480				
Hartley Winthney.	Popula- tion 24521	In . 1 2 Out. 2 1 Genl. 3 10	In . Out. Med.	.9 5.7 2.2	.6 2.5 1.6	9.4 17.4 1.9	4.6 25.3 3.2	—65 65—	279 152	M. 265 F. 281	In . Out.	80 350	60 370	84 293		
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i>															
	Persons .43	Totl. 7 1	Totl.	8.8	4.7	28.7	33.1	All 235	Totl. 546	Totl.	430	430				

* Also includes Hursley.

APPENDIX A.

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UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.						Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population.	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.		See also pages		
				under 16.	16-65	65—		Ages			No.	Sex. No.		1881	1891
						M.	F.								
HANTS—contd.															
Basingstoke.	Popula- tion 20621	In . 2 0 Out. 2 6 Genl. 2 9	In . 9 Out. 4 Med. 1 5	% 4 2 4 1 5	% 1 0 19 6 1 4	% 10 4 28 3 2 6	% 6 2 28 3 2 1	—65 —65 —65	249 140	M. 307 F. 336	In . 100 Out. 290	100 290	80 293		
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 27	Totl. 7 3	Totl. 7 1	4 8	32 6	36 6	All 203	Totl. 643	Totl. 390	390					
Whitchurch.	Popula- tion 5655	In . 2 9 Out. 2 2 Genl. 3 9	In . 1 3 Out. 6 0 Med. 2 2	% 3 0 2 2	% 9 3 3 0 1 0	% 9 3 17 7 5	% 5 1 23 7 1 3	—65 —65 —65	370 181	M. 366 F. 375	In . 100 Out. 270	120 290	70 293		
	Value 7 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 18	Totl. 8 8	Totl. 9 5	4 9	27 5	30 1	All 293	Totl. 741	Totl. 370	410					
Andover.	Popula- tion 15561	In . 1 5 Out. 3 0 Genl. 3 8	In . 8 Out. 3 8 Med. 2 0	% 3 8 2 0	% 9 7 1 5 1 7	% 7 4 20 5 1 4	% 4 2 30 7 1 2	—65 —65 —65	269 131	M. 351 F. 332	In . 80 Out. 350	60 330	66 294		
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 21	Totl. 8 1	Totl. 6 6	4 1	29 3	36 1	All 188	Totl. 683	Totl. 430	390					
Kingsclere.	Popula- tion 8647	In . 1 9 Out. 1 10 Genl. 3 7	In . 1 5 Out. 2 3 Med. 9	% 2 3 9	% 1 3 1 2 1 1	% 9 6 11 6 1 5	% 2 3 20 4 1 3	—65 —65 —65	221 134	M. 404 F. 383	In . 100 Out. 270	120 260	58 294		
	Value 5 <i>l.</i>														
	Persons 19	Totl. 7 2	Totl. 4 7	3 6	22 7	24 0	All 182	Totl. 787	Totl. 370	380					
BERKSHIRE.															
Newbury.	Popula- tion 21677	In . 2 1 Out. 1 10 Genl. 4 1	In . 1 1 Out. 3 0 Med. 5	% 3 0 5	% 1 1 1 1 6	% 10 1 10 6 1 7	% 4 1 17 7 1 2	—65 —65 —65	183 152	M. 358 F. 412	In . 100 Out. 360	110 250	76 277		
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 48	Totl. 8 0	Totl. 4 6	2 8	22 4	23 0	All 171	Totl. 770	Totl. 460	360					
Hungerford.	Popula- tion 17017	In . 1 1 Out. 2 1 Genl. 2 9	In . 8 Out. 5 4 Med. 3 1	% 5 4 3 1	% 8 3 2 8	% 5 5 15 7 4 7	% 2 8 24 7 6 6	—65 —65 —65	287 178	M. 400 F. 425	In . 80 Out. 450	80 350	64 279		
	Value 5 <i>l.</i>														
	Persons 18	Totl. 5 11	Totl. 9 3	6 8	25 9	34 1	All 248	Totl. 825	Totl. 530	430					
Faringdon.	Popula- tion 13544	In . 1 4 Out. 1 8 Genl. 4 0	In . 1 1 Out. 4 5 Med. 7	% 4 5 7	% 1 1 2 7 1 6	% 5 9 15 9 1 1	% 3 0 20 8 2 5	—65 —65 —65	278 150	M. 358 F. 394	In . 80 Out. 150	90 270	60 279		
	Value 7 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 21	Totl. 7 0	Totl. 6 3	5 4	22 9	26 3	All 228	Totl. 752	Totl. 230	360					
Abingdon.	Popula- tion 19612	In . 1 9 Out. 1 4 Genl. 3 6	In . 8 Out. 3 3 Med. 2 7	% 3 3 2 7	% 8 3 1 5 3 9	% 9 8 12 3 6 0	% 4 2 17 5 7 2	—65 —65 —65	421 177	M. 318 F. 377	In . 70 Out. 310	80 250	76 278		
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 35	Totl. 6 7	Totl. 6 8	6 2	28 1	28 9	All 314	Totl. 695	Totl. 380	330					
Wantage.	Popula- tion 16549	In . 1 3 Out. 2 1 Genl. 2 11	In . 8 Out. 5 9 Med. 2 1	% 5 9 2 1	% 8 3 2 6 2 0	% 4 7 28 7 2 5	% 1 9 36 9 5 3	—65 —65 —65	355 184	M. 363 F. 374	In . 60 Out. 340	60 320	66 279		
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 21	Totl. 6 3	Totl. 8 8	5 4	35 9	44 1	All 274	Totl. 737	Totl. 400	380					

PAUPERISM IN OLD AGE.

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of popula- tion relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.								Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.			See also page		
			In.	Out.	Med.	65—				Ages.			No.	Sex. No.	In.		Out.	Med.
						undr 16.	16-65.	65—	70—									
BERKS—contd.																		
Walling- ford.	Popula- tion 14706	In . 1 7 Out. 7 Genl. 3 0	In . 1 0 Out. 2 4 Med. 6	1 2 7 4 6	9 5 3 0 6	3 7 4 2 1 0	65— 65—	241 152	M. 346 F. 382	In . 130 Out. 210	100 140	66 278						
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i>																	
	Persons 34	Totl. 5 2	Totl. 4 0	2 3	14 1	8 9	All 213	Totl. 728	Totl. 340	240								
Bradfield.	Popula- tion 18017	In . 1 2 Out. 3 Genl. 2 8	In . 9 Out. 5 Med. 2	6 8 1 6 2	8 1 3 7 9	2 4 3 7 2 1	65— 65—	352 138	M. 319 F. 331	In . 80 Out. 140	70 40	60 61						
	Value 7 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i>																	
	Persons 27	Totl. 4 1	Totl. 1 6	9	10 6	8 2	All 228	Totl. 650	Totl. 220	110	279							
Reading.	Popula- tion 60054	In . 1 5 Out. 5 Genl. 2 7	In . 1 6 Out. 3 Med. 3 6	1 2 2 1 1 3	11 7 1 7 2 8	7 3 5 3 3 2	65— 65—	464 185	M. 179 F. 246	In . 100 Out. 130	90 60	94 278						
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i>																	
	Persons 10	Totl. 4 5	Totl. 5 5	2 7	16 2	15 8	All 374	Totl. 425	Totl. 230	150								
Woking- ham.	Popula- tion 17347	In . 1 6 Out. 2 0 Genl. 4 4	In . 4 Out. 1 6 Med. 1 4	8 13 1 3 3 6	13 3 11 5 4 3	4 3 14 5 3 5	65— 65—	355 148	M. 323 F. 344	In . 60 Out. 270	70 270	74 277						
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i>																	
	Persons 41	Totl. 7 10	Totl. 6 8	5 7	29 1	22 3	All 268	Totl. 667	Totl. 330	340								
Cook- ham.	Popula- tion 20168	In . 1 10 Out. 2 2 Genl. 2 8	In . 1 2 Out. 4 6 Med. 2 5	1 4 2 4 2 0	11 9 14 7 4 0	5 1 25 3 3 8	65— 65—	267 129	M. 252 F. 312	In . 100 Out. 380	110 360	76 277						
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i>																	
	Persons 68	Totl. 6 8	Totl. 8 3	5 8	30 6	34 2	All 216	Totl. 564	Totl. 480	470								
East- hamp- stead.	Popula- tion 13704	In . 1 7 Out. 1 9 Genl. 2 8	In . 1 2 Out. 4 9 Med. 1 0	1 0 1 7 9	12 2 13 5 5 1	3 9 24 2 7 1	65— 65—	284 149	M. 296 F. 252	In . 60 Out. 230	100 250	74 278						
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i>																	
	Persons 51	Totl. 6 0	Totl. 7 1	3 8	35 2	All 227	Totl. 548	Totl. 290	350									
Windsor.	Popula- tion 35662	In . 1 3 Out. 11 Genl. 2 8	In . 9 Out. 2 4 Med. 2	1 0 8 7 5	10 0 7 9 5	4 6 16 2 4	65— 65—	205 139	M. 190 F. 283	In . 70 Out. 140	90 130	90 277						
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i>																	
	Persons 2	Totl. 4 10	Totl. 3 4	2 0	18 4	21 2	All 181	Totl. 473	Totl. 210	220								
MIDDLESEX																		
Staines.	Popula- tion 26892	In . 1 8 Out. 2 0 Genl. 3 11	In . 7 Out. 4 1 Med. 2 0	1 2 2 8 3 3	10 8 17 1 15 0	6 6 30 8 17 4	65— 65—	324 219	M. 240 F. 259	In . 120 Out. 250	70 260	84 280						
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i>																	
	Persons 1	Totl. 7 7	Totl. 6 8	6 3	42 9	54 8	All 286	Totl. 499	Totl. 370	330								
Uxbridge.	Popula- tion 30272	In . 1 7 Out. 2 2 Genl. 4 4	In . 9 Out. 4 0 Med. 6	1 1 2 0 7	12 0 14 7 1 2	3 6 22 6 1 1	65— 65—	217 151	M. 259 F. 354	In . 70 Out. 280	70 270	90 280						
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>																	
	Persons 1	Totl. 8 1	Totl. 5 5	3 8	27 9	27 3	All 193	Totl. 613	Totl. 350	340								

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.						Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population.	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.			See also pages	
				undr. 16.	16-63	65—							1881		1891
						M.	F.								
MIDDLESEX—contd. s. d.															
Brentford.	Popula- tion 132985	In . 11 Out. 2 6 Genl. 3 4	In . 1 3 Out. 6 4 Med. 1 7	1 3 3 2 1 1	9 7 19 3 5 5	3 6 26 2 3 2			Ages No.						
	Value 5l. 16s.								—65	262	M. 181	In . 60	60	88	
	Persons 6	Totl. 6 9	Totl. 9 4	5 2	32 5	33 0	All	227	65—	141	F. 275	Out. 220	330	280	
Hendon.	Popula- tion 96667	In . 9 Out. 1 0 Genl. 2 0	In . 6 Out. 2 6 Med. 7	6 8 1 3 7	6 6 10 3 1 5	3 4 18 3 1 5			—65	326	M. 136	In . 50	40	90	
	Value 5l. 19s.								65—	138	F. 202	Out. 190	130	280	
	Persons 3	Totl. 3 9	Totl. 3 9	2 8	18 4	23 2	All	260				Totl. 240	170		
Barnet.	Popula- tion 46072	In . 1 0 Out. 10 Genl. 2 2	In . 5 Out. 2 2 Med. 4	5 8 9 6 4	9 4 6 8 1 6	3 4 9 6 1 7			—65	238	M. 191	In . 60	50	90	
	Value 6l. 2s.								65—	149	F. 291	Out. 130	120	281	
	Persons 2	Totl. 4 0	Totl. 3 1	2 1	17 8	14 7	All	207				Totl. 190	170		
Edmon- ton.	Popula- tion 241187	In . 10 Out. 5 Genl. 2 9	In . 8 Out. 1 9 Med. 5	8 6 6 5 4	9 3 5 0 1 3	4 7 9 3 1 4			—65	311	M. 139	In . 70	50	90	
	Value 4l. 14s.								65—	149	F. 214	Out. 130	70	281	
	Persons 5	Totl. 4 0	Totl. 3 2	1 6	15 6	15 4	All	255				Totl. 200	120		
HERTFORD.															
Ware.	Popula- tion 19623	In . 1 4 Out. 4 1 Genl. 2 7	In . 7 Out. 4 5 Med. 2	7 8 3 0 3	14 0 22 3 4	4 5 38 2 3			—65	207	M. 278	In . 90	80	76	
	Value 5l. 10s.								65—	134	E 333	Out. 470	350	167	
	Persons 54	Totl. 8 0	Totl. 5 4	4 1	36 7	43 0	All	173				Totl. 560	430		
Bishop Stortford.	Popula- tion 21517	In . 2 9 Out. 4 1 Genl. 5 1	In . 1 0 Out. 10 1 Med. 9	1 3 5 1 1 3	14 8 29 6 9	5 2 34 7 8			—65	329	M. 325	In . 120	90	76	
	Value 5l. 4s.								65—	141	F. 386	Out. 540	500	168	
	Persons 39	Totl. 11 11	Totl. 12 0	7 7	45 3	40 7	All	246				Totl. 660	590		
Roy- ston.*	Popula- tion 23217	In . 1 3 Out. 3 0 Genl. 3 4	In . 8 Out. 4 0 Med. 1 3	8 9 2 8 1 2	5 9 23 7 1 6	2 4 33 8 2 4			—65	264	M. 371	In . 90	70	66	
	Value 4l. 15s.								65—	139	F. 423	Out. 390	370	168	
	Persons 25	Totl. 7 7	Totl. 6 1	4 9	31 2	38 6	All	200				Totl. 480	440		
Hitchin.	Popula- tion 27581	In . 1 2 Out. 2 6 Genl. 2 10	In . 6 Out. 2 6 Med. 1 7	6 6 1 3 1 5	13 4 19 9 2 3	4 8 27 8 2 5			—65	193	M. 306	In . 80	80	76	
	Value 5l. 7s.								65—	136	F. 356	Out. 380	350	168	
	Persons 41	Totl. 6 6	Totl. 4 9	3 4	35 6	35 1	All	166				Totl. 460	430		
Hertford.	Popula- tion 17176	In . 1 9 Out. 3 3 Genl. 3 7	In . 7 Out. 2 9 Med. 1 7	7 10 1 8 1 4	9 0 26 5 2 1	4 2 46 1 2 5			—65	205	M. 290	In . 80	80	76	
	Value 4l. 18s.								65—	124	F. 358	Out. 310	350	166	
	Persons 48	Totl. 8 7	Totl. 5 3	4 2	37 6	52 8	All	187				Totl. 390	430		

* Also includes Buntingford.

PAUPERISM IN OLD AGE.

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.						Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population.	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.			See also page		
			undr. 16-64.	65—		M.	F.	Ages.			No.	Sex.	No.		1881	1891
				%	%											
HERTFORD—contd.																
* Hatfield.	Population 9309	In . 1 9	In . 5 1 3 11 5	3 0	—	65	124	M. 294	In . 80	70	60					
	Value 9l.	Out. 2 3	Out. 3-0 1-5 13-3	29-4	—	65	119	F. 299	Out. 310	290	166					
	Persons 31	Genl. 4 7	Med. 2 2 7	3	65	—	119	F. 299	Out. 310	290	166					
	Totl. 8 7	Totl. 3-7 3-0 25-5	32-7	All 168	Totl. 593	Totl. 390	360									
S. Albans.	Population 26872	In . 1 1	In . 4 4 7 9	2 4	—	65	298	M. 280	In . 80	70	80					
	Value 4l. 16s.	Out. 2 7	Out. 6-2 3-5 30-7	53-5	—	65	225	F. 339	Out. 310	290	167					
	Persons 65	Genl. 2 1	Med. 3 4 1-1	6	65	—	225	F. 339	Out. 310	290	167					
	Totl. 5 9	Totl. 6-9 4-3 39-7	56-5	All 266	Totl. 619	Totl. 390	360									
Watford.	Population 38914	In . 1 1	In . 8 9 10 9	3 1	—	65	198	M. 229	In . 80	70	88					
	Value 5l. 5s.	Out. 2 0	Out. 1-8 7 13 9	23-2	—	65	129	F. 323	Out. 300	220	166					
	Persons 1	Genl. 2 3	Med. 7 6 1-3	6	65	—	129	F. 323	Out. 300	220	166					
	Totl. 5 4	Totl. 3-3 2-2 26-1	26-9	All 164	Totl. 552	Totl. 380	290									
Hemel Hempstead.	Population 15116	In . 1 4	In . 4 1 3 10 6	3 5	—	65	209	M. 282	In . 70	70	80					
	Value 5l. 3s.	Out. 2 5	Out. 7-2 2-5 20-9	31-1	—	65	142	F. 376	Out. 330	350	167					
	Persons 59	Genl. 2 4	Med. 3 3 1-8	2-4	65	—	142	F. 376	Out. 330	350	167					
	Totl. 6 1	Totl. 7-9 4-1 33-3	37-0	All 181	Totl. 658	Totl. 400	420									
Berkhamstead.	Population 15854	In . 1 3	In . 7 7 14 5	2 5	—	65	250	M. 269	In . 50	50	76					
	Value 5l. 9s.	Out. 2 10	Out. 5-6 2-6 27-5	35-5	—	65	189	F. 358	Out. 320	340	167					
	Persons 61	Genl. 1 11	Med. 2-3 1-6 4-1	4-7	65	—	189	F. 358	Out. 320	340	167					
	Totl. 6 0	Totl. 8-6 4-9 46-1	42-7	All 227	Totl. 627	Totl. 370	390									
BUCKINGHAM.																
Amersham.	Population 20454	In . 1 0	In . 5 8 7 6	2 0	—	65	223	M. 303	In . 80	60	70					
	Value 4l. 1s.	Out. 3 8	Out. 3-7 2-2 18-8	31-3	—	65	123	F. 355	Out. 400	400	170					
	Persons 43	Genl. 3 8	Med. 1-6 1-4 2-6	1-1	65	—	123	F. 355	Out. 400	400	170					
	Totl. 8 4	Totl. 5-8 4-4 29-0	34-4	All 177	Totl. 658	Totl. 480	460									
Eton.	Population 29126	In . 1 0	In . 5 9 9 0	3 5	—	65	257	M. 223	In . 60	50	84					
	Value 7l. 6s.	Out. 1 3	Out. 4-2 1-7 9-0	15-0	—	65	148	F. 287	Out. 220	210	169					
	Persons 68	Genl. 3 0	Med. 2-0 1-3 8-1	7-7	65	—	148	F. 287	Out. 220	210	169					
	Totl. 5 3	Totl. 6-7 3-9 26-1	26-2	All 222	Totl. 510	Totl. 280	260									
Wycombe.	Population 44391	In . 11	In . 4 5 7 9	1 3	—	65	284	M. 267	In . 70	50	76					
	Value 3l. 10s.	Out. 3 1	Out. 4-5 3-0 28-5	40-3	—	65	147	F. 298	Out. 440	350	169					
	Persons 54	Genl. 2 0	Med. 1-8 2-4 3-0	2-3	65	—	147	F. 298	Out. 440	350	169					
	Totl. 6 0	Totl. 6-7 5-9 39-4	43-9	All 224	Totl. 565	Totl. 510	400									
Aylesbury.	Population 25586	In . 11	In . 5 4 4 0	1 9	—	65	171	M. 323	In . 50	50	76					
	Value 5l. 15s.	Out. 2 6	Out. 2-1 1-0 18-9	26-4	—	65	126	F. 360	Out. 260	230	170					
	Persons 35	Genl. 2 9	Med. 1 1 3	6	65	—	126	F. 360	Out. 260	230	170					
	Totl. 6 2	Totl. 2-7 1-5 23-2	28-9	All 145	Totl. 683	Totl. 310	280									

* Also includes Welwyn.

APPENDIX A.

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UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.						Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.		See p. 123 pages	
				under 16.	16-65	65—								
						M.	F.							
BUCKS.—contd.														
Winslow.	Population 7701	In . 1 1	In . 5	8	4 0	1 3	—65	265	M. 397	In . 80	50	66		
	Value 67.14s.	Out. 2 11	Out. 3 5	1 6	21 2	35 9	65—	142	F. 373	Out. 310	330	169		
	Persons 22	Genl. 3 1	Med. 1 2	1 0	2 2	2 4	65—	All 193	Totl 770	Totl 390	380			
		Totl. 7 1	Totl. 5 2	3 4	27 4	39 6	All 193	Totl 770	Totl 390	380				
Newport Pagnell.	Population 25613	In . 11	In . 4	6	7 7	2 7	—65	144	M. 32 6	In . 70	50	80		
	Value 67. 14s.	Out. 3 0	Out. 1 6	8	17 5	25 2	65—	116	F. 372	Out. 300	260	169		
	Persons 34	Genl. 2 11	Med. 1	1	3	3	65—	All 128	Totl 698	Totl 370	310			
		Totl. 6 10	Totl. 2 1	1 5	25 5	28 2	All 128	Totl 698	Totl 370	310				
Buckingham.	Population 11571	In . 1 2	In . 5	6	4 9	2 3	—65	250	M. 408	In . 70	80	66		
	Value 71. 8s.	Out. 4 7	Out. 4 5	2 3	23 8	32 8	65—	114	F. 436	Out. 520	450	170		
	Persons 21	Genl. 3 1	Med. 3 9	1 1	5	5	65—	All 178	Totl 844	Totl 590	530			
		Totl. 8 10	Totl. 8 9	4 0	29 2	35 6	All 178	Totl 844	Totl 590	530				
OXFORD.														
Henley.	Population 22532	In . 10	In . 6	5	3 3	1 9	—65	237	M. 268	In . 100	40	84		
	Value 47.18s.	Out. 2 11	Out. 5 3	2 7	18 7	31 2	65—	126	F. 317	Out. 400	360	282		
	Persons 37	Genl. 2 11	Med. 1 9	1 1	3 0	3 8	65—	All 194	Totl 585	Totl 500	400			
		Totl. 6 8	Totl. 7 8	4 3	25 0	36 9	All 194	Totl 585	Totl 500	400				
Thame.	Population 13389	In . 1 4	In . 6	6	5 7	2 4	—65	255	M. 406	In . 60	60	66		
	Value 67.11s.	Out. 5 5	Out. 6 5	4 3	31 1	45 0	65—	139	F. 412	Out. 520	520	282		
	Persons 24	Genl. 2 6	Med. 3 1	1 8	3 9	4 5	65—	All 200	Totl 818	Totl 580	580			
		Totl. 9 3	Totl. 10 2	6 7	40 7	51 9	All 200	Totl 818	Totl 580	580				
Headington.	Population 34607	In . 8	In . 5	6	6 3	2 3	—65	370	M. 222	In . 50	30	90		
	Value 47. 8s.	Out. 1 3	Out. 3 3	1 5	14 4	12 7	65—	152	F. 347	Out. 200	150	282		
	Person 1	Genl. 1 11	Med. 1 5	1 3	1 8	1 4	65—	All 283	Totl 569	Totl 250	180			
		Totl. 3 10	Totl. 5 3	3 4	22 5	16 4	All 283	Totl 569	Totl 250	180				
Oxford.	Population 21813	In . 2 5	In . 1 9	1 6	22 7	9 9	—65	301	M. 185	In . 140	140	94		
	Value 67.14s.	Out. 6	Out. 1 1	6	4 3	8 5	65—	167	F. 283	Out. 150	80	281		
	Persons 14	Genl. 3 8	Med. 5	6	5	4	65—	All 249	Totl 468	Totl 290	220			
		Totl. 6 7	Totl. 3 5	2 8	27 5	18 8	All 249	Totl 468	Totl 290	220				
Bicester.	Population 13983	In . 1 1	In . 5	8	7 6	2 1	—65	307	M. 382	In . 50	40	66		
	Value 67. 2s.	Out. 2 5	Out. 4 5	2 0	28 8	45 1	65—	216	F. 430	Out. 280	290	283		
	Persons 21	Genl. 2 6	Med. 2 0	1 5	4 2	5 1	65—	All 259	Totl 812	Totl 330	330			
		Totl. 6 0	Totl. 7 0	4 3	40 6	52 3	All 259	Totl 812	Totl 330	330				
Woodstock.	Population 13082	In . 1 8	In . 8	1 1	6 1	4 6	—65	284	M. 341	In . 80	90	66		
	Value 67. 2s.	Out. 4 11	Out. 4 7	3 6	31 7	36 9	65—	122	F. 366	Out. 420	490	283		
	Persons 27	Genl. 3 10	Med. 2 8	3 4	1 5	5	65—	All 209	Totl 707	Totl 500	580			
		Totl. 10 5	Totl. 8 3	8 1	39 3	42 0	All 209	Totl 707	Totl 500	580				

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.					Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.			Settled population
				under 16.	16-65		65—						
					M.	F.							
OXFORD—contd.													
Witney.		<i>s. d.</i>	In . 1 5	In . 1 2	9 8 9	2 7	—65	223	M. 370	In . 90	90	6	
	Popula- tion 21215	Out. 2 5	Out. 3 9	2 4 18 4	27 9								
	Value 4l. 17s.	Genl. 3 1	Med. 1 6	1 3 1 6	1 5	65—	126	F. 402	Out. 440	360	28		
	Persons . 27	Totl. 6 11	Totl. 6 7	4 6 28 9	32 1	All	179	Totl. 772	Totl. 530	450			
Chipping Norton.			In . 1 0	In . 6	7 6 7	1 7	—65	199	M. 344	In . 70	60	6	
	Popula- tion 18103	Out. 3 9	Out. 3 6	2 0 41 0	69 5								
	Value 5l. 5s.	Genl. 2 11	Med. 3	5 — 3	65—	173	F. 354	Out. 510	390	28			
	Persons . 25	Totl. 7 8	Totl. 4 5	3 2 47 7	71 5	All	185	Totl. 698	Totl. 580	450			
Banbury.			In . 11	In . 8	8 5 6	2 7	—65	200	M. 337	In . 80	70	7	
	Popula- tion 29496	Out. 3 5	Out. 3 1	2 0 16 9	31 1								
	Value 6l. 7s.	Genl. 2 10	Med. 1 3	1 0 4 5	3 0	65—	127	F. 402	Out. 430	370	28		
	Persons . 38	Totl. 7 2	Totl. 5 2	3 8 27 0	36 8	All	165	Totl. 739	Totl. 510	440			
NORTHAMPTON.													
Brackley.			In . 1 1	In . 8	7 5 0	2 1	—65	236	M. 422	In . 60	50	66	
	Popula- tion 11630	Out. 2 8	Out. 2 8	1 7 20 8	28 4								
	Value 7l.	Genl. 3 1	Med. 3	4 — 2	65—	128	F. 419	Out. 270	280	192			
	Persons . 21	Totl. 6 10	Totl. 3 9	2 8 25 8	30 7	All	171	Totl. 841	Totl. 330	330			
Towcester.			In . 11	In . 4	4 4 1	1 7	—65	236	M. 385	In . 70	40	66	
	Popula- tion 11960	Out. 3 11	Out. 3 5	2 9 21 6	32 6								
	Value 6l. 8s.	Genl. 2 7	Med. 1 4	1 8 2 1	1 2	65—	124	F. 405	Out. 480	430	192		
	Persons . 28	Totl. 7 5	Totl. 5 3	5 1 27 8	35 5	All	180	Totl. 790	Totl. 550	470			
Pottersbury.			In . 9	In . 7	7 6 8	8 9	—65	327	M. 294	In . 60	50	76	
	Popula- tion 12754	Out. 3 6	Out. 3 6	2 4 19 7	32 1								
	Value 5l. 3s.	Genl. 2 2	Med. 3 2	3 0 3 1	4 0	65—	149	F. 327	Out. 360	310	191		
	Persons . 53	Totl. 6 5	Totl. 7 5	6 1 29 6	45 0	All	247	Totl. 621	Totl. 420	360			
Hardingstone.			In . 9	In . 2	4 3 8	2 0	—65	152	M. 342	In . 60	40	84	
	Popula- tion 10603	Out. 2 10	Out. 9	1 0 19 9	31 3								
	Value 6l. 12s.	Genl. 2 11	Med. 3	2 — —	65—	129	F. 348	Out. 300	250	191			
	Persons . 32	Totl. 6 6	Totl. 1 4	1 6 23 7	33 3	All	138	Totl. 690	Totl. 360	290			
Northampton.			In . 8	In . 7	5 8 4	3 3	—65	236	M. 179	In . 60	40	88	
	Popula- tion 79317	Out. 1 8	Out. 2 4	1 1 16 7	24 8								
	Value 3l. 8s.	Genl. 1 5	Med. 3	1 5 — 9	65—	127	F. 214	Out. 170	160	191			
	Persons . 4	Totl. 3 9	Totl. 3 4	1 7 25 6	29 0	All	183	Totl. 393	Totl. 230	200			
Daventry.			In . 1 1	In . 9	7 5 5	1 8	—65	203	M. 397	In . 70	50	66	
	Popula- tion 17648	Out. 3 4	Out. 3 3	1 5 14 8	27 8								
	Value 8l. 1s.	Genl. 2 5	Med. 8	4 1 3	5 65—	125	F. 440	Out. 380	290	192			
	Persons . 27	Totl. 6 10	Totl. 5 0	2 6 21 6	30 1	All	162	Totl. 837	Totl. 450	340			

APPENDIX A.

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UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.						Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.			See also pages
			undr. 16.	16-45	65—		Ages	No.			Sex. No.	1881	1891	
					M.	F.								
NORTHAMP.—contd.														
Brix-worth.	Popula- tion 12186	In . 1 3	In .	6	6	8	1	6	65	151	M. 442	In . 70	80	58
	Value 8 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i>	Out. 5	Out.	—	1	2	3	8	65	146	F. 444	Out. 220	50	59
	Persons .19	Genl. 2 11	Med.	—	—	—	—	2	All	148	Totl. 886	Totl. 290	130	192
		Totl. 4 7	Totl.	6	7	10	4	5						
Wellington-boro'.	Popula- tion 43653	In . 6	In .	4	4	4	9	3	65	181	M. 206	In . 50	30	80
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i>	Out. 1 4	Out.	1	7	8	10	2	65	134	F. 229	Out. 290	160	193
	Persons .76	Genl. 1 4	Med.	1	2	1	5	4	All	161	Totl. 435	Totl. 340	190	
		Totl. 3 2	Totl.	2	2	1	4	16						
Kettering.	Popula- tion 35506	In . 9	In .	6	6	6	4	2	65	212	M. 218	In . 60	40	70
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 11	Out.	3	5	1	8	22	65	172	F. 229	Out. 360	260	193
	Persons .65	Genl. 1 9	Med.	4	3	5	1	3	All	209	Totl. 447	Totl. 420	300	
		Totl. 5 5	Totl.	4	5	2	7	28						
Thrapston.	Popula- tion 14582	In . 1 3	In .	2	4	5	6	3	65	197	M. 323	In . 60	50	68
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 10	Out.	2	4	1	2	14	65	112	F. 329	Out. 360	290	193
	Persons .28	Genl. 2 7	Med.	—	3	—	—	—	All	151	Totl. 652	Totl. 420	340	
		Totl. 6 8	Totl.	2	6	1	9	20						
Oundle.	Popula- tion 12881	In . 1 4	In .	5	6	10	0	4	65	143	M. 420	In . 100	80	68
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 0	Out.	1	9	5	8	3	65	148	F. 445	Out. 470	190	194
	Persons .18	Genl. 2 11	Med.	—	1	1	2	7	All	146	Totl. 865	Totl. 570	270	
		Totl. 6 3	Totl.	2	4	1	2	19						
Peterborough.	Popula- tion 45352	In . 5	In .	3	6	5	7	1	65	266	M. 265	In . 50	30	80
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i>	Out. 3 6	Out.	3	8	1	4	20	65	117	F. 310	Out. 350	280	193
	Persons .44	Genl. 1 6	Med.	5	1	3	—	—	All	186	Totl. 575	Totl. 400	310	
		Totl. 5 5	Totl.	4	6	3	3	26						
HUNTINGDON.														
Huntingdon.	Popula- tion 19093	In . 1 3	In .	7	8	8	9	2	65	528	M. 348	In . 80	70	66
	Value 7 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i>	Out. 1 9	Out.	4	0	1	5	17	65	102	F. 407	Out. 280	230	172
	Persons .24	Genl. 2 6	Med.	3	5	2	9	2	All	330	Totl. 755	Totl. 360	300	
		Totl. 5 6	Totl.	8	2	5	2	29						
St. Ives.	Popula- tion 15957	In . 1 1	In .	6	6	8	0	1	65	190	M. 388	In . 100	70	66
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	Out. 3 1	Out.	2	0	7	17	0	65	120	F. 469	Out. 300	300	172
	Persons .26	Genl. 2 4	Med.	3	5	8	—	9	All	144	Totl. 857	Totl. 400	370	
		Totl. 6 6	Totl.	2	9	1	8	25						
St. Neots.	Popula- tion 15239	In . 1 2	In .	5	6	8	3	4	65	395	M. 396	In . 90	70	66
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i>	Out. 10	Out.	2	7	1	2	7	65	378	F. 457	Out. 140	100	172
	Persons .23	Genl. 3 0	Med.	2	5	1	4	24	All	387	Totl. 853	Totl. 230	170	
		Totl. 5 0	Totl.	5	7	3	2	39						

APPENDIX A.

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UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-92.						Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.		See al-o pages
				undr. 16.	16-65		65—						
					M.	F.	M.	F.					
CAMBS.—contd.													
Linton.	Popula- tion 12724	<i>s. d.</i> In . 1 2 Out. 6 1 Genl. 3 1	<i>%</i> In . 1 1 Out. 10 3 Med. 2 6	<i>%</i> 1 1 10 3 2 6	<i>%</i> 6 9 6 2 2 3	<i>%</i> 6 9 41 7 1 7	<i>%</i> 2 8 51 7 7	—65 65—	351 130	M. 350 F. 435	In . 110 Out. 670	1881 1891 90 60 620 61	
	Value 5l.												
	Persons 25												
		Totl. 10 4	Totl. 14 0	9 3	50 3	55 2	All	236	Totl. 785	Totl. 780	710	150	
New- market.	Popula- tion 30432	In . 1 0 Out. 1 3 Genl. 2 5	In . 6 Out. 2 1 Med. —	6 2 1 —	5 10 5 8 10 5 —	3 8 22 1 —	—65 65—	183 150	M. 315 F. 367	In . 100 Out. 410	70 150 66 150		
	Value 6l. 14s.												
	Persons 30												
		Totl. 4 8	Totl. 2 7	1 3	21 0	25 9	All	166	Totl. 682	Totl. 510	220		
Ely.	Popula- tion 20777	In . 1 4 Out. 1 10 Genl. 3 6	In . 1 Out. 1 7 Med. 6	1 1 7 6	5 8 3 12 0 6 1	2 7 31 4 5	—65 65—	207 144	M. 374 F. 414	In . 60 Out. 290	50 230 66 151		
	Value 6l. 8s.												
	Persons 26												
		Totl. 6 8	Totl. 2 4	2 2	21 4	34 6	All	169	Totl. 788	Totl. 350	280		
North Witchf'd.	Popula- tion 16391	In . 1 4 Out. 2 5 Genl. 3 2	In . 7 Out. 4 2 Med. 1 6	7 4 2 1 6	1 0 8 9 2 5 12 3 1 2 1 1	4 1 28 4 2 6	—65 65—	292 156	M. 357 F. 387	In . 130 Out. 360	80 260 60 151		
	Value 6l. 15s.												
	Persons 28												
		Totl. 6 11	Totl. 6 5	4 7	22 3	35 1	All	232	Totl. 744	Totl. 490	340		
Whit- tlesae.	Popula- tion 6345	In . 1 10 Out. 3 5 Genl. 5 8	In . 5 Out. 2 2 Med. 4	5 2 2 4	6 14 5 2 1 16 3 2 1 1 1	5 1 28 0 1 0	—65 65—	147 121	M. 435 F. 489	In . 130 Out. 290	100 370 66 152		
	Value 6l. 9s.												
	Persons 24												
		Totl. 10 11	Totl. 3 1	2 9	31 9	34 1	All	132	Totl. 924	Totl. 420	470		
Wisbech.	Popula- tion 32219	In . 1 2 Out. 4 11 Genl. 2 4	In . 7 Out. 5 2 Med. 1 3	7 5 2 1 3	8 9 6 2 3 25 1 8 1 1	2 7 41 3 1 1	—65 65—	215 144	M. 366 F. 448	In . 80 Out. 380	60 470 80 151		
	Value 6l. 12s.												
	Persons 29												
		Totl. 8 5	Totl. 7 2	3 9	35 8	45 1	All	179	Totl. 814	Totl. 460	530		
ESSEX.													
West Ham.	Popula- tion 365134	In . 10 Out. 1 3 Genl. 2 1	In . 9 Out. 4 5 Med. 6	9 4 5 6	1 2 13 8 2 3 10 6 7 1 6	8 8 18 7 1 2	—65 65—	369 172	M. 123 F. 171	In . 60 Out. 180	40 180 94 163		
	Value 3l. 16s.												
	Persons 20												
		Totl. 4 2	Totl. 6 0	4 2	26 0	28 7	All	317	Totl. 294	Totl. 240	220		
Epping.	Popula- tion 26137	In . 10 Out. 2 10 Genl. 2 8	In . 5 Out. 5 8 Med. 5	5 5 8 5	7 7 6 3 0 25 1 4 4	2 0 39 0 7	—65 65—	282 134	M. 275 F. 305	In . 70 Out. 340	50 320 74 162		
	Value 5l. 18s.												
	Persons 54												
		Totl. 6 4	Totl. 6 8	4 1	33 1	41 7	All	210	Totl. 580	Totl. 410	370		
Ongar.	Popula- tion 10557	In . 2 6 Out. 2 0 Genl. 4 2	In . 8 Out. 3 4 Med. 2 3	8 3 4 2 3	1 3 13 4 1 5 12 8 1 0 2 4	4 0 23 1 2 9	—65 65—	217 136	M. 382 F. 347	In . 130 Out. 270	120 340 60 164		
	Value 6l. 2s.												
	Persons 22												
		Totl. 8 8	Totl. 6 5	3 8	28 6	30 0	All	184	Totl. 729	Totl. 400	460		

PAUPERISM IN OLD AGE.

UNTON.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.					Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.		See p. 15
				under 16.	16-65	65—				1881	1891	
ESSEX—contd.												
Romford.		<i>s. d.</i>		per 10.	per 10.	per 10.	per 10.	Ages	No.	Sex. No		
	Popula- tion 50013	In . 1 4	In . 9	1 4	13 0	6 5	—65	300	M. 184	In . 80	70	8
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 1	Out. 4 2	2 3	16 3	25 4	—65	141	F. 231	Out. 290	230	16
	Persons 1	Genl. 2 3	Med. 9	6	1 6	1 3	65—	241	Totl. 415	Totl. 370	300	
Orsett.												
	Popula- tion 27310	In . 10	In . 5	9	13 7	5 9	—65	234	M. 190	In . 60	50	8
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>	Out. 1 4	Out. 2 2	1 0	13 7	27 0	—65	129	F. 185	Out. 210	150	16
	Persons 66	Genl. 2 2	Med. 1	4	—	—	65—	187	Totl. 375	Totl. 270	200	
Billeri- cay.												
	Popula- tion 20555	In . 1 5	In . 9	1 5	16 0	3 6	—65	256	M. 306	In . 110	110	8
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 7	Out. 4 7	3 0	23 2	24 2	—65	137	F. 331	Out. 310	270	16
	Persons 41	Genl. 2 9	Med. 1	2	—	3	65—	202	Totl. 637	Totl. 420	380	
Chelms- ford.												
	Popula- tion 34182	In . 1 7	In . 6	9	1 20	3 2	—65	372	M. 358	In . 70	90	8
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 10	Out. 5 6	3 3	22 1	31 1	—65	138	F. 408	Out. 400	400	16
	Persons 40	Genl. 4 0	Med. 2 1	1 2	3 9	3 9	65—	208	Totl. 766	Totl. 470	490	
Roch- ford.												
	Popula- tion 30271	In . 1 0	In . 7	9	9 8	2 6	—65	191	M. 276	In . 70	60	8
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 10	Out. 3 7	2 1	17 8	29 5	—65	147	F. 271	Out. 220	260	16
	Persons 48	Genl. 1 9	Med. 1	3	4 3	4 8	65—	173	Totl. 547	Totl. 290	320	
Maldon.												
	Popula- tion 23498	In . 1 2	In . 7	7	7 8	2 0	—65	291	M. 409	In . 100	60	7
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 8	Out. 7 0	3 2	19 1	32 5	—65	132	F. 400	Out. 440	400	16
	Persons 26	Genl. 4 7	Med. 1	7	2	2	65—	211	Totl. 809	Totl. 540	460	
Tend- ring.												
	Popula- tion 37403	In . 10	In . 6	6	7 4	2 6	—65	194	M. 353	In . 40	50	8
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 2	Out. 2 4	1 5	17 3	27 5	—65	134	F. 349	Out. 270	220	16
	Persons 44	Genl. 2 1	Med. —	—	3	—	65—	160	Totl. 702	Totl. 310	270	
Colches- ter.												
	Popula- tion 34559	In . 1 6	In . 1 1	1 0	10 5	4 9	—65	189	M. 191	In . 100	80	8
	Value 3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 4	Out. 4 6	1 5	17 8	32 0	—65	128	F. 266	Out. 270	280	16
	Persons 3	Genl. 2 5	Med. —	1	5	—	65—	165	Totl. 457	Totl. 370	360	
Lexden and Winstree.												
	Popula- tion 21590	In . 1 0	In . 5	9	6 6	3 3	—65	272	M. 395	In . 80	70	7
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i>	Out. 3 1	Out. 8 6	4 0	25 1	39 8	—65	154	F. 397	Out. 490	400	16
	Persons 30	Genl. 3 0	Med. 1	8	1 5	1 0	65—	219	Totl. 792	Totl. 570	470	

APPENDIX A.

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UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.						Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers.—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.		See plan pages
				under 16.	16-65	65—							
						M.	F.						
ESSEX—contd.													
Halstead.	Population 16869	In . 1 9 Out. 2 7 Genl. 3 5	In . 7 Out. 4·2 Med. 7	10 1·7 9	7·3 18 3 1 3	4·6 28 8 1·2	—65 —65 —65	231 131	M. 371 F. 414	In . 70 Out. 340	70 340	80 162	
	Value 34.12s.												
	Persons 43	Totl. 7 9	Totl. 5·6	3·6	26·9	34·6	All	179	Totl. 785	Totl. 410	410		
Brain-tree.	Population 28481	In . 1 5 Out. 3 1 Genl. 3 1	In . 9 Out. 6·0 Med. 1	1·1 3·2 1	8·6 19·1 —	2·6 28·3 —	—65 —65 —65	232 123	M. 371 F. 419	In . 100 Out. 320	100 340	80 163	
	Value 44.10s.												
	Persons 42	Totl. 7 7	Totl. 7·0	4·4	27·7	31·5	All	182	Totl. 790	Totl. 420	440		
Dunmow.	Population 16674	In . 1 8 Out. 2 6 Genl. 4 6	In . 9 Out. 7·3 Med. 9	1·6 3·4 8	8·1 23·8 1·3	2·5 29·8 1·4	—65 —65 —65	202 141	M. 454 F. 483	In . 100 Out. 310	110 370	60 163	
	Value 41. 8s.												
	Persons 23	Totl. 8 8	Totl. 9·1	5·8	33·2	33·7	All	216	Totl. 937	Totl. 410	480		
Saffron Walden.	Population 17958	In . 1 7 Out. 3 10 Genl. 2 11	In . 1·3 Out. 7·1 Med. 6	1·3 5·3 4	9·0 44·6 5	2·5 66·0 4	—65 —65 —65	330 191	M. 377 F. 444	In . 90 Out. 480	110 450	66 67	
	Value 54.13s.												
	Persons 28	Totl. 8 4	Totl. 9·0	7·0	54·1	68·9	All	254	Totl. 821	Totl. 570	560	163	
SUFFOLK.													
Bis-bridge.	Population 17307	In . 1 3 Out. 2 10 Genl. 2 6	In . 8 Out. 5·2 Med. 4·0	9 3·3 3·9	10·4 25·7 4·1	3·5 44·1 5·6	—65 —65 —65	359 143	M. 346 F. 372	In . 80 Out. 500	90 380	80 81	
	Value 34.16s.												
	Persons 32	Totl. 6 7	Totl. 10·0	8·1	40·2	53·2	All	250	Totl. 718	Totl. 580	470	157	
Sudbury.	Population 29612	In . 1 4 Out. 2 1 Genl. 2 9	In . 5 Out. 4·1 Med. 1·9	5 1·9 9	7·4 13·3 2·8	3·0 25·4 3·7	—65 —65 —65	243 137	M. 390 F. 405	In . 80 Out. 390	70 290	76 159	
	Value 44. 3s.												
	Persons 37	Totl. 6 2	Totl. 6·5	3·3	23·5	32·1	All	191	Totl. 795	Totl. 470	360		
Cosford.	Population 15593	In . 1 3 Out. 2 9 Genl. 2 8	In . 7 Out. 6·5 Med. 4	1·1 4·3 8	7·4 22·2 1·0	3·5 37·8 5	—65 —65 —65	241 122	M. 405 F. 421	In . 90 Out. 460	100 440	60 159	
	Value 41.18s.												
	Persons 29	Totl. 6 8	Totl. 7·6	6·2	30·6	41·8	All	184	Totl. 826	Totl. 550	540		
Thingoe.	Population 15743	In . 9 Out. 2 11 Genl. 2 11	In . 3 Out. 7·9 Med. 3	4 2·9 4	6·3 25·6 5	3·5 38·3 4	—65 —65 —65	256 128	M. 394 F. 452	In . 50 Out. 470	50 410	58 159	
	Value 51.15s.												
	Persons 19	Totl. 6 7	Totl. 8·5	3·7	32·4	42·2	All	186	Totl. 846	Totl. 520	460		
Bury St. Edmunds.	Population 16630	In . 1 1 Out. 2 5 Genl. 2 9	In . 9 Out. 6·8 Med. 1·8	8 2·7 1·2	9·9 13·8 3	2·9 33·3 2·1	—65 —65 —65	272 135	M. 282 F. 373	In . 60 Out. 330	90 320	92 161	
	Value 34. 9s.												
	Persons 6	Totl. 6 3	Totl. 9·5	4·7	24·0	38·3	All	216	Totl. 655	Totl. 390	410		

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.				Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population.	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.	
			undr 16.	16-65	65—					
					M.	F.				
SUFFOLK—contd.										
Mildenhall.		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>o/10</i>	<i>o/10</i>	<i>o/10</i>	<i>o/10</i>	Ages	No.	Sex. No.	
	Population 8559	In . 1 7	In . 7	1-1	6-5	1-1	—65	318	M. 402	In . 80 80
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i>	Out. 3 1	Out. 7-9	5-3	32-8	57-0				
	Persons 13	Genl. 2 6	Med. 1-3	8	1-7	3-4	65—	223	F. 446	Out. 460 430
		Totl. 7 2	Totl. 9-9	7-2	41-0	61-5	All	275	Totl. 848	Totl. 540 510
Stow.	Population 19931	In . 9	In . 7	7	5-1	1-9	—65	233	M. 393	In . 80 50
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 1	Out. 4-1	1-5	14-5	25-1				
	Persons 35	Genl. 3 0	Med. 9	7	1-3	1-5	65—	110	F. 411	Out. 340 320
		Totl. 5 10	Totl. 5-7	2-9	20-9	28-5	All	168	Totl. 804	Totl. 420 370
Hartismere.	Population 14691	In . 1 4	In . 1-2	9	9-0	3-3	—65	235	M. 444	In . 80 70
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 3	Out. 3-9	2-1	22-3	27-5				
	Persons 27	Genl. 3 4	Med. —	6	2	5	65—	148	F. 426	Out. 310 340
		Totl. 6 11	Totl. 5-1	3-6	31-5	31-3	All	194	Totl. 870	Totl. 390 410
Hoxne.	Population 11461	In . 1 6	In . 1-1	7	2-7	3-2	—65	302	M. 440	In . 90 60
	Value 6 <i>l.</i>	Out. 4 1	Out. 8-7	4-7	33-2	41-8				
	Persons 22	Genl. 2 6	Med. 3-1	1-6	2-0	2-8	65—	137	F. 462	Out. 560 590
		Totl. 8 1	Totl. 12-9	7-0	37-9	47-8	All	223	Totl. 902	Totl. 650 650
Bosmere and Claydon.	Population 15045	In . 8	In . 5	1-5	7-8	3-1	—65	212	M. 409	In . 60 70
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 7	Out. 3-3	1-7	18-3	30-5				
	Persons 26	Genl. 3 0	Med. 2-4	1-6	3-4	6-2	65—	128	F. 416	Out. 290 360
		Totl. 6 3	Totl. 6-2	4-8	29-5	39-8	All	171	Totl. 825	Totl. 350 430
Samford.	Population 12018	In . 1 6	In . 6	7	10-9	4-2	—65	165	M. 385	In . 50 70
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 0	Out. 1-4	7	13-5	20-8				
	Persons 26	Genl. 2 8	Med. 4	4	2-5	1-0	65—	126	F. 404	Out. 230 240
		Totl. 6 2	Totl. 2-4	1-8	26-9	26-0	All	142	Totl. 789	Totl. 280 310
Ipswich.	Population 57081	In . 11	In . 7	8	9-0	3-8	—65	420	M. 247	In . 90 50
	Value 3 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i>	Out. 8	Out. 2-7	1-2	7-3	12-1				
	Persons 7	Genl. 2 10	Med. 9	1-9	3-6	4-4	65—	180	F. 313	Out. 90 130
		Totl. 4 5	Totl. 4-3	3-9	19-9	20-3	All	323	Totl. 560	Totl. 180 180
Woodbridge.	Population 23719	In . 8	In . 5	4	3-8	1-3	—65	233	M. 425	In . 50 40
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 4	Out. 4-4	2-9	15-5	23-9				
	Persons 30	Genl. 3 0	Med. 2	4	7	7	65—	135	F. 444	Out. 250 300
		Totl. 6 0	Totl. 5-1	3-7	20-0	25-9	All	183	Totl. 869	Totl. 300 340
Plomesgate.	Population 20650	In . 10	In . 7	7	4-8	1-8	—65	311	M. 392	In . 60 50
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i>	Out. 3 3	Out. 8-1	4-2	26-8	34-0				
	Persons 29	Genl. 2 4	Med. 6	6	8	9	65—	151	F. 433	Out. 240 380
		Totl. 6 5	Totl. 9-4	5-5	32-4	36-7	All	235	Totl. 825	Totl. 300 430

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.					Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population.	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.		See also page		
				undr. 16.	16-65	65—								
						M.	F.							
UFFOLK—contd.		<i>s. d.</i>		%	%	%	%	Ages	No.	Sex. No.		1881	1891	
	Blything.	Popula- tion 25394	In . 1 3	In . 1 2	1 4	12 4	3 9	—65	317	M. 404	In . 80	80	72	
		Value 4 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 5	Out. 7 6	3 6	23 8	30 8							
		Persons 27	Genl. 2 6	Med. 2 6	1 5	10 1	20 0							
		Totl. 6 2	Totl. 11 4	6 5	46 3	54 7	All	258	Totl. 845	Totl. 400	470	159		
Wang- ford.	Popula- tion 15301	In . 1 5	In . 1 2	1 0	11 7	2 7	—65	183	M. 332	In . 100	80	84		
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i>	Out. 1 11	Out. 5 4	2 9	12 4	21 6								
	Persons 43	Genl. 2 8	Med. 3	7	9	5								
			Totl. 6 0	Totl. 6 9	4 6	25 0	24 8	All	207	Totl. 744	Totl. 380	386		
Loth- ing- land.	Popula- tion 35023	In . 10	In . 1 0	8	7 0	2 8	—65	261	M. 257	In . 40	50	82		
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 2	Out. 3 9	1 9	13 6	24 4								
	Persons 1	Genl. 11	Med. 8	1 5	1 9	1 9								
			Totl. 3 11	Totl. 5 7	4 2	22 5	29 1	All	213	Totl. 573	Totl. 300	320	158	
FORFOLK.	Popula- tion 48734	In . 1 11	In . 1 0	1 1	11 5	6 0	—65	193	M. 253	In . 110	140	94		
	Value 2 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>	Out. 1 7	Out. 4 4	2 1	13 8	26 4								
	Persons 14	Genl. 4 1	Med. 5	8	1 2	1 9								
			Totl. 7 7	Totl. 5 9	4 0	26 5	34 3	All	169	Totl. 617	Totl. 330	390	153	
West Flegg.	Popula- tion 9810	In . 1 2	In . 7	8	4 8	3 7	—65	183	M. 396	In . 50	70	60		
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 6	Out. 4 5	2 5	11 1	31 9								
	Persons 34	Genl. 2 3	Med. 1	6	1 8	1 5								
			Totl. 5 11	Totl. 5 3	3 9	17 7	37 1	All	159	Totl. 794	Totl. 290	400	152	
Small- burgh.	Popula- tion 17568	In . 10	In . 9	6	5 1	1 6	—65	127	M. 370	In . 50	50	60		
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i>	Out. 4 2	Out. 3 4	2 7	15 1	37 9								
	Persons 26	Genl. 2 5	Med. 7	7	4 1	5 3								
			Totl. 7 5	Totl. 5 0	4 0	24 3	44 8	All	127	Totl. 808	Totl. 540	530	156	
Erping- ham.	Popula- tion 18772	In . 9	In . 6	4	4 9	1 2	—65	191	M. 388	In . 60	50	72		
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 11	Out. 2 9	1 6	20 3	33 2								
	Persons 30	Genl. 2 7	Med. 5	5	8	7								
			Totl. 6 3	Totl. 4 0	2 5	26 0	35 1	All	154	Totl. 816	Totl. 540	380	152	
Aylsham.	Popula- tion 17452	In . 1 0	In . 9	4	7 1	3 2	—65	150	M. 408	In . 80	80	66		
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>	Out. 3 8	Out. 3 7	1 8	21 8	38 7								
	Persons 25	Genl. 3 1	Med. 2	3	—	—								
			Totl. 7 9	Totl. 4 8	2 5	28 9	41 9	All	132	Totl. 912	Totl. 570	510	153	
St. Faith's	Popula- tion 12183	In . 11	In . 1 0	5	4 3	3 2	—65	129	M. 345	In . 80	60	70		
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i>	Out. 3 3	Out. 3 5	1 4	16 2	29 8								
	Persons 25	Genl. 2 9	Med. 2	3	1 7	1 8								
			Totl. 6 11	Totl. 4 7	2 2	22 2	34 8	All	125	Totl. 721	Totl. 460	420	156	

PAUPERISM IN OLD AGE.

Union.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.					Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.		See p. 10.	
			under 16.	16-65.	65—		Age.			No.	Sex.		1881
NORFOLK—contd.													
Norwich.	Popula- tion 100970	In . 1 1 Out . 2 1 Genl. 2 1	In . 5 6 Out . 2 3 Med. 1 3	9 4 9 9 1 5	10 8 12 9 2 5	4 8 25 6 2 0	—65 — 65—	299 143	M. 241 F. 356	In . 70 Out. 280	60 300	9 15	
	Value 3 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>												
	Persons 13	Totl. 5 3	Totl. 7 8	4 7	26 2	32 4	All 213	Totl. 597	Totl. 350	360			
	Forehoe.												
Forehoe.	Popula- tion 11988	In . 1 10 Out . 2 4 Genl. 2 9	In . 4 4 Out . 2 6 Med. 1 4	9 1 2 6 1 0	10 1 15 0 1 4	3 2 26 5 1 6	—65 — 65—	261 131	M. 426 F. 434	In . 130 Out. 350	110 290	6 15	
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i>												
	Persons 31	Totl. 6 11	Totl. 6 7	4 7	26 5	31 3	All 197	Totl. 860	Totl. 480	400			
	Hen- stead.												
Hen- stead.	Popula- tion 10834	In . 1 7 Out . 3 10 Genl. 3 11	In . 3 7 Out . 2 9 Med. 1 3	9 6 2 9 1 4	6 5 19 5 1 2	4 5 32 0 1 4	—65 — 65—	108 129	M. 400 F. 440	In . 100 Out. 460	70 400	6 15	
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i>												
	Persons 26	Totl. 9 4	Totl. 5 9	5 0	27 2	37 9	All 186	Totl. 840	Totl. 560	470			
	Blofield.												
Blofield.	Popula- tion 12025	In . 1 1 Out . 2 5 Genl. 3 0	In . 4 6 Out . 2 4 Med. 9	6 3 2 4 4	5 1 13 6 9	3 6 23 2 1 5	—65 — 65—	158 129	M. 310 F. 470	In . 80 Out. 240	60 300	6 15	
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i>												
	Persons 26	Totl. 6 6	Totl. 6 1	3 1	19 6	28 3	All 192	Totl. 780	Totl. 320	360			
	Loddon and Cla- vering.												
Loddon and Cla- vering.	Popula- tion 13204	In . 1 1 Out . 2 3 Genl. 3 5	In . 4 7 Out . 2 0 Med. 2 1	1 1 7 2 2 1	4 2 17 4 2 5	2 2 30 6 3 8	—65 — 65—	249 142	M. 448 F. 444	In . 100 Out. 290	70 340	6 15	
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i>												
	Persons 22	Totl. 6 9	Totl. 7 9	4 8	24 1	36 6	All 200	Totl. 892	Totl. 390	410			
	Depwade.												
Depwade.	Popula- tion 23286	In . 1 0 Out . 3 10 Genl. 2 10	In . 2 7 Out . 2 0 Med. 1 5	1 0 7 2 1 0	6 5 16 1 1 2	2 5 33 0 1 2	—65 — 65—	149 117	M. 430 F. 480	In . 90 Out. 570	80 440	6 15	
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i>												
	Persons 31	Totl. 7 8	Totl. 5 2	3 7	23 8	36 7	All 134	Totl. 910	Totl. 660	520			
	Guilt- cross.												
Guilt- cross.	Popula- tion 10228	In . 1 6 Out . 4 1 Genl. 3 4	In . 6 1 Out . 3 4 Med. —	7 7 3 4 7	7 3 27 8 2	4 5 41 1 2	—65 — 65—	358 150	M. 439 F. 467	In . 120 Out. 460	70 440	6 15	
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i>												
	Persons 23	Totl. 8 11	Totl. 6 8	4 8	35 3	45 8	All 227	Totl. 906	Totl. 580	510			
	Way- land.												
Way- land.	Popula- tion 10505	In . 1 1 Out . 4 7 Genl. 2 11	In . 5 8 Out . 4 2 Med. 2 8	8 5 4 2 1 4	5 4 20 2 2 0	1 9 32 5 1 9	—65 — 65—	224 134	M. 445 F. 471	In . 50 Out. 490	50 480	5 15	
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i>												
	Persons 20	Totl. 8 5	Totl. 9 4	6 1	27 6	36 3	All 187	Totl. 916	Totl. 540	530			
	Mitford and Laun- ditch.												
Mitford and Laun- ditch.	Popula- tion 26319	In . 1 6 Out . 4 7 Genl. 2 8	In . 4 9 Out . 3 8 Med. —	8 6 3 8 1	3 8 25 2 5	1 8 51 8 1 3	—65 — 65—	227 111	M. 420 F. 466	In . 70 Out. 530	90 470	6 15	
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i>												
	Persons 25	Totl. 8 9	Totl. 5 7	4 5	29 5	54 9	All 154	Totl. 876	Totl. 600	560			

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.					Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.			See also pages				
			In.	Out.	Med.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.				Ages	No.	Sex.		No.	In.	Out.	No.
						undr. 16.	16-63										
NORFOLK—contd.																	
Walsingham.	Population 19902	In . 1 6 Out . 4 9 Genl. 2 6	In . 8 Out . 6·5 Med. . 2	% 6·8 2·2	% 3·6 ·7	% 7·1 ·3	% 2·0 ·2	—65	242	M.	382	In . 60 Out. 430	1881 1891	80 500		72 155	
	Value 5l. 19s																
	Persons ·24	Totl. 8 9	Totl. 7·5	4·5	33·6	47·0	All	170	Totl. 840	Totl. 490	580						
Docking.	Population 17255	In . 1 3 Out. 4 6 Genl. 2 8	In . 9 Out. 3·1 Med. . 4	% 3·1 ·4	% 2·1 ·3	% 25·1 ·3	% 45·2 —	—65	139	M.	398	In . 50 Out. 460	1881 1891	70 510		74 155	
	Value 6l. 3s.																
	Persons ·20	Totl. 8 5	Totl. 4·4	3·0	31·4	48·3	All	126	Totl. 851	Totl. 510	580						
Free-bridge Lynn.	Population 12251	In . 7 Out. 3 8 Genl. 2 6	In . 3 Out. 5·3 Med. 1·6	% 5·3 1·6	% 3·5 1·8	% 23·2 ·2	% 37·8 ·5	—65	236	M.	401	In . 50 Out. 510	1881 1891	40 410		58 154	
	Value 6l. 5s.																
	Persons ·16	Totl. 6 9	Totl. 7·2	5·6	28·4	39·5	All	183	Totl. 817	Totl. 560	450						
King's Lynn.	Population 19053	In . 1 5 Out. 3 8 Genl. 3 5	In . 1·4 Out. 4·5 Med. 1·0	% 4·5 1·0	% 2·2 1·3	% 21·1 1·3	% 28·4 1·5	—65	157	M.	299	In . 80 Out. 300	1881 1891	100 400		92 157	
	Value 3l. 19s.																
	Persons 3	Totl. 8 6	Totl. 6·9	4·4	28·8	33·3	All	142	Totl. 715	Totl. 380	500						
Down-ham.	Population 18377	In . 11 Out. 3 5 Genl. 3 9	In . 7 Out. 2·9 Med. . 6	% 2·9 ·6	% 1·1 ·4	% 15·2 1·9	% 29·9 2·9	—65	165	M.	415	In . 60 Out. 290	1881 1891	60 350		70 153	
	Value 6l. 2s.																
	Persons ·20	Totl. 7 1	Totl. 4·2	2·1	23·6	34·1	All	135	Totl. 863	Totl. 350	410						
Swaff-ham.	Population 12393	In . 5 Out. 4 1 Genl. 3 9	In . 6 Out. 6·9 Med. 7·9	% 6·9 7·9	% 2·9 5·2	% 25·6 13·2	% 51·8 16·1	—65	349	M.	425	In . 40 Out. 540	1881 1891	30 510		64 65	
	Value 6l. 5s.																
	Persons ·15	Totl. 8 3	Totl. 15·4	8·6	43·5	68·1	All	234	Totl. 873	Totl. 580	540						
Thetford.	Population 17253	In . 1 2 Out. 3 10 Genl. 3 3	In . 9 Out. 5·8 Med. —	% 5·8 —	% 3·2 —	% 21·1 —	% 33·3 —	—65	217	M.	408	In . 80 Out. 370	1881 1891	60 430		70 155	
	Value 5l. 14s.																
	Persons ·14	Totl. 8 3	Totl. 6·7	4·0	29·7	36·3	All	169	Totl. 846	Totl. 450	490						
WILTS.																	
High-worth & Swind'n	Population 47310	In . 7 Out. 1 2 Genl. 1 4	In . 7 Out. 2·2 Med. 1·4	% 2·2 1·4	% ·9 1·4	% 7·5 4·6	% 3·8 5·4	—65	229	M.	173	In . 70 Out. 220	1881 1891	40 160		80 285	
	Value 4l. 15s.																
	Persons ·87	Totl. 3 1	Totl. 4·3	2·8	30·6	30·9	All	210	Totl. 357	Totl. 290	200						
Crick-lade.	Population 11835	In . 1 6 Out. 3 8 Genl. 2 10	In . 8 Out. 3·3 Med. . 4	% 3·3 ·4	% 2·0 ·6	% 7·0 1·0	% 33·6 ·8	—65	209	M.	401	In . 80 Out. 540	1881 1891	70 320		60 285	
	Value 7l. 10s.																
	Persons ·25	Totl. 8 0	Totl. 4·5	3·4	28·2	35·7	All	170	Totl. 788	Totl. 620	390						

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.					Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.		Number of old persons to 10,000 population.	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.		Settled pages.		
			In.	Out.	Med.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.			Ages.		No.	Sex. No.		In.	Out.
						under 16	16-65	65—							
WILTS.—contd.															
Malmesbury.	Population 13167	<i>s. d.</i> In . 1 2 Out. 3 11 Genl. 3 0	In . 4 2 Out. 4 2 Med. 3	$\frac{5}{10}$ 1 0 4 2	$\frac{5}{10}$ 1 6 2 6	$\frac{5}{10}$ 4 4 2 3	$\frac{5}{10}$ 2 3 4 5	65— 119	195 119	M. 388 F. 431	In . 50 Out. 500	70 430	60 285		
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 23	Totl. 8 1	Totl. 5 3	2 9	31 7	48 1	All 149	Totl. 819	Totl. 550	500					
Chippenham.	Population 21668	In . 1 4 Out. 4 3 Genl. 3 2	In . 1 1 Out. 3 4 Med. 4	1 1 2 5 4	8 6 24 3 7	3 3 37 4 3 2	65— 126	181 126	M. 346 F. 390	In . 110 Out. 400	90 420	70 287			
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 37	Totl. 8 9	Totl. 4 9	4 3	36 1	44 5	All 153	Totl. 736	Totl. 510	510					
Calne.	Population 8509	In . 1 4 Out. 2 9 Genl. 3 7	In . 7 Out. 3 1 Med. —	1 1 9 16 4	10 7 16 6 1 3	5 0 33 6 1 1	65— 129	178 129	M. 391 F. 444	In . 100 Out. 420	110 310	80 284			
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 29	Totl. 7 8	Totl. 3 8	2 4	28 6	39 7	All 149	Totl. 835	Totl. 520	420					
Marlborough.	Population 8506	In . 10 Out. 2 0 Genl. 3 2	In . 9 Out. 2 8 Med. 2 5	3 25 2 0 20 2 8	11 2 30 0 3 4	65— 197	378 197	M. 326 F. 340	In . 80 Out. 290	50 250	76 284				
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 19	Totl. 6 0	Totl. 6 2	5 1	48 6	44 7	All 282	Totl. 666	Totl. 370	300					
Devizes.	Population 19744	In . 1 4 Out. 3 4 Genl. 3 10	In . 1 0 Out. 2 6 Med. 1 0	7 11 3 22 1 1	4 6 36 0 8	65— 131	171 131	M. 386 F. 417	In . 90 Out. 420	80 420	76 287				
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 31	Totl. 8 6	Totl. 4 6	3 1	34 7	41 6	All 149	Totl. 803	Totl. 510	500					
Melksham.	Population 18565	In . 1 4 Out. 2 5 Genl. 3 0	In . 8 Out. 2 1 Med. 1 9	9 8 1 7 15 2 6	8 8 25 4 5 2	4 1 3 3	65— 134	274 134	M. 305 F. 390	In . 120 Out. 460	90 280	78 286			
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 1	Totl. 6 9	Totl. 4 8	5 2	29 8	32 8	All 206	Totl. 695	Totl. 580	370					
Bradford.	Population 10351	In . 1 4 Out. 2 0 Genl. 3 10	In . 4 Out. 2 8 Med. 1 0	8 10 2 1 12 1 2	4 3 17 4 1 6	3 5 1 5	65— 149	203 149	M. 308 F. 396	In . 110 Out. 290	100 270	70 286			
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 55	Totl. 7 2	Totl. 4 2	4 1	24 0	22 4	All 185	Totl. 704	Totl. 400	370					
Watbury & Whorwellsdown.	Population 10166	In . 1 3 Out. 4 2 Genl. 3 8	In . 5 Out. 2 4 Med. 6	9 6 2 2 20 1 0	3 5 36 4 5 2	65— 145	171 145	M. 402 F. 483	In . 110 Out. 420	80 430	70 287				
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 32	Totl. 9 1	Totl. 3 5	4 1	32 5	43 8	All 158	Totl. 885	Totl. 530	510					
Warminster.	Population 13033	In . 9 Out. 3 9 Genl. 3 8	In . 4 Out. 4 6 Med. 2 7	5 5 2 7 18 2 9	1 3 32 3 4 7	3 1 4 6	65— 140	239 140	M. 408 F. 458	In . 80 Out. 540	50 460	60 286			
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 22	Totl. 8 2	Totl. 7 7	6 1	28 2	40 0	All 194	Totl. 866	Totl. 620	510					

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.					Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.		See also pages	
			under 16.	16-65	65—					1881	1891		
WILTS.—contd.													
Pewsey.		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	Ages	No.	Sex. No.				
	Popula- tion 11713	In . 11	In . 7	6	7 1	2 3	—65	393	M. 351	In .	80	70	58
	Value 47.10s.	Out. 3 4	Out. 5 0	2 6	30 2	37 4	65—	114	F. 433	Out.	480	520	287
	Persons 16	Genl. 3 7	Med. 5 7	5 6	3 7	5 3							
		Totl. 7 10	Totl. 11 4	8 8	41 0	45 0	All	247	Totl. 784	Totl.	560	590	
Amesbury.	Popula- tion 6878	In . 1 1	In . 6	7 5 0	1 9	—65	234	M. 378	In .	70	50	58	
	Value 57.16s.	Out. 3 1	Out. 3 9	2 9	17 2	39 3	65—	132	F. 374	Out.	350	360	286
	Persons 11	Genl. 3 2	Med. 1 5	7	8	8							
		Totl. 7 4	Totl. 6 0	4 3	23 0	42 0	All	178	Totl. 752	Totl.	420	410	
Alderbury.	Popula- tion 28427	In . 1 8	In . 1 0	1 0 9 0	3 8	—65	180	M. 289	In .	80	90	76	
	Value 47.13s.	Out. 2 7	Out. 3 5	1 7	21 1	33 0	65—	131	F. 364	Out.	330	320	284
	Persons 48	Genl. 3 11	Med. 5	3	7	1 6							
		Totl. 8 2	Totl. 5 0	3 0	30 8	38 4	All	157	Totl. 653	Totl.	410	410	
Wilton.	Popula- tion 9894	In . 1 6	In . 9	9 7 4	4 2	—65	239	M. 407	In .	90	90	70	
	Value 67.11s.	Out. 2 2	Out. 3 1	1 4	13 3	23 7	65—	127	F. 405	Out.	500	240	283
	Persons 18	Genl. 3 10	Med. 2 3	1 8	—	1 2							
		Totl. 7 6	Totl. 6 3	4 1	20 7	29 1	All	214	Totl. 812	Totl.	590	330	
Tisbury.	Popula- tion 8597	In . 2 0	In . 1 3	1 0 7 5	2 0	—65	185	M. 374	In .	120	100	58	
	Value 67.14s.	Out. 3 5	Out. 2 7	1 9	23 5	50 0	65—	127	F. 394	Out.	420	420	284
	Persons 20	Genl. 3 2	Med. —	7	2 7	1 3							
		Totl. 8 7	Totl. 4 0	3 6	33 7	53 3	All	151	Totl. 768	Totl.	540	520	
Mere.	Popula- tion 6756	In . 1 1	In . 9	1 0 4 7	1 4	—65	188	M. 386	In .	70	80	58	
	Value 57.19s.	Out. 3 2	Out. 3 0	1 6	26 4	40 8	65—	109	F. 444	Out.	440	450	285
	Persons 20	Genl. 3 2	Med. 2 8	2 3	1 6	2 0							
		Totl. 7 5	Totl. 6 7	4 9	32 7	44 2	All	147	Totl. 830	Totl.	510	530	
DORSET.													
Shaftesbury.	Popula- tion 11840	In . 10	In . 6	6 3 8	2 5	—65	219	M. 364	In .	70	60	66	
	Value 67.7s.	Out. 3 1	Out. 3 0	2 0	17 6	30 4	65—	124	F. 438	Out.	410	340	294
	Persons 32	Genl. 3 3	Med. 2 6	9	1 1	1 8							
		Totl. 7 2	Totl. 6 2	3 5	22 5	34 7	All	172	Totl. 802	Totl.	480	400	
Sturminster.	Popula- tion 9583	In . 1 0	In . 8	6 5 7	2 2	—65	250	M. 386	In .	60	60	60	
	Value 77.8s.	Out. 2 11	Out. 3 7	1 3	19 7	39 3	65—	125	F. 458	Out.	390	430	295
	Persons 24	Genl. 2 10	Med. 1 8	2 6	3 4	2 4							
		Totl. 6 9	Totl. 6 3	4 5	28 8	43 9	All	179	Totl. 844	Totl.	450	490	
Blandford.	Popula- tion 13375	In . 9	In . 8	3 9 9	3 8	—65	277	M. 374	In .	40	50	76	
	Value 57.9s.	Out. 3 11	Out. 3 6	1 9	24 6	35 2	65—	181	F. 418	Out.	480	410	296
	Persons 22	Genl. 2 9	Med. 2 5	1 6	2 4	1 4							
		Totl. 7 5	Totl. 6 9	3 8	36 9	40 4	All	191	Totl. 792	Totl.	520	460	

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.						Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population.	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.			Serial pages.			
				under 16.	16-65.		65—				Ages	No.	Sec. No.			1881	1891
					In.	%	In.	%									
Wimborne and Cranborne.	DORSET—contd.	s. d.															
	Population 17886	In . 10	In .	% . 6	% . 8	% . 4	% . 5	—65	307	M. 358	In .	70	50	60			
	Value 4l. 19s.	Out. 4 0	Out. 6 4	3 7	27 1	36 5											
	Persons .22	Genl. 2 9	Med. 1 2	2 0	1 4	1 8	65—	124	F. 389	Out. 430	410	295					
Poole.	Population 25831	In . 7	In .	% . 4	% . 9	% . 4	% . 8	—65	212	M. 228	In .	70	30	82			
	Value 3l. 7s.	Out. 2 5	Out. 3 9	2 4	18 0	29 8											
	Persons 1	Genl. 1 8	Med. .8	.5	1 3	1 3	65—	124	F. 292	Out. 290	270	297					
	Totl. 4 8	Totl. 5 1	3 8	24 1	33 8	All 177	Totl. 520	Totl. 360	300								
Wareham and Purbeck.	Population 16580	In . 10	In .	% . 4	% . 5	% . 5	% . 7	—65	171	M. 349	In .	60	40	64			
	Value 4l. 10s.	Out. 3 3	Out. 2 6	2 4	22 0	31 7											
	Persons .18	Genl. 2 11	Med. 1 0	.9	2 3	4 6	65—	147	F. 394	Out. 470	360	294					
	Totl. 7 0	Totl. 4 0	3 8	30 0	38 3	All 160	Totl. 743	Totl. 530	400								
Weymouth.	Population 32629	In . 9	In .	% . 5	% . 5	% . 5	% . 2	—65	135	M. 268	In .	50	50	86			
	Value 4l. 11s.	Out. 2 6	Out. 3 1	1 2	16 4	24 4											
	Persons .94	Genl. 2 6	Med. .3	.2	.7	.3	65—	130	F. 369	Out. 330	270	296					
	Totl. 5 9	Totl. 3 9	1 9	22 3	28 8	All 134	Totl. 637	Totl. 380	320								
Dorchester.*	Population 24484	In . 11	In .	% . 6	% . 7	% . 6	% . 9	—65	216	M. 348	In .	50	50	84			
	Value 6l. 9s.	Out. 3 7	Out. 5 6	2 7	21 3	33 5											
	Persons .21	Genl. 2 2	Med. .6	.5	2 0	2 3	65—	118	F. 386	Out. 770	350	295					
	Totl. 6 8	Totl. 6 8	3 9	30 2	37 6	All 163	Totl. 734	Totl. 820	400								
Sherborne.	Population 12383	In . 1 3	In .	% . 6	% . 9	% . 3	% . 9	—65	269	M. 333	In .	80	60	66			
	Value 6l. 19s.	Out. 4 2	Out. 5 8	3 3	23 7	42 8											
	Persons .30	Genl. 3 5	Med. 2 2	2 0	1 5	1 7	65—	122	F. 416	Out. 450	460	295					
	Totl. 8 10	Totl. 8 6	6 2	29 1	46 6	All 196	Totl. 749	Totl. 530	520								
Beaminster.	Population 10366	In . 11	In .	% . 5	% . 6	% . 7	% . 3	—65	280	M. 371	In .	70	60	64			
	Value 8l. 6s.	Out. 3 11	Out. 4 9	3 8	25 1	45 8											
	Persons .19	Genl. 3 10	Med. 8 1	7 1	5 7	6 7	65—	137	F. 474	Out. 620	580	296					
	Totl. 8 8	Totl. 13 5	11 5	38 1	54 4	All 220	Totl. 845	Totl. 690	640								
Bridport.	Population 14038	In . 1 0	In .	% . 8	% . 6	% . 6	% . 4	—65	188	M. 357	In .	90	90	82			
	Value 5l. 4s.	Out. 3 11	Out. 3 3	1 8	22 1	40 4											
	Persons .42	Genl. 2 1	Med. 2 1	2 0	1 7	1 7	65—	116	F. 478	Out. 560	490	297					
	Totl. 7 0	Totl. 6 2	4 4	30 2	45 4	All 150	Totl. 835	Totl. 650	580								
DEVON.	Axminster.	In . 11	In .	% . 8	% . 5	% . 4	% . 2	—65	156	M. 429	In .	70	60	66			
	Population 17714	Out. 5 4	Out. 5 7	4 2	36 6	44 2											
	Value 5l. 17s.	Gen. 2 7	Med. —	—	—	—	65—	124	F. 493	Out. 510	610	302					
	Persons .29	Totl. 8 10	Totl. 6 5	4 7	40 6	46 4	All 139	Totl. 922	Totl. 580	670							

* Also includes Cerne.

APPENDIX A.

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UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of popula- tion relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2						Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.			See also pages		
				under 16.	16-65	65—		Ages			No.	Sex. No.			1881	1891
						M.	F.									
DEVON—contd.																
Honiton.	Popula- tion 20522	In . 6	In . 5	5	2-6	1-2	—65	228	M. 387	In . 50	40	76				
	Value 6l.	Out. 6 4	Out. 6-6	5-4	31-8	37-8										
	Persons 25	Genl. 2 11	Med. 1-0	1-4	3	4										
		Totl. 9 9	Totl. 8-1	7-3	34-7	39-4							All 175	Totl. 882	Totl. 800	650
S. Thomas.	Popula- tion 52853	In . 6	In . 5	4	2-7	1-3	—65	253	M. 331	In . 30	40	76				
	Value 5l. 18s.	Out. 3 5	Out. 4-6	2-7	24-8	33-6										
	Persons 40	Genl. 2 0	Med. 1-0	1-0	1-2	1-8										
		Totl. 5 11	Totl. 6-1	4-1	28-7	36-7							All 187	Totl. 775	Totl. 490	400
Exeter.	Popula- tion 37568	In . 1 7	In . 1-2	1-5	13-0	3-2	—65	341	M. 247	In . 100	90	94				
	Value 5l. 7s.	Out. 2 7	Out. 4-1	2-2	13-4	21-0										
	Persons 20	Genl. 4 8	Med. 3-7	3-0	2-0	1-2										
		Totl. 8 10	Totl. 9-0	6-7	28-4	25-4							All 264	Totl. 680	Totl. 440	360
Newton Abbot.	Popula- tion 79496	In . 6	In . 7	5	4-0	2-0	—65	225	M. 301	In . 40	40	90				
	Value 5l. 3s.	Out. 2 8	Out. 4-2	2-1	16-6	23-8										
	Persons 68	Genl. 1 5	Med. 7	6	7	7										
		Totl. 4 7	Totl. 5-6	3-2	21-3	26-5							All 179	Totl. 746	Totl. 330	340
Totnes.	Popula- tion 40432	In . 10	In . 8	8	5-5	2-6	—65	194	M. 324	In . 70	60	82				
	Value 5l. 5s.	Out. 3 8	Out. 2-7	1-3	21-0	26-8										
	Persons 42	Genl. 8	Med. 4	2	3	5										
		Totl. 5 2	Totl. 3-9	2-3	26-8	29-9							All 148	Totl. 739	Totl. 390	360
Kings- bridge.	Popula- tion 17715	In . 10	In . 5	7	4-6	2-3	—65	199	M. 393	In . 70	50	72				
	Value 5l. 16s.	Out. 4 8	Out. 6-7	3-1	23-2	38-1										
	Persons 22	Genl. 2 1	Med. 1-1	8	1-3	1-3										
		Totl. 7 7	Totl. 8-3	4-6	29-1	41-7							All 164	Totl. 871	Totl. 520	550
Plym- ton S. Mary.	Popula- tion 26792	In . 9	In . 4	4	4-1	1-0	—65	159	M. 316	In . 70	40	70				
	Value 5l. 16s.	Out. 3 6	Out. 2-9	1-9	17-7	28-1										
	Persons 35	Genl. 2 0	Med. 6	3	3	3										
		Totl. 6 3	Totl. 3-9	2-6	22-1	29-4							All 140	Totl. 701	Totl. 470	360
Ply- mouth.	Popula- tion 84253	In . 1 3	In . 1-0	1-0	9-6	5-7	—65	195	M. 239	In . 80	70	94				
	Value 3l. 13s.	Out. 2 6	Out. 3-5	1-3	11-7	24-7										
	Persons 54	Genl. 2 1	Med. 5	6	8	8										
		Totl. 5 10	Totl. 5-0	2-9	22-1	31-2							All 167	Totl. 607	Totl. 390	320
East Stone- house.	Popula- tion 15401	In . 9	In . 8	6	4-2	3-7	—65	244	M. 192	In . 60	40	94				
	Value 2l. 12s.	Out. 1 8	Out. 3-0	1-3	7-8	31-0										
	Persons 81	Genl. 1 8	Med. 6	5	5	1-9										
		Totl. 4 1	Totl. 4-4	2-4	12-5	36-6							All 202	Totl. 460	Totl. 240	220

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.						Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.		See also pages	
				65—										
				under 16.	16-65.	M.	F.							
DEVON—contd.														
Stoke Damerel.	Popula- tion 54803	<i>s. d.</i> In . 11 Out. 2 1 Genl. 1 6	In . Out. Med.	% 4.2 -1	% -8 -1	% 5.9 9.9	% 4.6 26.5	Ages —65 65—	No. 200 122	Sex. No. M. 222 F. 328	1881 In . 70 Out. 230	1891 60 230	94 305	
	Value 3 <i>l.</i>													
	Persons 31	Totl. 4 6	Totl.	5.1	2.9	15.8	31.1	All	170	Totl. 550	Totl.	300	290	
Tavistock.	Popula- tion 27110	In . 8 Out. 3 2 Genl. 1 11	In . Out. Med.	.4 4.6 -1	.6 2.6 -2	3.8 15.3 -6	2.2 26.8 -2	Ages —65 65—	No. 168 124	Sex. No. M. 346 F. 403	1881 In . 40 Out. 440	1891 50 350	68 302	
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i>													
	Persons .17	Totl. 5 9	Totl.	5.1	3.4	19.7	29.2	All	150	Totl. 749	Totl.	480	400	
Okehampton.	Popula- tion 16334	In . 8 Out. 4 8 Genl. 1 10	In . Out. Med.	.6 3.7 —	.6 2.7 —	4.4 25.8 —	1.3 39.2 —	Ages —65 65—	No. 188 119	Sex. No. M. 414 F. 447	1881 In . 60 Out. 530	1891 50 410	58 303	
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i>													
	Persons .12	Totl. 7 2	Totl.	4.3	3.3	30.2	40.5	All	148	Totl. 861	Totl.	590	460	
Crediton.	Popula- tion 17105	In . 8 Out. 3 9 Genl. 2 4	In . Out. Med.	.5 3.8 -5	.5 1.7 -7	4.3 26.1 -5	1.1 43.8 -9	Ages —65 65—	No. 174 118	Sex. No. M. 414 F. 446	1881 In . 70 Out. 520	1891 50 470	70 305	
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i>													
	Persons .18	Totl. 6 9	Totl.	4.8	2.9	30.9	45.8	All	141	Totl. 860	Totl.	590	520	
Tiverton.	Popula- tion 28538	In . 8 Out. 4 4 Genl. 1 8	In . Out. Med.	.6 3.9 -9	.6 2.3 -5	4.1 24.9 -8	1.6 32.1 -4	Ages —65 65—	No. 181 129	Sex. No. M. 365 F. 421	1881 In . 50 Out. 490	1891 40 410	70 305	
	Value 6 <i>l.</i>													
	Persons .27	Totl. 6 8	Totl.	5.4	3.4	29.8	35.1	All	154	Totl. 786	Totl.	540	450	
South Molton.	Popula- tion 15440	In . 1 0 Out. 3 2 Genl. 2 11	In . Out. Med.	.5 5.5 1.2	.5 2.9 -9	3.3 25.7 -5	1.2 32.0 -2	Ages —65 65—	No. 300 126	Sex. No. M. 424 F. 406	1881 In . 60 Out. 340	1891 60 330	64 305	
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>													
	Persons .11	Totl. 7 1	Totl.	7.2	4.3	29.5	34.4	All	203	Totl. 830	Totl.	400	390	
Barnstaple.	Popula- tion 41368	In . 7 Out. 4 1 Genl. 1 10	In . Out. Med.	.7 6.0 -9	.6 3.1 1.1	3.5 28.1 3.2	1.6 36.9 3.2	Ages —65 65—	No. 217 155	Sex. No. M. 338 F. 442	1881 In . 50 Out. 450	1891 40 380	76 302	
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i>													
	Persons .29	Totl. 6 6	Totl.	7.6	4.8	34.8	41.7	All	190	Totl. 780	Totl.	500	420	
Torrington.	Popula- tion 13643	In . 8 Out. 3 8 Genl. 2 7	In . Out. Med.	.3 4.4 —	.5 2.7 -1	2.5 23.6 1.0	2.0 33.8 1.3	Ages —65 65—	No. 175 120	Sex. No. M. 406 F. 450	1881 In . 70 Out. 450	1891 40 440	70 306	
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>													
	Persons .16	Totl. 6 11	Totl.	4.7	3.3	27.1	37.1	All	146	Totl. 856	Totl.	520	480	
Bideford.	Popula- tion 20196	In . 9 Out. 2 10 Genl. 2 0	In . Out. Med.	.6 4.6 2.2	.4 3.0 2.2	2.7 16.4 9.4	.5 29.9 6.8	Ages —65 65—	No. 348 157	Sex. No. M. 330 F. 395	1881 In . 50 Out. 440	1891 50 310	82 301	
	Value 3 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i>													
	Persons .30	Totl. 5 7	Totl.	7.4	5.6	28.5	37.2	All	257	Totl. 725	Totl.	490	360	

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.					Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.			See also pages		
			undr. 16.	16-65	65—		Ages			No.	Sex.	No.		1881	1891
					M.	F.									
DEVON—contd.															
Hols- worthy.	Popula- tion 8942	In . 9	In . 1.1	1.1	2.8	3.5	—65	191	M. 356	In . 80	50	58			
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i>	Out. 1 10	Out. 2.9	1.5	10.7	24.6	—65	124	F. 374	Out. 310	230	304			
	Persons .11	Genl. 1 9	Med. 1.0	.4	2.0	.3	65—	162							
		Totl. 4 4	Totl. 5.0	2.4	15.5	28.4	All	162	Totl. 730	Totl. 390	280				
CORNWALL.															
Strat- ton.	Popula- tion 7122	In . 1 0	In . 1.1	.4	2.8	.7	—65	148	M. 360	In . 80	50	74			
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i>	Out. 4 0	Out. 3.6	3.6	18.0	29.9	—65	109	F. 405	Out. 470	460	309			
	Persons .13	Genl. 2 10	Med. —	—	—	—	65—	132							
		Totl. 7 10	Totl. 4.7	4.0	20.8	30.6	All	132	Totl. 765	Totl. 550	510				
Camel- ford.	Popula- tion 6906	In . 9	In . .5	.5	3.3	1.4	—65	163	M. 391	In . 70	40	68			
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i>	Out. 4 2	Out. 6.0	3.3	17.6	32.6	—65	120	F. 436	Out. 590	430	307			
	Persons .13	Genl. 2 6	Med. —	—	—	—	65—	145							
		Totl. 7 5	Totl. 6.5	3.8	20.9	34.0	All	145	Totl. 827	Totl. 660	470				
Launce- ston.	Popula- tion 15874	In . 7	In . .9	.7	4.6	1.6	—65	185	M. 346	In . 70	40	76			
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i>	Out. 3 1	Out. 4.2	2.1	13.0	31.4	—65	127	F. 373	Out. 420	320	307			
	Persons .15	Genl. 1 6	Med. .2	.3	.3	.3	65—	161							
		Totl. 5 2	Totl. 5.3	3.1	17.9	33.3	All	161	Totl. 719	Totl. 490	360				
S. Germans.	Popula- tion 17834	In . 7	In . .5	.5	3.0	1.4	—65	121	M. 362	In . 50	40	76			
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 8	Out. 2.2	1.4	6.9	22.2	—65	118	F. 438	Out. 330	270	307			
	Persons .41	Genl. 2 4	Med. —	—	—	—	65—	120							
		Totl. 5 7	Totl. 2.7	1.9	9.9	23.6	All	120	Totl. 800	Totl. 380	310				
Liskeard.	Popula- tion 26477	In . 9	In . .5	.4	2.9	1.6	—65	178	M. 347	In . 60	50	68			
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i>	Out. 4 1	Out. 5.2	3.4	20.2	31.3	—65	117	F. 435	Out. 610	420	309			
	Persons .26	Genl. 2 6	Med. —	—	—	—	65—	150							
		Totl. 7 4	Totl. 5.7	3.8	23.1	32.9	All	150	Totl. 782	Totl. 670	470				
Bodmin.	Popula- tion 18194	In . 7	In . .9	.3	3.2	2.3	—65	158	M. 380	In . 70	40	76			
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i>	Out. 3 3	Out. 3.4	1.8	11.8	20.9	—65	113	F. 488	Out. 410	330	308			
	Persons .21	Genl. 2 7	Med. —	—	—	—	65—	137							
		Totl. 6 5	Totl. 4.3	2.1	15.0	23.2	All	137	Totl. 808	Totl. 480	370				
S. Columb Major.	Popula- tion 15384	In . 7	In . .7	.4	3.1	1.1	—65	141	M. 356	In . 50	40	74			
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 9	Out. 4.0	1.4	13.5	22.2	—65	113	F. 469	Out. 440	350	75			
	Persons .20	Genl. 2 1	Med. .1	.1	—	—	65—	129							
		Totl. 5 5	Totl. 4.8	1.9	16.6	23.3	All	129	Totl. 825	Totl. 490	390	307			
S. Austell.	Popula- tion 31015	In . 9	In . .5	.2	6.6	3.3	—65	240	M. 303	In . 60	40	70			
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 11	Out. 4.7	2.5	20.8	47.9	—65	170	F. 422	Out. 500	330	308			
	Persons .53	Genl. 2 2	Med. —	.1	.3	.2	65—	202							
		Totl. 5 10	Totl. 5.2	2.8	27.7	51.4	All	202	Totl. 725	Totl. 560	370				

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.					Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.			<i>See also pages</i>
			under 16.	16-65	65—								
					M.	F.							
CORNWALL—contd. <i>s. d.</i>													
Truro.	Popula- tion 33739	In . 9 Out. 3 7 Genl. 2 5	In . 8 Out. 2 3 Med. —	6 2 3 —	2 6 13 8 —	2 1 27 9 —	—65 —65	144 120	M. 341 F. 527	In . 50 Out. 440	50 380	66 309	
	Value 3 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i>												
	Persons .38	Totl. 6 9	Totl. 5 0	2 9	16 4	30 0	All 134	Totl. 868	Totl. 490	430			
Fal- mouth.	Popula- tion 24451	In . 9 Out. 2 10 Genl. 1 9	In . 4 Out. 5 8 Med. —	2 2 6 1	3 5 13 5 —	3 8 29 9 2	—65 —65	178 107	M. 282 F. 418	In . 60 Out. 370	40 370	82 308	
	Value 3 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i>												
	Persons .97	Totl. 5 4	Totl. 6 2	2 9	17 0	33 9	All 145	Totl. 700	Totl. 430	410			
Helston.	Popula- tion 22157	In . 8 Out. 2 7 Genl. 1 8	In . 5 Out. 3 5 Med. —	4 3 1 2	5 2 17 4 —	3 5 27 6 —	—65 —65	162 183	M. 305 F. 492	In . 60 Out. 470	40 300	68 306	
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>												
	Persons .30	Totl. 4 11	Totl. 4 0	3 7	22 6	31 1	All 170	Totl. 797	Totl. 530	340			
Redruth.	Popula- tion 49243	In . 5 Out. 1 9 Genl. 1 4	In . 6 Out. 3 4 Med. —	6 1 9 —	2 1 10 7 —	1 7 26 8 —	—65 —65	162 136	M. 187 F. 407	In . 40 Out. 270	30 260	86 308	
	Value 2 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i>												
	Person 1	Totl. 3 6	Totl. 4 0	2 5	12 8	28 5	All 153	Totl. 594	Totl. 310	290			
Pen- zance.	Popula- tion 48276	In . 2 Out. 1 3 Genl. 1 4	In . 2 Out. 2 1 Med. 1	3 1 0 1	1 4 7 1 4	7 18 1 4	—65 —65	149 115	M. 282 F. 454	In . 20 Out. 240	20 190	82 309	
	Value 3 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i>												
	Persons .74	Totl. 2 9	Totl. 2 4	1 4	8 9	19 2	All 135	Totl. 736	Totl. 260	210			
SOMERSET.													
Willi- ton.	Popula- tion 17269	In . 11 Out. 2 11 Genl. 2 8	In . 8 Out. 2 9 Med. 1 5	6 1 1 9	4 7 21 6 2	1 0 30 6 4	—65 —65	187 119	M. 403 F. 481	In . 80 Out. 570	60 400	72 299	
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i>												
	Persons .17	Totl. 6 6	Totl. 5 2	2 6	26 5	32 0	All 150	Totl. 884	Totl. 650	460			
Dulver- ton.	Popula- tion 4988	In . 11 Out. 4 4 Genl. 3 8	In . 8 Out. 4 6 Med. 1 4	6 2 2 7	4 3 26 7 1 4	1 0 46 5 1 9	—65 —65	237 128	M. 420 F. 411	In . 80 Out. 540	60 410	58 299	
	Value 8 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>												
	Persons .08	Totl. 8 11	Totl. 6 8	3 5	32 4	49 4	All 173	Totl. 831	Totl. 620	470			
Welling- ton.	Popula- tion 18410	In . 1 0 Out. 4 0 Genl. 3 0	In . 8 Out. 5 4 Med. 8	5 3 0 1 2	3 7 26 0 2 7	1 7 30 4 2 4	—65 —65	514 127	M. 377 F. 464	In . 110 Out. 490	60 470	80 298	
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>												
	Persons .30	Totl. 8 0	Totl. 7 0	4 7	32 4	34 5	All 164	Totl. 841	Totl. 600	530			
Taunton.	Popula- tion 36779	In . 9 Out. 1 10 Genl. 2 3	In . 5 Out. 2 2 Med. 1 1	6 1 4 6	7 9 12 3 1 9	2 6 16 2 2 1	—65 —65	306 133	M. 316 F. 425	In . 60 Out. 380	50 220	80 298	
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>												
	Persons .50	Totl. 4 10	Totl. 3 8	2 6	22 1	20 9	All 201	Totl. 741	Totl. 440	270			

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.						Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.	See also pages
				undr. 16.	16-65.	65—						
						M.	F.					
SOMERSET—contd.												
Bridgwater.	Population 33273	In . 9 Out. 3 2	In . 5 Out. 3 4	6/10 2 1	6/10 2 1	6/10 2 1	6/10 2 1	65—	210	M. 333	In . 80 Out. 60	82
	Value 61.19s.	Genl. 1 9	Med. 2 0	1 1	9 3	10 6	65—	147	F. 416	Out. 580	370	300
	Persons .36	Totl. 5 8	Totl. 5 9	3 8	36 9	44 1	All 178	Totl. 749	Totl. 660	430		
Langport	Population 14478	In . 8 Out. 3 11	In . 6 Out. 2 6	3 2 3	5 9 26 0	1 0 43 0	65—	135	M. 358	In . 70 Out. 50	66	
	Value 71. 6s.	Genl. 2 4	Med. —	—	—	—	65—	110	F. 503	Out. 510	470	297
	Persons .24	Totl. 6 11	Totl. 3 2	2 6	31 9	44 0	All 120	Totl. 861	Totl. 580	520		
Chard.	Population 24795	In . 10 Out. 3 11	In . 7 Out. 6 3	7 1 6	3 7 36 9	2 8 57 3	65—	175	M. 325	In . 50 Out. 60	70	
	Value 61.	Genl. 2 5	Med. 1 1	8	5 9	7 9	65—	133	F. 393	Out. 560	570	71
	Persons .40	Totl. 7 2	Totl. 8 1	3 1	46 5	68 0	All 152	Totl. 718	Totl. 610	630	298	
Yeovil.	Population 27902	In . 8 Out. 3 2	In . 5 Out. 4 1	5 2 2	3 7 21 7	2 3 38 5	65—	206	M. 272	In . 50 Out. 40	80	
	Value 51.14s.	Genl. 2 6	Med. 1 8	7	4	3	65—	116	F. 390	Out. 530	410	300
	Persons .50	Totl. 6 4	Totl. 6 4	3 4	25 8	41 1	All 162	Totl. 662	Totl. 580	450		
Wincan- ton.	Population 19169	In . 1 5 Out. 4 1	In . 9 Out. 5 7	9 2 6	6 1 28 6	1 9 47 6	65—	163	M. 326	In . 110 Out. 80	60	
	Value 71.16s.	Genl. 3 3	Med. —	—	—	—	65—	117	F. 421	Out. 540	490	300
	Persons .28	Totl. 8 9	Totl. 6 6	3 5	34 7	49 5	All 140	Totl. 747	Totl. 650	570		
Frome.	Population 22850	In . 1 6 Out. 3 4	In . 1 5 Out. 4 7	1 2 2 8	8 7 17 7	4 2 27 0	65—	283	M. 322	In . 110 Out. 110	80	
	Value 51. 7s.	Genl. 3 1	Med. 3 8	4 0	3 1	3 9	65—	132	F. 408	Out. 410	370	298
	Persons .43	Totl. 7 11	Totl. 10 0	8 0	29 5	35 1	All 225	Totl. 730	Totl. 520	480		
Shepton Mallet.	Population 15559	In . 1 4 Out. 4 2	In . 1 1 Out. 6 2	1 0 4 5	11 6 35 0	3 5 63 0	65—	339	M. 335	In . 120 Out. 90	76	
	Value 71. 6s.	Genl. 3 6	Med. 2 9	3 2	3 6	2 1	65—	198	F. 427	Out. 540	420	77
	Persons .31	Totl. 9 0	Totl. 10 2	8 7	50 2	68 6	All 271	Totl. 762	Totl. 660	510	299	
Wells.	Population 23856	In . 11 Out. 2 5	In . 8 Out. 4 6	7 2 4	7 0 15 0	2 0 23 5	65—	505	M. 313	In . 70 Out. 60	76	
	Value 61. 6s.	Genl. 2 4	Med. 6 8	7 7	5 1	7 5	65—	148	F. 400	Out. 390	310	300
	Persons .36	Totl. 5 8	Totl. 12 2	10 8	27 1	33 0	All 359	Totl. 713	Totl. 460	370		
Axbridge	Population 43189	In . 5 Out. 3 3	In . 2 Out. 3 9	3 2 4	3 2 26 8	1 1 35 3	65—	209	M. 317	In . 40 Out. 30	84 297	
	Value 71.17s.	Genl. 2 0	Med. —	—	—	—	65—	154	F. 456	Out. 400	300	
	Persons .44	Totl. 5 8	Totl. 4 1	2 7	30 0	36 4	All 180	Totl. 773	Totl. 440	330		

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.						Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.			See also pages		
				65—				Ages			No.	Sex. No.	1881		1891	
				under 16,	16-65	M.	F.									
SOMERSET—contd. <i>s. d.</i>																
Clutton.	Population 24904	In . 11	In .	7	10	6	7	2	—65	227	M. 313	In .	60	78		
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>	Out. 3 11	Out.	5	2	30	48	8	—65	131	F. 382	Out.	610	299		
	Persons 52	Genl. 2 3	Med.	5	7	1	3	1	—65	173			420			
		Totl. 7 1	Totl.	6	4	38	52	7	All	695	Totl.	670	480			
Bath.	Population 75196	In . 1 2	In .	9	1	9	4	5	—65	206	M. 244	In .	100	90		
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i>	Out. 1 2	Out.	1	4	8	2	13	—65	121	F. 448	Out.	200	301		
	Persons 2	Genl. 2 2	Med.	6	5	4	2	2	—65	164			150			
		Totl. 4 6	Totl.	2	9	18	18	5	All	692	Totl.	300	240			
Keynsham.	Population 29885	In . 9	In .	5	4	6	8	2	—65	206	M. 234	In .	50	82		
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 8	Out.	2	7	16	23	5	—65	174	F. 300	Out.	300	301		
	Persons 89	Genl. 1 9	Med.	2	4	9	7	7	—65	171			250			
		Totl. 5 2	Totl.	3	4	31	40	7	All	534	Totl.	350	290			
Bedminster.	Population 77574	In . 11	In .	6	4	6	6	2	—65	213	M. 195	In .	70	90		
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i>	Out. 3 1	Out.	8	3	5	24	6	—65	132	F. 271	Out.	450	301		
	Person 1	Genl. 2 4	Med.	1	2	5	3	7	—65	187			360			
		Totl. 6 4	Totl.	8	7	4	31	7	All	466	Totl.	520	410			
GLOUCESTER.																
Bristol.	Population 55549	In . 2 11	In .	2	3	0	26	2	—65	317	M. 187	In .	230	92		
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i>	Out. 3 6	Out.	7	4	4	24	1	—65	146	F. 330	Out.	420	205		
	Persons 71	Genl. 3 10	Med.	2	1	3	7	3	—65	252			550			
		Totl. 10 3	Totl.	12	1	9	54	0	All	517	Totl.	650	550			
Barton Regis.	Population 193094	In . 10	In .	1	0	1	8	3	—65	280	M. 181	In .	70	90		
	Value 4 <i>l.</i>	Out. 1 6	Out.	4	1	9	11	6	—65	133	F. 288	Out.	270	204		
	Persons 7	Genl. 1 11	Med.	1	0	1	3	1	—65	235			210			
		Totl. 4 3	Totl.	6	1	4	2	21	All	469	Totl.	340	260			
Chipping Sodbury.	Population 16795	In . 10	In .	8	7	2	7	1	—65	229	M. 376	In .	60	68		
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 4	Out.	3	2	8	25	3	—65	145	F. 463	Out.	430	204		
	Persons 27	Genl. 2 1	Med.	5	3	1	1	7	—65	188			280			
		Totl. 5 3	Totl.	4	5	3	8	29	All	839	Totl.	490	320			
Thornbury.	Population 16765	In . 1 0	In .	1	4	8	8	6	—65	241	M. 336	In .	70	72		
	Value 8 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 0	Out.	4	5	2	16	4	—65	192	F. 392	Out.	330	204		
	Persons 30	Genl. 2 10	Med.	1	1	7	2	1	—65	223			300			
		Totl. 5 10	Totl.	7	0	3	9	27	All	728	Totl.	400	360			
Dursley.	Population 12166	In . 1 2	In .	6	6	5	5	2	—65	209	M. 402	In .	110	66		
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 10	Out.	4	8	2	15	7	—65	125	F. 483	Out.	470	205		
	Persons 45	Genl. 2 8	Med.	4	5	7	—	—	—65	170			370			
		Totl. 6 8	Totl.	5	8	3	9	21	All	885	Totl.	580	430			

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.						Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.			See also pages
			undr. 10.	10-16.	65—		M.	F.						
					%	%								
GLOSTER—contd.														
West-bury-on-Severn.	Popula- tion 23671	In . 1 3 Out. 1 11 Genl. 2 6	In . 1 1 Out. 2 7 Med. 1 4	% 1 1 % 2 0 % 1 2	% 1 0 % 15 7 % 1 2	% 7 0 % 26 5 % 4 8	% 2 9 % 26 5 % 7 0	Ages No. —65 179 65— 172 All 177	Sex. No. M. 273 F. 313 Totl. 586	In . 100 Out. 240 Totl. 340	1881 70 1891 250 Totl. 320	78 203		
	Value 4l. 14s.													
	Persons 57													
Newent.	Popula- tion 10005	In . 1 0 Out. 3 10 Genl. 2 10	In . 6 Out. 6 5 Med. 1 1	% 6 % 3 7 % 1 3	% 9 % 3 7 % 1 3	% 5 7 % 24 5 % 3 0	% 3 2 % 30 0 % 3 7	Ages No. —65 240 65— 128 All 186	Sex. No. M. 436 F. 464 Totl. 900	In . 90 Out. 520 Totl. 610	1881 60 1891 550 Totl. 610	60 203		
	Value 6l. 8s.													
	Persons 22													
Gloucester.	Popula- tion 50907	In . 10 Out. 2 3 Genl. 2 1	In . 6 Out. 3 6 Med. 1 1	% 6 % 3 6 % 1 1	% 7 % 1 1 % 1 1	% 6 5 % 18 8 % 2 4	% 2 9 % 30 4 % 1 6	Ages No. —65 252 65— 125 All 189	Sex. No. M. 245 F. 309 Totl. 554	In . 50 Out. 270 Totl. 320	1881 50 1891 310 Totl. 360	90 207		
	Value 4l. 1s.													
	Persons 2													
Wheaten-hurst.	Popula- tion 6853	In . 2 0 Out. 4 2 Genl. 3 4	In . 9 Out. 7 2 Med. 1 8	% 9 % 7 2 % 1 8	% 8 % 4 5 % 3 5	% 6 5 % 28 0 % 6 8	% 2 7 % 32 8 % 3 5	Ages No. —65 213 65— 143 All 189	Sex. No. M. 336 F. 434 Totl. 770	In . 100 Out. 410 Totl. 510	1881 90 1891 510 Totl. 600	60 206		
	Value 8l. 4s.													
	Persons 28													
Stroud.	Popula- tion 42215	In . 10 Out. 2 8 Genl. 2 2	In . 8 Out. 3 6 Med. 9	% 8 % 3 6 % 9	% 7 % 1 7 % 1 4	% 6 9 % 14 0 % 2 2	% 2 9 % 25 1 % 1 6	Ages No. —65 285 65— 136 All 213	Sex. No. M. 276 F. 378 Totl. 654	In . 80 Out. 380 Totl. 460	1881 60 1891 300 Totl. 360	80 206		
	Value 3l. 16s.													
	Persons 97													
Tetbury.	Popula- tion 5665	In . 9 Out. 3 5 Genl. 3 1	In . 5 Out. 5 0 Med. 2 1	% 5 % 5 0 % 2 1	% 4 % 1 6 % 1 0	% 5 5 % 26 6 % 1 4	% 1 3 % 41 5 % 3 2	Ages No. —65 180 65— 174 All 178	Sex. No. M. 346 F. 376 Totl. 722	In . 80 Out. 370 Totl. 450	1881 30 1891 400 Totl. 430	60 206		
	Value 5l. 17s.													
	Persons 22													
Cirencester.	Popula- tion 20398	In . 1 5 Out. 3 2 Genl. 3 5	In . 1 0 Out. 6 7 Med. 1 5	% 1 0 % 6 7 % 1 5	% 1 1 % 2 9 % 1 6	% 6 7 % 19 9 % 2 8	% 2 8 % 27 8 % 2 5	Ages No. —65 297 65— 159 All 241	Sex. No. M. 358 F. 392 Totl. 750	In . 110 Out. 370 Totl. 480	1881 70 1891 380 Totl. 450	84 204		
	Value 5l. 14s.													
	Persons 24													
North-leach.	Popula- tion 8885	In . 10 Out. 2 7 Genl. 3 1	In . 4 Out. 4 0 Med. 3	% 4 % 4 0 % 3	% 7 % 2 3 % 9	% 5 3 % 18 2 —	% 1 2 % 33 2 —	Ages No. —65 204 65— 139 All 173	Sex. No. M. 396 F. 416 Totl. 812	In . 60 Out. 380 Totl. 440	1881 50 1891 310 Totl. 360	64 203		
	Value 5l. 9s.													
	Persons 13													
Stow-on-the-Wold.	Popula- tion 9004	In . 1 2 Out. 2 10 Genl. 2 10	In . 6 Out. 6 3 Med. 1 0	% 6 % 6 3 % 1 0	% 8 % 3 2 % 9	% 5 0 % 22 6 % 3	% 2 6 % 30 7 % 9	Ages No. —65 176 65— 124 All 202	Sex. No. M. 358 F. 421 Totl. 779	In . 80 Out. 470 Totl. 550	1881 70 1891 340 Totl. 410	64 203		
	Value 6l. 6s.													
	Persons 20													

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.					Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population.	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.	See also pages
			undr. 16.	16-45	65—						
					M.	F.					
GLOS'TER—contd.											
Winchcomb.	Population 9232	In . 1 2	In . 1 0	1 0	6 7	3 4	—65	158	M. 389	In . 60 80	58
	Value 7l. 6s.	Out. 2 3	Out. 2 4	2 8	19 8	15 8					
	Persons 16	Genl. 2 8	Med. 4	2	1 0	1 2	65—	154	F. 410	Out. 400 290	205
		Totl. 6 1	Totl. 3 8	4 0	27 5	20 4	All	156	Totl. 799	Totl. 460 370	
Cheltenham.	Population 54786	In . 1 5	In . 1 0	9	8 4	3 9	—65	211	M. 274	In . 70 70	90
	Value 6l. 1s.	Out. 2 6	Out. 4 1	1 8	17 1	24 9					
	Persons 2	Genl. 3 1	Med. 1 0	1 1	2 2	9	65—	127	F. 462	Out. 300 300	206
		Totl. 7 0	Totl. 6 1	3 8	27 7	29 7	All	173	Totl. 736	Totl. 370 370	
Tewkesbury.	Population 12896	In . 1 2	In . 5	5	8 0	3 9	—65	166	M. 364	In . 70 80	76
	Value 7l. 5s.	Out. 1 9	Out. 2 1	1 1	9 6	16 7					
	Persons 32	Genl. 2 7	Med. 1 3	7	5 2	5 1	65—	149	F. 413	Out. 400 280	205
		Totl. 5 6	Totl. 3 9	2 3	22 8	25 7	All	159	Totl. 777	Totl. 470 360	
HEREFORD.											
Ledbury.	Population 12613	In . 1 6	In . 9	5	10 0	3 1	—65	203	M. 358	In . 100 90	60
	Value 7l. 5s.	Out. 2 10	Out. 5 1	3 8	27 9	38 4					
	Persons 25	Genl. 3 6	Med. 8 8	5 1	6 7	9 4	65—	218	F. 425	Out. 440 430	232
		Totl. 7 10	Totl. 14 8	9 4	44 6	50 9	All	314	Totl. 783	Totl. 540 520	
Ross.	Population 15708	In . 1 3	In . 6	1 0	8 1	2 6	—65	264	M. 346	In . 100 60	76
	Value 6l. 1s.	Out. 3 7	Out. 5 0	3 0	21 1	32 2					
	Persons 27	Genl. 4 5	Med. 1 6	1 8	2 6	1 4	65—	130	F. 426	Out. 380 420	232
		Totl. 9 3	Totl. 7 2	5 8	31 8	36 2	All	200	Totl. 772	Totl. 480 480	
Hereford.*	Population 41874	In . 1 2	In . 8	1 0	8 9	2 0	—65	240	M. 303	In . 90 70	76
	Value 7l. 4s.	Out. 2 10	Out. 3 8	2 4	17 2	25 1					
	Persons 28	Genl. 3 5	Med. 1 1	1 1	3 0	2 3	65—	141	F. 394	Out. 280 320	232
		Totl. 7 5	Totl. 5 7	4 5	29 1	29 4	All	197	Totl. 697	Totl. 370 390	
Weobley.	Population 7406	In . 1 1	In . 1 1	1 4	6 3	3 0	—65	210	M. 366	In . 110 50	58
	Value 9l. 4s.	Out. 1 11	Out. 3 0	3 5	2 5	2 6					
	Persons 15	Genl. 3 7	Med. 6	7	3 0	9	65—	246	F. 465	Out. 280 290	233
		Totl. 6 5	Totl. 4 7	5 6	11 8	6 5	All	172	Totl. 831	Totl. 390 340	
Bromyard.	Population 10562	In . 1 3	In . 6	8	8 5	2 4	—65	360	M. 399	In . 90 70	64
	Value 7l. 5s.	Out. 2 10	Out. 7 7	5 1	17 3	25 8					
	Persons 17	Genl. 4 0	Med. 1 2	2 1	2 7	2 2	65—	129	F. 414	Out. 410 370	233
		Totl. 8 1	Totl. 9 5	8 0	28 5	30 4	All	242	Totl. 813	Totl. 500 440	
Leominster.	Population 13796	In . 5	In . 6	6	1 6	9	—65	288	M. 374	In . 50 20	76
	Value 7l. 18s.	Out. 3 2	Out. 6 5	3 4	20 0	27 9					
	Persons 22	Genl. 2 10	Med. —	—	—	—	65—	138	F. 420	Out. 380 380	233
		Totl. 6 5	Totl. 7 1	4 0	21 6	28 8	All	218	Totl. 794	Totl. 430 400	

* Also includes Dore.

APPENDIX A.

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UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.						Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.			See also pages
				undr. 16.	16-65	65—								
						M.	F.							
HEREFORD—contd.	<i>s. d.</i>			<i>a/3</i>	<i>o/6</i>	<i>n/1</i>	<i>v/6</i>	Ages	No.	Sex. No.		1881	1891	
King-ton.	Popula- tion 11387	In . 10	In .	6	1.0	6.6	2.6	—65	175	M. 380	In .	70	50	68
	Value 8 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 11	Out. 3 8	2.2	16.6	19.4								
	Persons .11	Genl. 3 9	Med. —	1	1.0	2	65—	147	F. 417	Out. 280	300	233		
		Totl. 7 6	Totl. 4.4	3.3	24.2	22.2	All	164	Totl. 797	Totl. 350	350			
SALOP.		In . 1 3	In .	1.0	8	11.2	3.6	—65	197	M. 320	In .	90	70	78
	Popula- tion 17656	Out. 9	Out. 1.2	6	7.8	14.0								
	Value 7 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>	Genl. 2 4	Med. 3	4	9	6	65—	140	F. 358	Out. 170	130	235		
	Persons .20	Totl. 4 4	Totl. 2.5	1.8	19.9	18.2	All	169	Totl. 678	Totl. 260	200			
Lud-low.	Popula- tion 9366	In . 10	In .	7	5	6.6	3.0	—65	375	M. 408	In .	80	50	58
	Value 8 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i>	Out. 1 10	Out. 5.1	2.5	16.9	27.8								
	Persons .10	Genl. 2 10	Med. 2.2	1.6	2.7	4.9	65—	187	F. 367	Out. 270	290	235		
		Totl. 5 6	Totl. 8.0	4.6	26.2	35.7	All	288	Totl. 775	Totl. 350	340			
Church Stretton.	Popula- tion 5401	In . 2 0	In .	1.1	6	6.4	3.4	—65	134	M. 470	In .	140	130	70
	Value 10 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i>	Out. 1 1	Out. 1.6	5	5.5	12.1								
	Persons .11	Genl. 3 4	Med. —	1	4	9	65—	119	F. 440	Out. 210	200	235		
		Totl. 6 5	Totl. 2.7	1.2	12.3	16.4	All	127	Totl. 910	Totl. 350	330			
Cleobury Mortimer	Popula- tion 8163	In . 1 0	In .	7	4	5.8	3	—65	230	M. 380	In .	60	60	68
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i>	Out. 5	Out. 1.1	6	4.5	6.8								
	Persons .14	Genl. 2 8	Med. 5	2	1.6	2.9	65—	147	F. 382	Out. 140	100	69		
		Totl. 4 1	Totl. 2.3	1.2	11.9	10.0	All	173	Totl. 762	Totl. 200	160	235		
Bridge-north.	Popula- tion 14927	In . 1 7	In .	1.2	9	6.3	2.6	—65	168	M. 383	In .	110	110	78
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i>	Out. 11	Out. 1.4	8	5.5	11.0								
	Persons .20	Genl. 3 0	Med. 1	4	2.9	4.9	65—	163	F. 391	Out. 160	130	236		
		Totl. 5 6	Totl. 2.7	2.1	14.7	18.5	All	167	Totl. 774	Totl. 270	240			
Shifnal.	Popula- tion 12222	In . 10	In .	6	6	7.0	2.1	—65	240	M. 312	In .	50	70	68
	Value 8 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>	Out. 1 6	Out. 3.4	1.9	11.9	16.2								
	Persons .26	Genl. 1 11	Med. 2	1	3	3	65—	179	F. 327	Out. 280	200	234		
		Totl. 4 3	Totl. 4.2	2.6	19.2	18.6	All	219	Totl. 639	Totl. 330	270			
Madeley.	Popula- tion 23114	In . 1 2	In .	9	4	5.0	2.8	—65	265	M. 318	In .	80	60	88
	Value 3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	Out. 4	Out. 1.8	1.6	5.0	6.1								
	Persons .91	Genl. 3 5	Med. 8	5	1.0	1.8	65—	158	F. 391	Out. 130	90	236		
		Totl. 4 11	Totl. 3.5	2.5	11.0	10.7	All	231	Totl. 709	Totl. 210	150			
Atcham.	Popula- tion 48346	In . 1 5	In .	9	1.2	12.0	3.2	—65	312	M. 291	In .	90	80	84
	Value 7 <i>l.</i>	Out. 1	Out. 1	1	1.4	1.3								
	Persons .37	Genl. 2 10	Med. 4	7	2.0	4.6	65—	218	F. 372	Out. 40	40	237		
		Totl. 4 4	Totl. 1.4	2.0	15.4	9.1	All	275	Totl. 663	Totl. 130	120			

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.						Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population.	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.		See also pages
				Under 16.		16-65.		65—					
				M.	F.	M.	F.						
SALOP—contd.													
Oswestry	Population 27423	In . 11	In . 1-0	1-2	8-1	1-9	—65	283	M. 285	In . 80	60	76	
	Value 61.3s.	Out. 8	Out. 2-5	9	6-7	14-2	—95	153	F. 323	Out. 140	130	234	
	Persons 33	Genl. 2 9	Med. 4	5	1-8	6							
		Totl. 4 4	Totl. 3-9	2-6	16-6	16-7	All	232	Totl. 608	Totl. 220	190		
Ellesmere.	Population 13723	In . 1 0	In . 6	7	4-4	1-0	—65	149	M. 411	In . 60	50	58	
	Value 81.12s.	Out. 1 2	Out. 1-5	3	6-6	11-2	—95	130	F. 418	Out. 140	170	237	
	Persons 19	Genl. 2 5	Med. —	1	1-0	1-0							
		Totl. 4 7	Totl. 2-1	1-1	12-0	13-2	All	140	Totl. 829	Totl. 200	220		
Wem.	Population 10119	In . 10	In . 6	6	5-2	2-8	—65	309	M. 388	In . 60	60	64	
	Value 81.14s.	Out. 1 3	Out. 1-4	9	6-2	15-4	—65	128	F. 460	Out. 200	180	236	
	Persons 19	Genl. 2 2	Med. 9	8	2-3	2-0							
		Totl. 4 3	Totl. 2-9	2-3	13-7	20-2	All	189	Totl. 848	Totl. 260	240		
Whitchurch.	Population 11699	In . 1 5	In . 7	9	8-7	2-8	—65	300	M. 355	In . 110	80	66	
	Value 71.13s.	Out. 1 4	Out. 1-7	1-1	9-8	17-5	—65	147	F. 349	Out. 190	160	234	
	Persons 29	Genl. 2 10	Med. 8	8	1-4	3-7							
		Totl. 5 7	Totl. 3-2	2-8	19-9	24-0	All	218	Totl. 704	Totl. 300	240		
Drayton.	Population 14196	In . 9	In . 6	7	10-7	2-9	—65	255	M. 347	In . 50	30	60	
	Value 91.	Out. 9	Out. 2-1	3	7-2	9-9	—65	177	F. 383	Out. 80	120	236	
	Persons 22	Genl. 1 7	Med. —	—	1-7	2-9							
		Totl. 3 1	Totl. 2-7	1-0	19-6	15-7	All	213	Totl. 730	Totl. 130	150		
Welling-ton.	Population 24078	In . 11	In . 5	7	6-6	3-2	—65	423	M. 288	In . 70	50	83	
	Value 41.18s.	Out. 1 2	Out. 3-5	1-8	14-6	17-0	—65	200	F. 340	Out. 290	250	237	
	Persons 67	Genl. 3 1	Med. 2-5	3-7	7-6	9-4							
		Totl. 5 2	Totl. 6-5	6-2	28-8	29-6	All	335	Totl. 628	Totl. 360	300		
Newport.	Population 14332	In . 1 2	In . 8	8	4-9	2-1	—65	233	M. 349	In . 80	70	70	
	Value 71. 2s.	Out. 1 3	Out. 2-8	2-1	14-0	27-1	—65	277	F. 376	Out. 320	190	234	
	Persons 30	Genl. 2 5	Med. 2	6	3-4	7-7							
		Totl. 4 10	Totl. 3-8	3-5	22-3	36-9	All	248	Totl. 725	Totl. 400	260		
STAFFORD.													
Stafford.	Population 30590	In . 1 7	In . 9	9	11-5	6-0	—65	409	M. 252	In . 90	80	80	
	Value 61. 5s.	Out. 1 8	Out. 3-6	1-4	11-9	19-9	—65	119	F. 266	Out. 200	220	197	
	Persons 54	Genl. 2 8	Med. 3	1	4	4							
		Totl. 5 11	Totl. 4-8	2-4	23-8	26-3	All	168	Totl. 518	Totl. 290	300		
Stone.	Population 31752	In . 8	In . 5	4	6-4	2-4	—65	161	M. 219	In . 50	40	80	
	Value 51.13s.	Out. 1 5	Out. 4-3	1-6	13-3	16-6	—65	135	F. 289	Out. 170	240	198	
	Persons 46	Genl. 1 6	Med. 2	4	2-7	1-4							
		Totl. 3 7	Totl. 5-0	2-4	22-4	20-4	All	172	Totl. 508	Totl. 220	280		

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.					Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.		See also pages			
				undr.	16-65	65—									
						M.	F.								
STAFFORD—cont.		<i>s. d.</i>		%	%	%	%	Ages	No.	Sex.	No.		1881	1891	
N'castle-under-Lyme.	Popula- tion 37535	In . 1 1 Out. 11 Genl. 1 9	In . 2 9 Out. 14 Med. 4	1 1 1 4 1 5	11 2 12 3 2 2	5 1 19 8 2 5	—65 —65 —65	225 154	M. 179 F. 197	In . Out.	50 210	60 170	86 199		
	Value 3 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 1	Totl. 3 9	Totl. 4 2	3 0	25 7	27 4	All	204	Totl. 376	Totl.	260	230			
Wolstan- ton and Burslem.	Popula- tion 83652	In . 6 Out. 1 4 Genl. 1 4	In . 4 4 Out. 2 3 Med. 1	5 7 2 3 6 2	7 4 18 4 2 2	3 5 32 3 1 8	—65 —65 —65	264 136	M. 136 F. 170	In . Out.	40 340	30 270	92 199		
	Value 3 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 6	Totl. 3 2	Totl. 5 0	3 6	28 0	37 6	All	186	Totl. 306	Totl.	380	300			
Stoke-on-Trent.	Popula- tion 121459	In . 1 2 Out. 1 0 Genl. 1 11	In . 3 9 Out. 1 7 Med. 2	1 1 2 0 5 6	1 4 1 5 5 6	15 2 12 0 5 9	—65 —65 —65	328 179	M. 125 F. 170	In . Out.	80 240	70 190	92 197		
	Value 3 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 9	Totl. 4 1	Totl. 6 7	4 9	32 8	31 2	All	292	Totl. 295	Totl.	320	260			
Leek.	Popula- tion 33405	In . 8 Out. 1 6 Genl. 1 6	In . 3 7 Out. 1 8 Med. 3	5 7 1 8 3 3	6 6 13 7 4	2 0 22 8 —	—65 —65 —65	248 145	M. 227 F. 246	In . Out.	40 200	40 200	80 197		
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 47	Totl. 3 8	Totl. 4 5	2 8	20 7	24 8	All	211	Totl. 473	Totl.	240	240			
Cheadle.	Popula- tion 24164	In . 8 Out. 2 1 Genl. 1 7	In . 3 6 Out. 2 2 Med. 1	5 7 2 2 2	4 8 15 5 —	2 5 27 6 —	—65 —65 —65	186 137	M. 271 F. 279	In . Out.	60 220	40 280	78 198		
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 44	Totl. 4 4	Totl. 4 2	3 1	20 3	30 1	All	168	Totl. 550	Totl.	280	320			
Uttoxeter.	Popula- tion 14616	In . 1 0 Out. 2 4 Genl. 2 2	In . 4 0 Out. 1 5 Med. 1	5 9 1 5 4	18 4 16 4 —	6 8 45 9 8	—65 —65 —65	231 244	M. 304 F. 355	In . Out.	60 240	60 240	60 199		
	Value 8 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 22	Totl. 5 6	Totl. 4 6	2 8	34 8	53 5	All	237	Totl. 659	Totl.	300	300			
Burton-on-Trent.	Popula- tion 83533	In . 1 2 Out. 1 4 Genl. 2 1	In . 3 1 Out. 1 3 Med. 3	7 7 1 3 5	8 0 11 7 1 2	2 9 20 2 1 5	—65 —65 —65	202 141	M. 162 F. 203	In . Out.	40 180	60 180	80 200		
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 96	Totl. 4 7	Totl. 4 1	2 5	20 9	24 6	All	185	Totl. 365	Totl.	220	240			
Tamworth.	Popula- tion 21804	In . 8 Out. 2 11 Genl. 1 10	In . 4 7 Out. 2 3 Med. 6	7 7 2 3 6	7 2 24 8 1 3	2 3 29 7 8	—65 —65 —65	211 130	M. 222 F. 259	In . Out.	100 300	40 280	78 199		
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 48	Totl. 5 5	Totl. 4 7	3 6	33 3	32 8	All	179	Totl. 481	Totl.	400	320			
Lichfield.	Popula- tion 40130	In . 7 Out. 2 2 Genl. 1 6	In . 5 8 Out. 1 6 Med. 7	7 8 1 6 6	8 6 16 1 1 6	1 5 26 1 2 6	—65 —65 —65	242 145	M. 243 F. 272	In . Out.	40 250	40 240	78 198		
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 52	Totl. 4 3	Totl. 4 0	2 9	26 3	30 2	All	200	Totl. 515	Totl.	290	280			

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.						Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population.	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.			See also pages
			under 16.	16-65		65—								
				M.	F.									
STAFFORD—cont.														
Cannock.	Population 40547	In . 1 1 Out. 1 6 Genl. 1 11	In . 1 6 Out. 1 1 Med. 2	1 0 1 1 2	11 3 12 6 3 0	3 2 22 8 5	—65 — 65—	216 140	M. 230 F. 219	In . 40 Out. 210	60 180	78 200		
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>													
	Persons 59	Totl. 4 6	Totl. 2 7	2 3	26 9	26 5	All 183	Totl. 449	Totl. 250	240				
Wolverhampton.	Population 154864	In . 1 3 Out. 2 4 Genl. 2 4	In . 1 0 Out. 7 2 Med. 1 3	1 0 3 5 1 5	12 2 30 9 5 6	3 9 42 8 3 5	—65 — 65—	286 161	M. 197 F. 229	In . 70 Out. 430	70 330	88 89		
	Value 3 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i>													
	Persons 3	Totl. 5 11	Totl. 9 5	6 0	48 7	50 2	All 246	Totl. 426	Totl. 500	400	198			
Walsall.	Population 100112	In . 8 Out. 1 10 Genl. 1 7	In . 5 Out. 5 5 Med. 1 4	1 0 2 7 2 1	8 7 20 6 2 5	4 0 31 8 1 7	—65 — 65—	346 148	M. 160 F. 173	In . 60 Out. 290	40 270	88 197		
	Value 2 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i>													
	Persons 5	Totl. 4 1	Totl. 7 4	5 8	31 8	37 5	All 287	Totl. 333	Totl. 350	310				
West Bromwich.	Population 142584	In . 1 2 Out. 1 8 Genl. 2 3	In . 8 Out. 3 6 Med. 1 1	1 0 1 8 1 2	11 9 14 3 5 3	5 1 26 8 5 0	—65 — 65—	247 157	M. 168 F. 198	In . 80 Out. 260	70 210	92 200		
	Value 3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>													
	Persons 7	Totl. 5 1	Totl. 5 5	4 0	31 5	36 9	All 219	Totl. 366	Totl. 340	280				
Dudley.	Population 142705	In . 11 Out. 2 7 Genl. 1 4	In . 4 Out. 4 6 Med. 5	7 7 2 8 9	7 6 35 7 3 8	3 7 55 1 3 2	—65 — 65—	189 147	M. 185 F. 216	In . 60 Out. 460	50 380	92 200		
	Value 2 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i>													
	Persons 8	Totl. 4 10	Totl. 5 5	4 4	47 1	62 0	All 176	Totl. 401	Totl. 520	430				
WORCESTER.														
Stour-bridge.	Population 82824	In . 11 Out. 1 5 Genl. 1 7	In . 6 Out. 4 3 Med. 1 0	9 9 2 8 1 3	9 4 18 4 2 3	5 5 20 7 3 4	—65 — 65—	296 136	M. 212 F. 236	In . 70 Out. 240	60 240	88 207		
	Value 2 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>													
	Persons 5	Totl. 3 11	Totl. 5 9	5 0	30 1	29 6	All 239	Totl. 448	Totl. 310	300				
Kidderminster.	Population 41134	In . 1 9 Out. 2 0 Genl. 3 7	In . 1 5 Out. 4 2 Med. 2 4	6 4 2 4 2 5	46 4 19 1 4 6	15 6 29 9 5 2	—65 — 65—	337 184	M. 261 F. 308	In . 80 Out. 200	100 300	80 208		
	Value 4 <i>l.</i>													
	Persons 1	Totl. 7 4	Totl. 8 1	5 5	70 1	50 7	All 260	Totl. 569	Totl. 280	400				
Tenbury.	Population 7282	In . 1 0 Out. 1 1 Genl. 2 11	In . 6 Out. 2 4 Med. 1 8	7 5 1 5 1 1	5 0 13 0 6 0	4 1 13 0 3 1	—65 — 65—	421 175	M. 317 F. 393	In . 50 Out. 260	80 200	58 207		
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i>													
	Persons 20	Totl. 5 0	Totl. 4 8	3 3	24 0	20 2	All 296	Totl. 710	Totl. 310	280				
Martley.	Population 15809	In . 1 2 Out. 2 8 Genl. 3 3	In . 4 Out. 3 5 Med. 1 0	5 9 1 9 6	9 2 19 7 6	2 5 28 5 8	—65 — 65—	125 119	M. 325 F. 400	In . 70 Out. 310	50 350	60 208		
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i>													
	Persons 29	Totl. 7 1	Totl. 4 9	3 0	29 5	31 8	All 144	Totl. 725	Totl. 380	400				

* Includes Seisdon.

APPENDIX A.

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UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.					Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.			See also pages	
				undr. 16.	16-65.	65—								
						M.	F.							
WORCES.—contd.														
Worcester.	Popula- tion 43966	<i>s. d.</i> In . 10 Out. 1 7 Genl. 2 9	In . 7 Med.	% 4.3 2.1	% 6.11 1.0	% 11.1 16.4 6.8	% 5.2 30.4 4.9	—65 —65	300 153	Sex. No. M. 207 F. 326	In . 80 Out. 180	1891 60 240	92 210	
	Value 4l. 5s.													
	Persons 5	Totl. 5 2	Totl.	7.1	3.2	34.3	40.5	All	230	Totl. 533	Totl.	260	300	
Upton-on-Severn.	Popula- tion 23466	In . 11 Out. 2 5 Genl. 2 2	In . 7 Med.	% 5.0 2.1	% 3.1 2.1	% 4.5 2.6	% 2.0 1.3	—65 —65	339 154	Sex. No. M. 310 F. 450	In . 70 Out. 300	1891 60 300	76 209	
	Value 7l. 4s.													
	Persons 44	Totl. 5 6	Totl.	7.8	5.7	27.8	29.5	All	256	Totl. 760	Totl.	370	360	
Evesham.	Popula- tion 16069	In . 1 4 Out. 1 11 Genl. 2 7	In . 7 Med.	% 3.1 1.8	% 2.0 1.4	% 9.3 2.9	% 3.2 1.8	—65 —65	300 136	Sex. No. M. 312 F. 379	In . 80 Out. 410	1891 70 270	76 209	
	Value 5l. 19s.													
	Persons 34	Totl. 5 10	Totl.	5.6	4.2	26.9	28.0	All	206	Totl. 691	Totl.	490	340	
Pershore.	Popula- tion 13005	In . 1 2 Out. 2 9 Genl. 3 0	In . 7 Med.	% 4.6 6.4	% 2.8 4.3	% 6.0 4.3	% 2.2 3.2	—65 —65	429 143	Sex. No. M. 368 F. 412	In . 60 Out. 460	1891 80 350	60 210	
	Value 8l. 1s.													
	Persons 24	Totl. 6 11	Totl.	12.1	7.9	30.1	32.3	All	300	Totl. 780	Totl.	520	430	
Droitwich.	Popula- tion 18242	In . 1 3 Out. 2 3 Genl. 3 8	In . 7 Med.	% 5.2 2.0	% 2.6 2.9	% 7.4 5.4	% 2.4 3.2	—65 —65	285 141	Sex. No. M. 313 F. 375	In . 60 Out. 300	1891 70 360	78 79	
	Value 7l. 8s.													
	Persons 34	Totl. 7 2	Totl.	7.9	6.0	32.9	39.7	All	221	Totl. 688	Totl.	360	430	209
Broms-grove.	Popula- tion 33311	In . 1 0 Out. 3 1 Genl. 2 4	In . 5 Med.	% 4.5 2.0	% 3.2 1.9	% 9.8 2.1	% 2.0 2.6	—65 —65	211 129	Sex. No. M. 283 F. 304	In . 80 Out. 270	1891 60 420	80 208	
	Value 4l. 18s.													
	Persons 66	Totl. 6 5	Totl.	7.0	6.0	38.5	38.2	All	180	Totl. 587	Totl.	350	480	
King's Norton.	Popula- tion 127422	In . 8 Out. 11 Genl. 2 5	In . 5 Med.	% 3.1 3	% 1.1 2	% 5.4 6	% 2.2 4	—65 —65	255 168	Sex. No. M. 166 F. 227	In . 40 Out. 160	1891 30 130	90 207	
	Value 4l. 13s.													
	Persons 4	Totl. 4 0	Totl.	3.9	1.7	18.0	22.0	All	226	Totl. 393	Totl.	200	160	
WARWICK.														
Birmingham.	Popula- tion 245503	In . 2 2 Out. 4 Genl. 4 8	In . 2.2 Med.	% 1.4 6	% 2.4 1.4	% 39.2 5.2	% 19.4 5.0	—65 —65	399 247	Sex. No. M. 153 F. 201	In . 120 Out. 220	1891 130 80	92 214	
	Value 4l. 19s.													
	Persons 82	Totl. 7 2	Totl.	4.2	4.3	47.7	33.4	All	344	Totl. 354	Totl.	340	210	
Aston.	Popula- tion 258905	In . 7 Out. 5 Genl. 1 8	In . 7 Med.	% 1.7 3	% 6.8 6	% 14.6 5.4	% 7.8 2.2	—65 —65	111 241	Sex. No. M. 130 F. 178	In . 40 Out. 90	1891 40 80	90 212	
	Value 3l. 3s.													
	Persons 8	Totl. 2 8	Totl.	2.7	2.0	22.3	17.3	All	125	Totl. 308	Totl.	130	120	

PAUPERISM IN OLD AGE.

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.					Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.		See also pages
			under 16.	16-65	65—		Ages			No.	Sex. No.	
WARWICK—contd.												
Meriden.	Popula- tion 10894	In . 1 3 Out. 2 8 Genl. 2 9	In . 2 2 Out. 2 5 Med. . 1	% 6 7 % 10 8 % 1 3	% 2 1 % 21 3 % 1 6	—65 —65 —65	138 123 All 131	M. 390 F. 380 Totl. 770	In . 70 Out. 270 Totl. 340	70 270 340	60 212	
	Value 8l. 19s.											
	Persons 23	Totl. 6 8	Totl. 2 8	2 2	18 8	25 0	All 131	Totl. 770	Totl. 340	340		
Ather- stone.	Popula- tion 15441	In . 9 Out. 2 2 Genl. 1 11	In . 3 Out. 2 9 Med. . 2	% 6 4 % 16 2 % 1 1	% 1 8 % 26 3 % 7	—65 —65 All 178	206 139 Totl. 546	M. 272 F. 274 Totl. 546	In . 50 Out. 220 Totl. 270	30 220 250	80 211	
	Value 5l. 13s.											
	Persons 53	Totl. 4 10	Totl. 3 4	2 7	21 7	28 8	All 178	Totl. 546	Totl. 270	250		
Nun- eaton.	Popula- tion 17426	In . 8 Out. 2 5 Genl. 1 10	In . 2 Out. 2 0 Med. . 1	% 4 6 % 19 5 % 1 2	% 2 3 % 35 2 % 6	—65 —65 All 155	192 126 Totl. 562	M. 252 F. 310 Totl. 562	In . 40 Out. 350 Totl. 390	40 250 290	80 214	
	Value 5l. 4s.											
	Persons 80	Totl. 4 11	Totl. 2 3	2 3	27 4	38 1	All 155	Totl. 562	Totl. 390	290		
Foleshill.	Popula- tion 19968	In . 10 Out. 2 8 Genl. 2 1	In . 7 Out. 2 4 Med. —	% 4 9 % 19 1 % 3	% 2 7 % 34 5 % —	—65 —65 All 158	181 136 Totl. 634	M. 304 F. 330 Totl. 634	In . 60 Out. 340 Totl. 400	50 290 340	88 215	
	Value 3l. 12s.											
	Persons 99	Totl. 5 7	Totl. 3 1	2 3	24 3	37 2	All 158	Totl. 634	Totl. 400	340		
Coven- try.	Popula- tion 53004	In . 1 2 Out. 11 Genl. 2 6	In . 6 Out. 1 9 Med. . 8	% 15 4 % 7 0 % 2 3	% 6 3 % 14 8 % 1 8	—65 —65 All 226	266 169 Totl. 498	M. 214 F. 284 Totl. 498	In . 90 Out. 140 Totl. 230	70 110 180	92 217	
	Value 2l. 19s.											
	Persons 11	Totl. 4 7	Totl. 3 3	2 6	24 7	22 9	All 226	Totl. 498	Totl. 230	180		
Rugby.	Popula- tion 27486	In . 7 Out. 2 1 Gen. 2 3	In . 6 Out. 6 4 Med. . 3	% 5 1 % 13 3 % 1 6	% 1 4 % 19 9 % 1 7	—65 —65 All 212	246 152 Totl. 668	M. 316 F. 352 Totl. 668	In . 40 Out. 220 Totl. 260	40 250 290	76 217	
	Value 8l. 5s.											
	Persons 33	Totl. 4 11	Totl. 7 3	2 6	20 0	23 0	All 212	Totl. 668	Totl. 260	290		
Solihull.	Popula- tion 29822	In . 8 Out. 11 Genl. 1 9	In . 3 Out. 2 2 Med. . 3	% 4 9 % 8 7 % 4	% 1 4 % 11 1 % 7	—65 —65 All 203	239 143 Totl. 553	M. 264 F. 289 Totl. 553	In . 40 Out. 130 Totl. 170	40 120 160	84 215	
	Value 6l. 2s.											
	Persons 61	Totl. 3 4	Totl. 2 8	1 7	14 0	13 2	All 203	Totl. 553	Totl. 170	160		
Warwick.	Popula- tion 54369	In . 10 Out. 2 1 Genl. 2 2	In . 8 Out. 3 0 Med. 1 6	% 5 5 % 13 0 % 2 4	% 3 2 % 17 5 % 1 4	—65 —65 All 225	291 145 Totl. 727	M. 292 F. 435 Totl. 727	In . 60 Out. 250 Totl. 310	60 230 290	84 216	
	Value 6l. 6s.											
	Persons 80	Totl. 5 1	Totl. 5 4	3 1	20 9	22 1	All 225	Totl. 727	Totl. 310	290		
Stratford- on-Avon.	Popula- tion 21893	In . 1 1 Out. 2 10 Genl. 3 9	In . 1 0 Out. 3 2 Med. . 8	% 9 9 % 17 4 % 1 4	% 2 2 % 25 0 % 1 2	—65 —65 All 181	227 133 Totl. 774	M. 362 F. 412 Totl. 774	In . 80 Out. 350 Totl. 430	80 310 390	66 216	
	Value 5l. 17s.											
	Persons 28	Totl. 7 8	Totl. 5 0	3 7	28 7	28 4	All 181	Totl. 774	Totl. 430	390		

APPENDIX A.

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UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.						Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.			See also pages	
				undr. 16.	16-65	—65		Ages			No.	Sex. No.	1881		1891
						M.	F.								
WARWICK—cont.															
Alcester.	Popula- tion 19978	In . 1 2 Out. 2 11 Genl. 3 0	In . 5 Out. 5 Med. 3	0 5 0	0 8 0	0 21 4	0 9 1	2 1 4	65— — 65—	321 140	M. 315 F. 342	In . 70 Out. 360	60 370	80 211	
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 36	Totl. 7 1	Totl. 8	6	6	33	3	8	All 244	Totl. 657	Totl. 430	430			
Shipston-on-Stour.	Popula- tion 16799	In . 1 4 Out. 3 5 Genl. 2 1	In . 7 Out. 4 Med. —	0 4 —	0 2 —	0 3 —	0 17 —	2 28 —	65— 65—	154 122	M. 413 F. 459	In . 80 Out. 370	90 380	66 213	
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 23	Totl. 6 10	Totl. 5	0	3	23	0	9	All 139	Totl. 872	Totl. 450	470			
Southam.	Popula- tion 10250	In . 1 5 Out. 4 5 Genl. 2 11	In . 8 Out. 6 Med. 1	0 6 5	0 3 2	0 4 2	0 20 1	2 34 2	65— 65—	288 127	M. 415 F. 385	In . 120 Out. 440	70 400	64 213	
	Value 8 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 19	Totl. 8 9	Totl. 8	3	6	28	1	7	All 211	Totl. 800	Totl. 560	470			
LEICESTER.															
Lutterworth.	Popula- tion 12391	In . 7 Out. 2 10 Genl. 3 8	In . 5 Out. 1 Med. 5	0 6 5	0 8 6	0 15 1	2 22 5	1 28 1	65— 65—	252 127	M. 461 F. 521	In . 50 Out. 240	30 270	58 194	
	Value 9 <i>l.</i>														
	Persons 20	Totl. 7 1	Totl. 2	6	1	9	19	9	All 166	Totl. 982	Totl. 290	300			
Market Harboro'.	Popula- tion 16398	In . 1 3 Out. 3 2 Genl. 2 9	In . 6 Out. 2 Med. 1	0 4 4	0 6 3	0 21 6	2 36 5	3 36 5	65— 65—	161 128	M. 345 F. 386	In . 60 Out. 310	70 310	66 194	
	Value 10 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 26	Totl. 7 2	Totl. 4	4	1	3	27	2	All 142	Totl. 731	Totl. 370	380			
Billesdon.	Popula- tion 13760	In . 11 Out. 2 4 Genl. 2 0	In . 5 Out. 6 Med. 3	0 6 3	0 1 3	0 17 1	2 24 1	9 8 3	65— 65—	282 126	M. 279 F. 306	In . 50 Out. 260	40 260	60 194	
	Value 7 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 27	Totl. 5 3	Totl. 7	3	2	7	23	7	All 211	Totl. 585	Totl. 310	300			
Blaby.	Popula- tion 35387	In . 4 Out. 2 4 Genl. 1 4	In . 2 Out. 3 Med. —	0 3 —	0 1 —	0 18 —	3 28 —	8 2 —	65— 65—	220 110	M. 210 F. 245	In . 20 Out. 240	10 220	84 195	
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 1	Totl. 4 0	Totl. 3	4	1	7	21	4	All 165	Totl. 455	Totl. 260	230			
Hinckley.	Popula- tion 20699	In . 11 Out. 2 6 Genl. 1 10	In . 5 Out. 2 Med. 1	0 8 7	0 1 9	0 22 5	2 33 5	2 7 1	65— 65—	178 120	M. 290 F. 273	In . 70 Out. 340	50 330	80 195	
	Value 3 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 73	Totl. 5 3	Totl. 5	0	3	0	34	2	All 151	Totl. 563	Totl. 410	380			
Market Bosworth.	Popula- tion 15640	In . 11 Out. 2 8 Genl. 2 4	In . 2 Out. 2 Med. —	0 4 —	0 1 —	0 21 3	1 36 9	5 6 9	65— 65—	182 130	M. 314 F. 328	In . 60 Out. 290	50 280	68 195	
	Value 6 <i>l.</i>														
	Persons 29	Totl. 5 11	Totl. 2	6	1	9	28	0	All 151	Totl. 642	Totl. 350	330			

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.					Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.			See also pages	
			under 16.	16-65.		65—								
				M.	F.									
LEICESTER—contd.														
Ashby- de-la- Zouch.	Popula- tion 36368	In . 8 Out. 1 4 Genl. 1 6	In . Out. Med.	5/10 2.1 .1	7/10 .8 .1	6.1 14.0 .4	2.3 25.9 .8	—65 —65	156 168	M. 229 F. 255	In . Out.	50 160	30 170	78 196
	Value 4l. 8s.													
	Persons .67	Totl. 3 6	Totl. 2.7	1.3	20.5	29.0	All	161	Totl. 484	Totl. 210	200			
Lough- borough.	Popula- tion 30931	In . 11 Out. 1 9 Genl. 2 0	In . Out. Med.	.7 3.1 1.1	.6 1.6 .7	4.8 21.1 1.6	2.4 32.3 1.7	—65 —65	259 145	M. 251 F. 291	In . Out.	60 210	60 260	80 196
	Value 5l.													
	Persons .68	Totl. 4 8	Totl. 4.9	2.9	27.5	36.4	All	205	Totl. 542	Totl. 270	320			
Barrow- on-Soar.	Popula- tion 34053	In . 11 Out. 2 2 Genl. 2 0	In . Out. Med.	.5 2.8 .3	.5 1.3 .7	7.3 16.7 .8	2.7 23.6 .7	—65 —65	250 127	M. 246 F. 292	In . Out.	40 230	50 240	68 196
	Value 5l. 6s.													
	Persons .71	Totl. 5 1	Totl. 3.6	2.5	24.8	27.0	All	188	Totl. 538	Totl. 270	290			
Leicester.	Popula- tion 142069	In . 1 3 Out. 1 3 Genl. 3 0	In . Out. Med.	1.2 3.8 2.4	.9 1.4 1.8	17.8 13.8 7.2	8.6 23.1 9.6	—65 —65	441 207	M. 152 F. 208	In . Out.	80 160	70 140	92 196
	Value 3l. 16s.													
	Persons 44	Totl. 5 6	Totl. 7.6	4.1	38.8	41.3	All	353	Totl. 360	Totl. 240	210			
Melton Mowbray	Popula- tion 21590	In . 2 5 Out. 2 5 Genl. 10	In . Out. Med.	.4 2.4 .2	1.0 1.0 .2	3.9 12.8 .6	1.1 18.4 .6	—65 —65	223 121	M. 336 F. 348	In . Out.	90 240	50 210	84 195
	Value 9l. 14s.													
	Persons .22	Totl. 5 8	Totl. 3.0	2.2	17.3	20.1	All	172	Totl. 684	Totl. 330	260			
RUTLAND.														
Oak- ham.	Popula- tion 10919	In . 1 7 Out. 3 0 Genl. 2 7	In . Out. Med.	.4 3.7 —	.7 2.0 —	7.8 11.7 .6	2.9 28.0 .8	—65 —65	163 119	M. 333 F. 378	In . Out.	70 330	60 280	64 173
	Value 9l.													
	Persons .19	Totl. 7 2	Totl. 4.1	2.7	20.1	31.7	All	143	Totl. 711	Totl. 400	340			
Upping- ham.	Popula- tion 11204	In . 1 0 Out. 2 11 Genl. 2 8	In . Out. Med.	.5 2.6 .1	.7 1.6 .1	4.6 14.8 1.6	2.2 20.0 1.2	—65 —65	170 132	M. 372 F. 405	In . Out.	60 220	60 300	66 173
	Value 9l. 13s.													
	Persons .21	Totl. 6 7	Totl. 3.2	2.4	21.0	23.4	All	152	Totl. 777	Totl. 280	360			
LINCOLN.														
Stam- ford.	Popula- tion 17170	In . 1 4 Out. 2 10 Genl. 2 6	In . Out. Med.	.8 4.0 .1	1.2 1.7 .1	7.9 14.5 .3	2.4 22.9 .8	—65 —65	233 136	M. 303 F. 376	In . Out.	100 260	80 260	66 173
	Value 7s. 7s.													
	Persons .31	Totl. 6 8	Totl. 4.9	3.0	22.7	26.1	All	190	Totl. 679	Totl. 360	340			
Bourn.	Popula- tion 18696	In . 1 3 Out. 4 5 Genl. 2 8	In . Out. Med.	.5 4.9 .1	.5 2.9 .1	5.0 19.2 —	1.2 31.8 —	—65 —65	200 118	M. 376 F. 424	In . Out.	70 360	60 370	58 173
	Value 7l. 7s.													
	Persons .20	Totl. 8 4	Totl. 5.4	3.5	24.2	33.0	All	160	Totl. 800	Totl. 430	430			

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.					Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.			See also pages	
				45—										
				undr. 16.	16-65.	M.	F.							
LINCOLN—contd.														
Spalding.		<i>s. d.</i>		%	%	%	%	Ages	No.	Sex. No.		1881	1891	
	Popula- tion	21733	In . 9	4 6	2 1	6 0	9	—65	220	M. 398	In . 80	50	66	
	Value	7 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	Out. 4 3	1 3	1 5	1 8	1 8	65—	134	F. 453	Out. 270	390	174	
	Persons	26	Genl. 2 6	Totl. 6 5	4 1	29 0	33 7	All 178	Totl. 851	Totl. 350	440			
Holbeach.	Popula- tion	17813	In . 1 6	1 1	7 16	1 2	9	—65	256	M. 392	In . 100	90	66	
	Value	8 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i>	Out. 3 9	5 1	2 5	22 7	39 6	65—	141	F. 419	Out. 370	380	174	
	Persons	22	Genl. 2 5	Med. 4	3	2 0	3 8	All 188	Totl. 811	Totl. 470	470			
			Totl. 7 8	Totl. 6 6	3 5	40 8	46 3							
Boston.	Popula- tion	37766	In . 1 2	1 0	7 11	3 8	9	—65	227	M. 368	In . 80	80	72	
	Value	5 <i>l.</i>	Out. 4 3	4 0	1 8	21 2	32 5	65—	138	F. 450	Out. 420	370	174	
	Persons	34	Genl. 2 2	Med. 1 8	9	8	1 1	All 180	Totl. 818	Totl. 500	450			
			Totl. 7 7	Totl. 6 8	3 4	33 4	37 4							
Sleaford.	Popula- tion	23666	In . 7	3	5 4	1 5	9	—65	178	M. 376	In . 50	40	64	
	Value	7 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i>	Out. 4 3	3 0	1 8	20 2	33 8	65—	118	F. 406	Out. 330	330	174	
	Persons	17	Genl. 1 9	Med. —	—	—	—	All 142	Totl. 782	Totl. 380	370			
			Totl. 6 7	Totl. 3 3	2 3	24 5	35 3							
Grant-ham.	Popula- tion	32925	In . 9	6	1 0	6 4	1 7	—65	228	M. 298	In . 40	50	80	
	Value	6 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 10	4 1	2 0	14 1	21 9	65—	134	F. 352	Out. 210	240	175	
	Persons	31	Genl. 1 11	Med. —	1	3	3	All 188	Totl. 650	Totl. 250	290			
			Totl. 5 6	Totl. 4 7	3 1	20 8	23 9							
Lincoln.	Popula- tion	67269	In . 10	6	7 5	1 9	9	—65	161	M. 257	In . 40	50	80	
	Value	5 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>	Out. 4 1	4 6	2 3	22 5	36 4	65—	127	F. 313	Out. 360	360	175	
	Persons	42	Genl. 1 11	Med. —	—	—	—	All 147	Totl. 570	Totl. 400	410			
			Totl. 6 10	Totl. 5 2	3 0	28 3	38 3							
Horn-castle.	Popula- tion	20211	In . 1 0	6	6 5	1 2	2	—65	192	M. 411	In . 50	70	64	
	Value	6 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i>	Out. 4 10	3 6	2 4	22 6	35 1	65—	120	F. 419	Out. 380	360	175	
	Persons	17	Genl. 2 4	Med. —	—	—	2	All 151	Totl. 830	Totl. 430	430			
			Totl. 8 2	Totl. 4 2	3 0	27 7	36 5							
Spilsby.	Popula- tion	25899	In . 10	7	4 4	1 8	9	—65	209	M. 407	In . 50	60	66	
	Value	6 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 1	2 4	1 2	10 8	21 5	65—	121	F. 447	Out. 310	190	175	
	Persons	21	Genl. 1 9	Med. —	—	—	—	All 158	Totl. 854	Totl. 360	250			
			Totl. 4 8	Totl. 3 1	1 6	15 5	23 3							
Louth.	Popula- tion	31407	In . 10	6	6 3	1 5	9	—65	182	M. 371	In . 50	50	80	
	Value	7 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>	Out. 4 10	5 0	2 8	22 9	29 7	65—	131	F. 411	Out. 280	370	176	
	Persons	20	Genl. 2 1	Med. 4	2	3	2	All 160	Totl. 782	Totl. 330	420			
			Totl. 7 9	Totl. 6 0	3 6	26 7	31 4							

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.					Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.		See also pages	
			under 16.	16-65		65—							
				M.	F.								
LINCOLN—contd.													
*Calistor.	Popula- tion '8726	s. d. In . 6 Out. 2 3 Genl. 1 5	In . Out. Med.	5/10 3/1 —	5/10 4/4 —	5/10 14/7 —	5/10 9/26 —	—65— 191 126	191 M. 218 F. 232	In . Out.	1881 30 200	1891 30 210	76 176
	Value 47. 13s.												
	Persons 47	Totl. 4 2	Totl. 3 7	1 9	18 4	27 2	All	166	Totl. 450	Totl. 230	240		
Glan- ford Brigg.	Popula- tion 40817	In . 7 Out. 2 8 Genl. 1 6	In . Out. Med.	4/10 2/1 —	3/10 1 3 —	4 3 15 4 —	1 6 27 5 —	—65— 358 130	358 M. 299 F. 309	In . Out.	1881 40 190	1891 30 260	70 176
	Value 71. 2s.												
	Persons 27	Totl. 4 9	Totl. 2 5	1 7	20 0	29 7	All	139	Totl. 608	Totl. 230	290		
Gains- borough.	Popula- tion 33183	In . 11 Out. 3 0 Genl. 2 0	In . Out. Med.	7/10 3 5 —	5/10 1 9 —	5 7 14 5 —	2 2 27 8 —	—65— 212 124	212 M. 296 F. 320	In . Out.	1881 50 260	1891 40 240	80 177
	Value 51. 16s.												
	Persons 30	Totl. 5 11	Totl. 4 4	2 6	20 5	30 3	All	172	Totl. 616	Totl. 310	280		
NOTTINGHAM.													
East Retford	Popula- tion 23679	In . 7 Out. 1 11 Genl. 1 9	In . Out. Med.	4/10 2 8 —	5/10 1 3 —	3 0 11 3 —	1 0 20 5 —	—65— 193 154	193 M. 364 F. 380	In . Out.	1881 40 230	1891 30 210	76 202
	Value 71. 9s.												
	Persons 24	Totl. 4 3	Totl. 3 3	2 1	15 1	22 8	All	176	Totl. 744	Totl. 270	240		
Worksop.	Popula- tion 30979	In . 7 Out. 2 9 Genl. 1 9	In . Out. Med.	5/10 3 2 —	6/10 1 7 —	5 4 14 5 —	1 2 29 0 —	—65— 172 128	172 M. 221 F. 241	In . Out.	1881 40 230	1891 40 260	68 201
	Value 51. 16s.												
	Persons 39	Totl. 5 1	Totl. 3 7	2 4	19 9	30 6	All	156	Totl. 662	Totl. 270	300		
Mans- field.	Popula- tion 55295	In . 1 0 Out. 2 2 Genl. 1 10	In . Out. Med.	4/10 3 8 —	4/10 1 5 —	15 3 34 1 —	5 0 47 7 —	—65— 181 173	181 M. 202 F. 220	In . Out.	1881 60 270	1891 50 260	86 201
	Value 31. 9s.												
	Persons 96	Totl. 5 0	Totl. 4 3	2 1	49 9	54 1	All	177	Totl. 422	Totl. 330	310		
Basford.	Popula- tion 154380	In . 5 Out. 1 1 Genl. 1 2	In . Out. Med.	4/10 1 7 —	3/10 9 —	6 0 14 6 —	2 2 25 8 —	—65— 188 137	188 M. 184 F. 186	In . Out.	1881 30 160	1891 20 160	86 202
	Value 31. 16s.												
	Persons 2	Totl. 2 8	Totl. 2 2	1 5	21 7	29 1	All	167	Totl. 370	Totl. 190	180		
Notting- ham.	Popula- tion 177078	In . 1 1 Out. 1 6 Genl. 2 5	In . Out. Med.	1 6 3 7 —	1 4 1 6 —	12 9 14 6 —	6 0 21 8 —	—65— 308 180	308 M. 178 F. 234	In . Out.	1881 50 140	1891 60 190	92 201
	Value 41. 7s.												
	Persons 29	Totl. 5 0	Totl. 6 5	3 9	35 4	34 6	All	264	Totl. 412	Totl. 190	250		
Southwell.	Popula- tion 19321	In . 9 Out. 2 11 Genl. 2 0	In . Out. Med.	5/10 2 0 —	6/10 1 2 —	4 5 14 4 —	1 4 23 9 —	—65— 185 125	185 M. 425 F. 494	In . Out.	1881 60 310	1891 40 270	64 202
	Value 31. 17s.												
	Persons 16	Totl. 5 8	Totl. 2 6	1 9	20 1	25 9	All	148	Totl. 919	Totl. 370	310		

* Includes Grimstby.

APPENDIX A.

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UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.					Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.			See also pages	
			undr. 16.	16-63	65—									
					M.	F.								
NOTTINGHAM—contd. s. d.														
Newark.	Popula- tion 30588	In . 8	In .	·4	·6	4·7	2·3	—65	229	M. 339	In .	50	40	80
	Value 6l. 18s.	Out. 2 2	Out.	3·0	1·1	13·0	22·5	—65	150	F. 390	Out.	210	210	202
	Persons' ·32	Genl. 1 8	Med.	—	·1	·3	·5	—65	185	Totl. 729	Totl.	260	250	
		Totl. 4 6	Totl.	3·4	1·8	18·0	25·3	All	185	Totl. 729	Totl.	260	250	
Bing- ham.	Popula- tion 13991	In . 9	In .	·7	·6	9·1	2·5	—65	166	M. 440	In .	50	50	64
	Value 9l. 2s.	Out. 2 5	Out.	1·6	1·3	9·1	17·9	—65	141	F. 440	Out.	230	230	201
	Persons ·20	Genl. 1 10	Med.	·2	·1	·7	·5	—65	153	Totl. 880	Totl.	280	280	
		Totl. 5 0	Totl.	2·5	2·0	18·9	20·9	All	153	Totl. 880	Totl.	280	280	
DERBY.														
Shard- low.	Popula- tion 51995	In . 5	In .	·3	·3	4·0	1·5	—65	145	M. 223	In .	30	30	76
	Value 6l.	Out. 1 6	Out.	1·6	·5	15·2	24·6	—65	119	F. 268	Out.	160	170	77
	Persons ·71	Genl. 1 5	Med.	—	—	·4	·4	—65	131	Totl. 491	Totl.	190	200	191
		Totl. 3 4	Totl.	1·9	·8	19·6	26·5	All	131	Totl. 491	Totl.	190	200	191
Derby.	Popula- tion 95077	In . 1 0	In .	·6	·6	8·9	2·5	—65	211	M. 146	In .	60	60	92
	Value 4l. 2s.	Out. 1 8	Out.	3·1	1·1	16·4	31·0	—65	194	F. 200	Out.	150	160	189
	Persons 25	Genl. 3 2	Med.	·6	·5	4·1	4·0	—65	206	Totl. 346	Totl.	210	220	
		Totl. 5 10	Totl.	4·3	2·2	29·4	37·5	All	206	Totl. 346	Totl.	210	220	
Belper.	Popula- tion 61045	In . 10	In .	·5	·8	5·9	2·0	—65	200	M. 238	In .	50	40	80
	Value 4l. 5s.	Out. 1 5	Out.	1·8	1·0	11·3	18·5	—65	132	F. 249	Out.	240	150	190
	Persons} ·94	Genl. 2 1	Med.	·3	·3	·4	·8	—65	172	Totl. 487	Totl.	290	190	
		Totl. 4 4	Totl.	2·6	2·1	17·6	21·3	All	172	Totl. 487	Totl.	290	190	
Ash- bourne.	Popula- tion 19930	In . 9	In .	·5	·4	4·7	1·4	—65	200	M. 341	In .	50	40	64
	Value 7l. 19s.	Out. 2 3	Out.	2·5	1·2	12·9	22·7	—65	138	F. 362	Out.	170	220	189
	Persons ·20	Genl. 1 10	Med.	·8	·7	1·2	2·1	—65	171	Totl. 703	Totl.	220	260	
		Totl. 4 10	Totl.	3·8	2·3	18·8	26·2	All	171	Totl. 703	Totl.	220	260	
Chester- field.	Popula- tion 108888	In . 8	In .	·7	·9	5·1	·6	—65	128	M. 176	In .	40	30	86
	Value 3l. 13s.	Out. 2 3	Out.	3·1	1·5	21·0	31·4	—65	120	F. 175	Out.	300	240	189
	Persons 1	Genl. 1 5	Med.	·1	·1	1·1	1·1	—65	168	Totl. 351	Totl.	340	270	
		Totl. 4 4	Totl.	3·9	2·5	27·2	33·1	All	168	Totl. 351	Totl.	340	270	
Bake- well.	Popula- tion 32153	In . 11	In .	·6	·8	3·7	3·1	—65	219	M. 296	In .	30	50	66
	Value 5l. 8s.	Out. 2 1	Out.	2·4	1·2	7·8	18·3	—65	124	F. 322	Out.	180	200	190
	Persons ·31	Genl. 1 10	Med.	·1	·2	·3	·3	—65	153	Totl. 618	Totl.	210	250	
		Totl. 4 10	Totl.	3·1	2·2	11·8	21·7	All	153	Totl. 618	Totl.	210	250	
Chapel-en- le-Frith.	Popula- tion 23656	In . 6	In .	·4	1·2	7·2	1·3	—65	258	M. 193	In .	40	30	66
	Value 6l. 8s.	Out. 1 4	Out.	2·4	·6	10·9	19·4	—65	151	F. 237	Out.	160	140	67
	Persons ·28	Genl. 1 3	Med.	—	·2	·5	·8	—65	215	Totl. 430	Totl.	200	170	190
		Totl. 3 1	Totl.	2·8	2·0	18·6	21·5	All	215	Totl. 430	Totl.	200	170	190

PAUPERISM IN OLD AGE.

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.						Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—Ages (one count) to 10 population			
				undr. 16.	16-65	65—								
						M.	F.							
DERBY—contd.			<i>s. d.</i>											
Hay-field.*	Population 39670	In . 6	In . 3	% 6	% 6	% 4	% 3	—65	240	M. 203	In . 40			
	Value 3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	Out. 10	Out. 1	4	6	9	14	2	65	149	F. 233	Out. 110		
	Persons 1	Genl. 1 0	Med. . 1	3	5	4	65	—	—	—	—	—		
		Totl. 2 4	Totl. 1	8	1	5	16	8	All 199	Totl. 436	Totl. 150			
CHESTER.														
Stock-port.	Population 135286	In . 9	In . 8	1	3	8	1	4	—65	383	M. 161	In . 50		
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i>	Out. 7	Out. 2	7	1	4	9	3	15	8	65	179	F. 209	Out. 140
	Persons 5	Genl. 1 8	Med. . 2	2	6	5	65	—	—	—	—	—		
		Totl. 3 0	Totl. 3	7	2	9	18	0	20	6	All 315	Totl. 370	Totl. 190	
Maccles-field.	Population 60324	In . 1 1	In . 7	1	1	8	6	5	—65	294	M. 285	In . 60		
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i>	Out. 1 8	Out. 3	4	1	4	9	5	20	2	65	151	F. 292	Out. 180
	Persons 70	Genl. 2 1	Med. . 3	3	1	0	1	0	65	—	—	—	—	
		Totl. 4 10	Totl. 4	4	2	8	19	3	27	7	All 230	Totl. 577	Totl. 240	
Altrinc-ham.	Population 65892	In . 7	In . 4	3	7	5	3	4	—65	227	M. 214	In . 30		
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i>	Out. 1 2	Out. 2	4	9	6	1	1	0	—65	147	F. 263	Out. 110	
	Persons 87	Genl. 1 9	Med. . 6	8	1	4	1	5	65	—	—	—	—	
		Totl. 3 6	Totl. 3	4	2	0	15	0	15	9	All 201	Totl. 477	Totl. 140	
Runcorn.	Population 42517	In . 6	In . 6	6	5	3	2	0	—65	179	M. 169	In . 50		
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i>	Out. 1 9	Out. 2	6	1	1	8	9	24	4	65	134	F. 197	Out. 200
	Persons 90	Genl. 1 4	Med. . 1	3	1	8	5	65	—	—	—	—	—	
		Totl. 3 7	Totl. 3	3	2	0	16	0	26	9	All 161	Totl. 366	Totl. 250	
North-wich.	Population 50278	In . 5	In . 4	5	5	3	2	0	—65	237	M. 206	In . 30		
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 3	Out. 2	7	1	6	17	5	25	7	65	132	F. 206	Out. 280
	Persons 80	Genl. 1 4	Med. . 1	2	5	5	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Totl. 4 0	Totl. 3	2	3	2	23	3	28	2	All 193	Totl. 412	Totl. 310	
Congle-ton.	Population 37657	In . 9	In . 4	8	8	6	1	8	—65	146	M. 266	In . 50		
	Value 7 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>	Out. 1 0	Out. 1	8	8	6	15	5	—65	148	F. 272	Out. 190		
	Persons 67	Genl. 1 10	Med. . 1	2	8	1	1	1	65	—	—	—	—	
		Totl. 3 7	Totl. 2	3	1	8	16	2	18	4	All 171	Totl. 538	Totl. 240	
Nant-wich.	Population 63098	In . 7	In . 6	8	6	5	3	1	—65	190	M. 217	In . 40		
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i>	Out. 3 0	Out. 3	1	6	20	3	3	3	65	118	F. 225	Out. 240	
	Persons 62	Genl. 1 9	Med. . 1	1	9	9	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Totl. 5 4	Totl. 3	8	2	5	27	7	37	3	All 158	Totl. 442	Totl. 280	
Chester.†	Population 82712	In . 1 4	In . 1	2	1	1	8	5	4	—65	213	M. 223	In . 100	
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i>	Out. 1 6	Out. 2	9	1	4	10	8	20	9	65	151	F. 287	Out. 180
	Persons 63	Genl. 2 3	Med. . 2	3	4	3	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Totl. 5 1	Totl. 4	3	2	8	19	7	25	4	All 192	Totl. 510	Totl. 280	

* Includes Glossop.

† Includes Tarvin and Hawarden.

UNTON.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.					Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.		See also pages	
				under 16.	16-65.	65—							
						M	F.						
CHESTER—contd.													
Wirral.	Population 39623	In . 5 Out. 10	In . 5 Out. 10	$\frac{1}{10}$.4 Med. 1.6	$\frac{2}{10}$.7 Med. —	$\frac{3}{10}$ 6.8 Med. 1.5	$\frac{4}{10}$ 1.8 Med. 1.4	—65—	206	M. 191	In . 40 Out. 160	1881 30 1891 90	84 85
	Value 51. 8s.	Genl. 1 3	Med. —	—	—	—	—	65—	149	F. 216	Out. 160	1881 30 1891 90	85
	Persons 87	Totl. 2 6	Totl. 2.0	1.2	16.7	17.7	All 183	Totl. 407	Totl. 200	120	1881 30 1891 90	84 85	
Birkenhead.	Population 130591	In . 1 1 Out. 1 5	In . 1 1 Out. 1 5	$\frac{1}{10}$.9 Med. 3.5	$\frac{2}{10}$ 1.2 Med. 1.3	$\frac{3}{10}$ 9.9 Med. 6.4	$\frac{4}{10}$ 5.7 Med. 15.5	—65—	383	M. 141	In . 60 Out. 170	1881 60 1891 150	92 187
	Value 41. 17s.	Genl. 1 11	Med. 1.5	2.9	2.8	3.1	65—	167	F. 193	Out. 170	1881 60 1891 150	92 187	
	Persons 14	Totl. 4 5	Totl. 5.9	5.4	19.1	24.3	All 331	Totl. 334	Totl. 230	210	1881 60 1891 150	92 187	
LANCASTER.													
Liverpool.	Population 156981	In . 4 1 Out. 1 1	In . 4 1 Out. 1 1	$\frac{1}{10}$ 6.2 Med. 2.6	$\frac{2}{10}$ 10.1 Med. .7	$\frac{3}{10}$ 39.9 Med. 5.6	$\frac{4}{10}$ 23.6 Med. 17.3	—65—	379	M. 143	In . 190 Out. 200	1881 240 1891 190	92 93
	Value 121. 2s.	Genl. 5 4	Med. 3.4	4.4	4.9	6.3	65—	268	F. 191	Out. 200	1881 240 1891 190	92 93	
	Persons 62	Totl. 10 6	Totl. 12.2	15.2	50.4	47.2	All 362	Totl. 334	Totl. 390	430	1881 240 1891 190	92 93	
Toxteth Park.	Population 128387	In . 1 1 Out. 1 1	In . 1 1 Out. 1 1	$\frac{1}{10}$ 1.1 Med. 2.6	$\frac{2}{10}$ 1.6 Med. 1.0	$\frac{3}{10}$ 12.6 Med. 3.7	$\frac{4}{10}$ 9.6 Med. 14.6	—65—	235	M. 135	In . 60 Out. 160	1881 60 1891 150	92 136
	Value 41. 8s.	Genl. 1 11	Med. .4	.3	.7	.9	65—	144	F. 219	Out. 160	1881 60 1891 150	92 136	
	Persons 36	Totl. 3 11	Totl. 4.1	2.9	17.0	25.1	All 210	Totl. 354	Totl. 220	210	1881 60 1891 150	92 136	
West Derby.	Population 444403	In . 1 4 Out. 8	In . 1 4 Out. 8	$\frac{1}{10}$ 1.4 Med. 2.5	$\frac{2}{10}$ 2.1 Med. .8	$\frac{3}{10}$ 15.0 Med. 5.0	$\frac{4}{10}$ 10.8 Med. 15.9	—65—	476	M. 120	In . 60 Out. 190	1881 70 1891 120	90 91
	Value 41. 15s.	Genl. 3 0	Med. 2.1	2.1	4.2	3.4	65—	176	F. 176	Out. 190	1881 70 1891 120	90 91	
	Persons 12	Totl. 5 0	Totl. 6.0	5.0	24.2	30.1	All 386	Totl. 296	Totl. 250	190	1881 70 1891 120	90 91	
Prescot.	Population 140927	In . 1 1 Out. 2 0	In . 1 1 Out. 2 0	$\frac{1}{10}$ 1.3 Med. 7.1	$\frac{2}{10}$ 1.5 Med. 3.8	$\frac{3}{10}$ 16.9 Med. 17.0	$\frac{4}{10}$ 5.3 Med. 31.5	—65—	311	M. 124	In . 60 Out. 230	1881 60 1891 250	88 136
	Value 41. 18s.	Genl. 2 3	Med. .1	.3	1.6	1.5	65—	162	F. 149	Out. 230	1881 60 1891 250	88 136	
	Persons 3	Totl. 5.2	Totl. 8.5	5.6	35.5	38.3	All 277	Totl. 273	Totl. 290	310	1881 60 1891 250	88 136	
Ormskirk.	Population 99207	In . 7 Out. 10	In . 7 Out. 10	$\frac{1}{10}$.8 Med. 2.5	$\frac{2}{10}$.7 Med. .8	$\frac{3}{10}$ 5.7 Med. 6.7	$\frac{4}{10}$ 1.7 Med. 9.3	—65—	213	M. 209	In . 40 Out.	1881 40 1891 130	84 140
	Value 61. 4s.	Genl. 1 8	Med. —	—	.1	.5	—	65—	148	F. 289	Out. 120	1881 40 1891 130	84 140
	Persons 1	Totl. 3.1	Totl. 3.3	1.6	12.9	11.0	All 195	Totl. 498	Totl. 160	160	1881 40 1891 130	84 140	
Wigan.	Population 166762	In . 4 Out. 1 6	In . 4 Out. 1 6	$\frac{1}{10}$.3 Med. 3.6	$\frac{2}{10}$.8 Med. 1.9	$\frac{3}{10}$ 7.2 Med. 21.0	$\frac{4}{10}$ 2.1 Med. 35.0	—65—	262	M. 124	In . 40 Out. 210	1881 20 1891 210	86 137
	Value 31. 19s.	Genl. 1 0	Med. .6	1.0	2.4	3.5	65—	149	F. 143	Out. 210	1881 20 1891 210	86 137	
	Persons 3	Totl. 2 10	Totl. 4.5	3.7	30.6	40.6	All 228	Totl. 267	Totl. 250	230	1881 20 1891 210	86 137	
Warrington.	Population 84922	In . 10 Out. 10	In . 10 Out. 10	$\frac{1}{10}$ 1.7 Med. 2.9	$\frac{2}{10}$ 1.3 Med. 1.2	$\frac{3}{10}$ 9.7 Med. 12.1	$\frac{4}{10}$ 5.3 Med. 21.3	—65—	284	M. 124	In . 80 Out. 130	1881 50 1891 130	88 140
	Value 31. 17s.	Gen. 1 10	Med. .1	.2	.8	.7	65—	156	F. 150	Out. 130	1881 50 1891 130	88 140	
	Persons 2	Totl. 3 6	Totl. 4.7	2.7	22.6	27.3	All 250	Totl. 274	Totl. 210	180	1881 50 1891 130	88 140	

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.						Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population.	Paupers-Ages (one count) to 1 population.	
			under 16.	16-65	65—							
					M.	F.						
LANCASTER—contd. s. d.												
Barton-on-Irwell.	Leigh.	Population 70768	In . 6	In . 4	5	5	1	65	298	M. 137	In . 50	
		Out. 1 0	Out. 2	5	1	10	19	65	154	F. 167	Out. 170	
		Value 3l. 17s.	Genl. 1 3	Med. . 4	. 8	2	2	65				
	Bolton.	Persons 3	Totl. 2 9	Totl. 3	3	2	19	24	262	Totl. 304	Totl. 220	
		Population 226799	In . 8	In . 6	1	10	4	65	273	M. 123	In . 60	
		Out. 9	Out. 2	8	1	8	17	65	144	F. 167	Out. 190	
	Bury.	Value 3l. 14s.	Genl. 1 9	Med. . 1	. 1	. 8	. 6	65				
		Persons 5	Totl. 3 2	Totl. 3	5	2	19	23	234	Totl. 290	Totl. 250	
		Population 137405	In . 7	In . 3	. 8	6	4	65	382	M. 147	In . 50	
	Bury.	Out. 11	Out. 5	3	2	12	18	65	152	F. 200	Out. 160	
		Value 4l. 2s.	Genl. 1 7	Med. . 2	. 4	1	1	65				
		Persons 4	Totl. 3 1	Totl. 5	8	3	20	23	312	Totl. 347	Totl. 210	
Bury.	Population 93470	In . 7	In . 4	. 6	5	3	65	246	M. 146	In . 30		
	Out. 5	Out. 1	2	. 5	2	7	65	148	F. 201	Out. 90		
	Value 4l. 13s.	Genl. 1 4	Med. . 1	. 1	. 7	1	65					
Bury.	Persons 4	Totl. 2 4	Totl. 1	7	1	8	12	215	Totl. 347	Totl. 120		
	Population 299865	In . 1 3	In . 1	7	2	21	15	65	326	M. 119	In . 70	
	Out. 9	Out. 3	9	1	4	2	10	65	229	F. 184	Out. 120	
Bury.	Value 4l. 1s.	Genl. 2 3	Med. . 4	. 5	1	2	65					
	Persons 26	Totl. 4 3	Totl. 6	0	4	26	27	306	Totl. 303	Totl. 190		
	Population 204522	In . 1 6	In . 1	5	2	18	12	65	327	M. 107	In . 100	
Bury.	Out. 7	Out. 4	0	1	4	3	9	65	187	F. 165	Out. 230	
	Value 4l. 1s.	Genl. 3 0	Med. —	. 1	—	—	65					
	Persons 34	Totl. 5 1	Totl. 5	5	4	22	21	301	Totl. 272	Totl. 330		
Bury.	Population 145100	In . 3 9	In . 4	2	8	77	39	65	494	M. 101	In . 260	
	Out. 3	Out. 6	1	2	3	8	7	65	219	F. 138	Out. 110	
	Value 10l. 6s.	Genl. 5 5	Med. —	. 5	2	1	65					
Bury.	Persons 88	Totl. 9 5	Totl. 10	3	11	83	50	427	Totl. 239	Totl. 370		
	Population 149537	In . 5	In . 4	. 4	4	3	7	65	317	M. 142	In . 30	
	Out. 4	Out. 1	5	. 6	2	1	5	65	175	F. 187	Out. 90	
Bury.	Value 3l. 8s.	Genl. 1 5	Med. . 2	. 4	. 7	1	65					
	Persons 13	Totl. 2 2	Totl. 2	1	1	7	10	282	Totl. 329	Totl. 120		
	Population 165076	In . 8	In . 6	1	10	4	9	65	291	M. 151	In . 60	
Bury.	Out. 8	Out. 2	3	. 9	7	12	3	65	159	F. 203	Out. 90	
	Value 3l. 14s.	Genl. 1 6	Med. . 1	. 5	. 6	1	0	65				
	Persons 4	Totl. 2 10	Totl. 3	0	2	18	18	250	Totl. 354	Totl. 150		

APPENDIX A.

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UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of popula- tion relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.						Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.		See also pages	
			under 16.	16-65	65—									
					M.	F.								
LANCASTER—contd. s. d.														
Oldham.	Popula- tion 201153	In . 10 Out. 6 Genl. 1 8	In . 7 Out. 2-2 Med. 4	1-3 7 6	13-6 5-6 2-4	5-3 9-5 2-4	—65 —65	280 180	M. 125 F. 168	In . 50 Out. 100	50 90	88 139		
	Value 3 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>													
	Persons 12	Totl. 3 0	Totl. 3-3	2-6	21-6	17-2	All 256	Totl. 293	Totl. 150	140				
Roch- dale.	Popula- tion 123853	In . 9 Out. 11 Genl. 2 7	In . 6 Out. 3-2 Med. —	1-2 1-2 —	14-3 7-8 —	5-8 12-6 —	—65 —65	312 163	M. 154 F. 222	In . 60 Out. 170	40 130	92 136		
	Value 3 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i>													
	Persons 4	Totl. 4 3	Totl. 3-8	2-4	22-1	18-4	All 261	Totl. 376	Totl. 230	170				
Hasling- den.	Popula- tion 103408	In . 6 Out. 8 Genl. 1 1	In . 3 Out. 1-7 Med. 1	6 5 2	7-0 6-3 1-4	3-7 10-0 5	—65 —65	277 148	M. 142 F. 189	In . 30 Out. 110	20 70	88 139		
	Value 3 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i>													
	Persons 4	Totl. 2 3	Totl. 2-1	1-3	14-7	14-2	All 231	Totl. 331	Totl. 140	90				
Burnley.	Popula- tion 165279	In . 5 Out. 11 Genl. 2 5	In . 5 Out. 3-3 Med. 2	7 1-0 4	7-5 14-2 2-5	3-3 21-8 2-0	—65 —65	355 171	M. 120 F. 151	In . 20 Out. 200	30 110	88 140		
	Value 3 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>													
	Persons 2	Totl. 3 9	Totl. 4-0	2-1	24-2	27-1	All 291	Totl. 271	Totl. 220	140				
Clitheroe.	Popula- tion 23208	In . 11 Out. 1 6 Genl. 2 8	In . 5 Out. 3-9 Med. —	7 1-2 —	3-5 9-1 —	1-5 17-8 —	—65 —65	238 168	M. 285 F. 264	In . 50 Out. 180	40 160	80 141		
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i>													
	Persons 19	Totl. 5 1	Totl. 4-4	1-9	12-6	19-3	All 216	Totl. 549	Totl. 230	200				
Black- burn.	Popula- tion 204903	In . 9 Out. 6 Genl. 1 8	In . 5 Out. 2-1 Med. 5	1-2 7 5	11-0 7-8 1-5	5-3 13-1 1-2	—65 —65	353 173	M. 128 F. 168	In . 40 Out. 120	50 70	88 141		
	Value 3 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i>													
	Persons 4	Totl. 2 11	Totl. 3-1	2-4	20-3	19-6	All 297	Totl. 296	Totl. 160	120				
Chorley.	Popula- tion 55058	In . 7 Out. 11 Genl. 1 9	In . 3 Out. 1-6 Med. —	9 8 1	10-3 11-4 1-1	2-3 13-7 5	—65 —65	229 130	M. 184 F. 218	In . 40 Out. 150	30 110	80 141		
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i>													
	Persons 1	Totl. 3 3	Totl. 1-9	1-8	22-8	16-5	All 186	Totl. 402	Totl. 190	140				
Preston.	Popula- tion 143541	In . 10 Out. 4 Genl. 1 11	In . 5 Out. 1-1 Med. —	8 5 —	9-6 3-6 —	5-9 6-9 —	—65 —65	261 142	M. 167 F. 218	In . 70 Out. 60	50 60	88 89		
	Value 4 <i>l.</i>													
	Persons 2	Totl. 3 1	Totl. 1-6	1-3	13-2	12-8	All 213	Totl. 385	Totl. 130	110		135		
Fylde.	Popula- tion 56317	In . 4 Out. 8 Genl. 11	In . 5 Out. 1-9 Med. 2	6 6 2	3-9 4-9 —	1-6 9-5 4	—65 —65	306 150	M. 204 F. 253	In . 40 Out. 100	30 80	90 141		
	Value 7 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>													
	Persons 95	Totl. 1 11	Totl. 2-6	1-4	8-8	11-5	All 251	Totl. 457	Totl. 140	110				

APPENDIX A.

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UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.					Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—all Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.			See also pages
			under 16.	16-65		65—							
				M.	F.	M.	F.						
W. RIDING—cont.													
Ripon.	Popula- tion 16058	In . 1 2 Out. 2 11 Genl. 2 9	In . Out. Med.	·6 2·8 —	·8 1·9 ·2	6·4 11·3 —	1·6 18·4 —	—65 65	201 137	M. 346 F. 386	In . 70 Out. 240	60 220	76 122
	Value 8 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i>												
	Persons ·22	Totl. 6 10	Totl.	3·4	2·9	17·7	20·0	All	174	Totl. 732	Totl. 310	280	
Gt. Ouse- burn.	Popula- tion 12064	In . 11 Out. 1 1 Genl. 2 6	In . Out. Med.	·7 2·5 ·3	·7 ·3	4·8 8·8 ·6	1·4 16·6 3·3	—65 65	242 195	M. 352 F. 362	In . 60 Out. 160	50 140	76 126
	Value 9 <i>l.</i>												
	Persons ·20	Totl. 4 6	Totl.	3·5	1·7	14·2	21·3	All	223	Totl. 714	Totl. 220	190	
Knare- borough.	Popula- tion 27158	In . 8 Out. 2 5 Genl. 1 10	In . Out. Med.	·6 5·4 ·2	·4 2·5 ·3	3·6 12·5 ·7	·9 19·0 ·3	—65 65	268 126	M. 279 F. 336	In . 60 Out. 180	30 230	84 122
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i>												
	Persons ·66	Totl. 4 11	Totl.	6·2	3·2	16·8	20·2	All	214	Totl. 615	Totl. 240	260	
Wether- by.	Popula- tion 14984	In . 9 Out. 1 9 Genl. 1 8	In . Out. Med.	·1 2·9 —	·4 1·5 —	5·3 5·8 —	1·4 14·7 —	—65 65	168 121	M. 362 F. 367	In . 30 Out. 200	40 200	84 122
	Value 7 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i>												
	Persons ·23	Totl. 4 2	Totl.	3·0	1·9	11·1	16·1	All	150	Totl. 729	Totl. 230	240	
Wharfe- dale.	Popula- tion 51256	In . 3 Out. 1 1 Genl. 1 1	In . Out. Med.	·2 2·1 —	·4 ·8 ·1	3·2 7·0 —	1·3 12·9 —	—65 55	199 136	M. 214 F. 233	In . 20 Out. 160	20 110	88 129
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i>												
	Persons ·72	Totl. 2 5	Totl.	2·3	1·3	10·2	14·2	All	177	Totl. 447	Totl. 180	130	
Keigh- ley.	Popula- tion 69239	In . 8 Out. 9 Genl. 1 4	In . Out. Med.	·8 1·6 —	·5 ·5	22·8 5·6	11·0 12·5	—65 65	229 219	M. 180 F. 200	In . 40 Out. 120	30 100	88 123
	Value 3 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i>												
	Persons 2	Totl. 2 9	Totl.	2·4	1·0	28·4	23·5	All	225	Totl. 380	Totl. 160	130	
Tod- morden.	Popula- tion 37585	In . 8 Out. 1 0 Genl. 1 10	In . Out. Med.	·1 2·4 —	·5 1·0 ·1	3·2 7·4	1·2 13·2	—65 65	207 135	M. 189 F. 243	In . 10 Out. 130	30 100	80 124
	Value 4 <i>l.</i>												
	Persons 1	Totl. 3 6	Totl.	2·5	1·6	10·6	14·4	All	185	Totl. 432	Totl. 140	130	
Saddle- worth.	Popula- tion 22462	In . 6 Out. 6 Genl. 1 6	In . Out. Med.	·3 1·9 ·1	·4 ·7 ·2	5·0 5·0 ·5	·4 9·4 ·8	—65 65	257 141	M. 199 F. 234	In . 40 O t. 90	30 80	80 8r
	Value 3 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i>												
	Persons 1	Totl. 2 6	Totl.	2·3	1·3	10·5	10·6	All	217	Totl. 433	Totl. 130	110	124
Hudders- field.	Popula- tion 168399	In . 8 Out. 11 Genl. 1 8	In . Out. Med.	·2 2·7 ·1	·4 1·0 ·1	6·2 6·7	2·1 12·4	—65 65	225 134	M. 178 F. 233	In . 50 Out. 190	30 120	88 127
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>												
	Persons 2	Totl. 3 3	Totl.	3·0	1·5	12·9	14·5	All	195	Totl. 411	Totl. 240	150	

PAUPERISM IN OLD AGE.

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of popula- tion relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.						Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—all Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.				
			In.	Out.	Med.	65—		Ages			No.	Sex.	No.	In.	Out.
						M.	F.								
W.RIDING—cont.															
Halifax.	Popula- tion 185282	In . 6 Out. 1 4 Genl. 1 6	In . 2 6 Out. 2 8 Med. . 1	2 7 1 3 . 1	2 5 11 4 —	3 4 23 0 —	2 9 — —	—65—	125	M. 166	In . 40 Out. 160	188	189	30	
	Value 34.14s.														
	Persons 3	Totl. 3 4	Totl. 3 1	2 0	13 8	23 9	All 185	Totl. 401	Totl. 200	170					
North Bierley.	Popula- tion 138906	In . 5 Out. 1 2 Genl. 1 4	In . 2 Out. 2 4 Med. . 2	2 2 9 12 . 1	3 8 20 1 5	1 4 20 1 5	—65—	204	M. 184	In . 20 Out. 170	188	189	20	140	
	Value 34.10s.														
	Persons 4	Totl. 2 11	Totl. 2 8	1 2	16 3	22 0	All 177	Totl. 403	Totl. 190	160					
Bradford.	Popula- tion 202975	In . 8 Out. 8 Genl. 1 7	In . 5 Out. 4 3 Med. . 1	6 6 1 8 . 1	6 8 8 3 . 8	4 7 14 1 5	—65—	354	M. 132	In . 40 Out. 250	188	189	40	130	
	Value 47.19s.														
	Persons 28	Totl. 2 11	Totl. 4 9	2 5	15 9	19 3	All 311	Totl. 323	Totl. 290	170					
Hunslet.	Popula- tion 70920	In . 7 Out. 1 6 Genl. 1 4	In . 4 Out. 2 8 Med. . 1	5 5 9 13 . 2	6 6 27 0 2 5	3 7 27 0 2 4	—65—	187	M. 121	In . 50 Out. 210	188	189	30	170	
	Value 34. 2s.														
	Persons 6	Totl. 3 5	Totl. 3 3	1 6	22 3	33 1	All 172	Totl. 284	Totl. 260	200					
Holbeck.	Popula- tion 25572	In . 9 Out. 1 1 Genl. 2 6	In . 4 Out. 2 1 Med. . 1	5 10 1 2 . 5	10 0 10 0 2 9	3 4 21 2 1 0	—65—	215	M. 140	In . 40 Out. 230	188	189	40	140	
	Value 31. 2s.														
	Persons 10	Totl. 4 4	Totl. 2 6	2 2	22 9	25 6	All 213	Totl. 343	Totl. 270	180					
Bramley.	Popula- tion 67398	In . 5 Out. 1 0 Genl. 1 5	In . 2 Out. 2 3 Med. . 2	3 8 13 3 . 2	7 7 17 8 . 7	3 4 17 8 1 2	—65—	222	M. 143	In . 20 Out. 130	188	189	30	120	
	Value 27.19s.														
	Persons 9	Totl. 2 10	Totl. 2 7	1 3	21 7	22 4	All 202	Totl. 317	Totl. 150	150					
Leeds.	Popula- tion 223154	In . 11 Out. 1 6 Genl. 2 2	In . 8 Out. 3 5 Med. —	1 4 1 2 . 2	13 6 9 1 . 8	5 3 17 9 1 0	—65—	215	M. 132	In . 70 Out. 180	188	189	50	180	
	Value 44.														
	Persons 16	Totl. 4 7	Totl. 4 3	2 8	23 5	24 2	All 201	Totl. 322	Totl. 250	230					
Dewsbury.	Popula- tion 162596	In . 4 Out. 1 3 Genl. 1 1	In . 3 Out. 2 6 Med. . 1	5 5 9 14 . 1	5 4 14 8 . 7	2 0 22 7 1 0	—65—	227	M. 148	In . 20 Out. 220	188	189	20	150	
	Value 34.13s.														
	Persons 6	Totl. 2 6	Totl. 3 0	1 5	20 9	25 7	All 194	Totl. 342	Totl. 240	170					
Wakefield.	Popula- tion 99704	In . 6 Out. 1 11 Genl. 1 1	In . 3 Out. 3 9 Med. —	5 5 13 16 . 1	5 2 16 9 1 9	2 2 30 5 2 8	—65—	174	M. 154	In . 50 Out. 290	188	189	20	240	
	Value 47.15s.														
	Persons 2	Totl. 3 6	Totl. 4 2	1 9	24 0	35 5	All 162	Totl. 331	Totl. 340	260					

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.						Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.			See also pages	
				undr. 16.	16-65	65 -		Ages No.			Sex. No.		1881		1891
						M.	F.								
W. RIDING—cont.															
Ponte-fract.	Popula- tion 56611	In . 8 Out. 1 7 Genl. 1 6	In . 8 Out. 3.4 Med. —	6 1 1.1 —	6.9 27.5 —	2.6 44.2 —	—65 —65	200 154	M. 160 F. 188	In . 40 Out. 280	30 240	86 125			
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 1	Totl. 3 9	Totl. 4.0	2.2	34.4	46.8	All 183	Totl. 348	Totl. 320	270					
Hems- worth.	Popula- tion 14631	In . 10 Out. 1 8 Genl. 1 4	In . 4 Out. 2.3 Med. —	7 1 1.2 —	9.2 10.3 —	1.6 18.9 —	—65 —65	104 122	M. 184 F. 191	In . 40 Out. 200	30 210	78 127			
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 42	Totl. 3 10	Totl. 2.7	1.9	19.5	20.5	All 139	Totl. 375	Totl. 240	240					
Barnsley.	Popula- tion 95649	In . 10 Out. 1 6 Genl. 1 10	In . 2 Out. 1.4 Med. .1	3 1 5 16.0 1	5.8 16.0 7	2.7 31.1 1.3	—65 —65	111 129	M. 137 F. 148	In . 50 Out. 250	40 160	86 87			
	Value 3 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 3	Totl. 4 2	Totl. 1.7	9	22.5	35.1	All 118	Totl. 285	Totl. 300	200	129				
Wort- ley.*	Popula- tion 58797	In . 9 Out. 1 6 Genl. 1 9	In . 4 Out. 3.0 Med. —	5 1 1.4 1	5.1 8.5 6	2.0 17.7 1.5	—65 —65	191 129	M. 177 F. 203	In . 40 Out. 200	30 150	78 123			
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 63	Totl. 4 0	Totl. 3.4	2.0	14.2	21.2	All 173	Totl. 380	Totl. 240	180	125				
Ecclesall Bierlow.	Popula- tion 137905	In . 8 Out. 6 Genl. 1 5	In . 5 Out. 1.7 Med. .2	7 1 6 4.2 5	8.5 4.2 1.4	3.1 10.4 2.1	—65 —65	399 170	M. 141 F. 193	In . 40 Out. 120	30 80	90 129			
	Value 3 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 6	Totl. 2 7	Totl. 2.4	1.8	14.1	15.6	All 254	Totl. 334	Totl. 160	110					
Sheffield.	Popula- tion 204677	In . 1 3 Out. 1 0 Genl. 3 7	In . 9 Out. 3.1 Med. .7	2.3 1 1.2 16.1 1.7 10.5	19.3 24.2 9.5	8.3 24.2 9.5	—65 —65	368 220	M. 124 F. 157	In . 70 Out. 320	60 140	92 121			
	Value 3 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 19	Totl. 5 10	Totl. 4.7	5.2	45.9	42.0	All 324	Totl. 281	Totl. 390	200					
Rother- ham.	Popula- tion 91584	In . 9 Out. 1 8 Genl. 1 3	In . 5 Out. 3.6 Med. .1	1.1 1 1.7 22.3 2	10.8 26.3 7	4.7 26.3 1.2	—65 —65	221 181	M. 148 F. 171	In . 30 Out. 210	40 190	78 121			
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 2	Totl. 3 8	Totl. 4.2	3.0	33.8	32.2	All 210	Totl. 319	Totl. 240	230					
Don- caster.	Popula- tion 63481	In . 6 Out. 1 10 Genl. 1 8	In . 4 Out. 2.7 Med. —	6 1 1.1 14.7 —	6.9 24.7 —	2.7 24.7 —	—65 —65	154 137	M. 218 F. 259	In . 70 Out. 190	30 210	78 128			
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 56	Totl. 4 0	Totl. 3.1	1.7	21.6	27.4	All 148	Totl. 477	Totl. 260	240					
Thorne.	Popula- tion 14897	In . 10 Out. 3 5 Genl. 1 6	In . 4 Out. 2.4 Med. —	7 1 1.6 15.6 —	4.2 24.3 —	2.4 24.3 —	—65 —65	227 126	M. 429 F. 456	In . 69 Out. 290	40 250	76 122			
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 21	Totl. 5 9	Totl. 2.8	2.3	19.8	26.7	All 164	Totl. 885	Totl. 350	290					

* Includes Penistone.

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.						Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.			See also pages
				undr. 16.	16-65	65—								
				%	%	%	%					1881	1891	
E. RIDING—cont.														
Pating-ton.	Popula- tion 8430	In . 11	In . 11	% .3	% .2	% 7.7	% 1.2	—65	154	M. 442	In . 70	40	58	
	Value 9l. 12s.	Out. 2 0	Out. 2 3	Med. 2.3	1.1	13.1	18.9	—65	139	F. 403	Out. 100	230	119	
	Persons .13													
	Totl. 5 2	Totl. 2.7	1.3	21.0	20.1	All 146	Totl. 845	Totl 170	270					
Skir- laugh.	Popula- tion 9304	In . 10	In . 10	% .7	% .5	% 7.5	% .6	—65	232	M. 333	In . 60	50	58	
	Value 8l.	Out. 2 6	Out. 2.0	Med. .8	9.6	25.9	—65	107	F. 328	Out. 270	240	120		
	Persons .14													
	Totl. 5 10	Totl. 2.7	1.3	17.1	26.5	All 120	Totl. 661	Totl 330	290					
Driffield.	Popula- tion 18843	In . 8	In . 8	% .5	% .5	% 4.8	% 1.4	—65	175	M. 331	In . 30	40	76	
	Value 7l. 4s.	Out. 3 9	Out. 3.5	Med. 1.9	21.2	35.6	—65	141	F. 365	Out. 290	340	119		
	Persons .17													
	Totl. 6 6	Totl. 4.1	2.6	26.0	37.0	All 159	Totl. 696	Totl 320	380					
Bridling-ton.	Popula- tion 16897	In . 5	In . 5	% .3	% .4	% 3.6	% 1.7	—65	198	M. 331	In . 40	20	84	
	Value 7l. 1s.	Out. 2 9	Out. 2.5	Med. 1.4	15.1	27.6	—65	118	F. 363	Out. 310	250	121		
	Persons .25													
	Totl. 5 0	Totl. 2.9	1.9	19.3	29.6	All 153	Totl. 694	Totl 350	270					
NORTH RIDING.														
Scar- boro'.	Popula- tion 46049	In . 10	In . 10	% .5	% .7	% 11.2	% 2.7	—65	272	M. 268	In . 50	50	90	
	Value 6l. 1s.	Out. 2 6	Out. 5.6	Med. 2.4	18.2	30.1	—65	132	F. 369	Out. 260	270	115		
	Persons .52													
	Totl. 5 2	Totl. 6.1	3.1	29.4	32.8	All 200	Totl. 637	Totl 310	320					
Malton.	Popula- tion 21662	In . 9	In . 9	% .4	% .4	% 4.7	% 1.2	—65	183	M. 340	In . 50	30	76	
	Value 7l. 8s.	Out. 1 11	Out. 2.5	Med. 1.1	15.0	25.7	—65	141	F. 347	Out. 200	210	118		
	Persons .19													
	Totl. 4 11	Totl. 2.9	1.5	20.3	27.2	All 161	Totl. 687	Totl 250	240					
Easing-wold.	Popula- tion 8847	In . 11	In . 11	% .6	% .6	% 4.5	% 1.7	—65	150	M. 419	In . 60	50	58	
	Value 10l. 4s.	Out. 1 11	Out. 2.8	Med. 1.2	11.2	19.4	—65	128	F. 423	Out. 240	230	118		
	Persons .14													
	Totl. 5 9	Totl. 3.5	1.9	16.2	21.6	All 144	Totl. 842	Totl 300	280					
Thirsk.	Popula- tion 12188	In . 1 6	In . 1 6	% .7	% .8	% 5.0	% 1.7	—65	185	M. 358	In . 60	50	64	
	Value 10l. 14s.	Out. 1 10	Out. 2.7	Med. 1.4	9.2	14.8	—65	140	F. 357	Out. 200	180	118		
	Persons .19													
	Totl. 6 3	Totl. 3.5	2.2	14.5	16.8	All 169	Totl. 715	Totl 260	230					
Helms- ley.*	Popula- tion 10719	In . 10	In . 10	% .5	% .5	% 2.3	% .8	—65	142	M. 395	In . 40	40	58	
	Value 6l. 9s.	Out. 3 1	Out. 2.8	Med. 1.6	12.1	28.6	—65	114	F. 357	Out. 270	310	116		
	Persons .09													
	Totl. 6 4	Totl. 3.3	2.1	14.7	29.4	All 128	Totl. 752	Totl 310	350					

* Includes Kirkby Moorside.

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.						Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.		See also page				
			65—								Ages	No.		Sex.	No.	1881	1891
			under 16.	16-64	65—		M.	F.									
N. RIDING—cont.			<i>s. d.</i>		<i>1/2</i>	<i>1/4</i>	<i>1/8</i>	<i>1/16</i>	<i>1/32</i>				1881	1891			
Pickering.	Population	In . 11	In . 6	7	3	9	65	216	M. 359	In . 40	40	58					
	Value 10 <i>l.</i>	Out. 1 7	Out. 2-1	9	10-0	17-2	9	65	155	F. 320	Out. 180	150	118				
	Persons 11	Genl. 2 0	Med. —	1	3	9	9	65	189	Totl. 679	Totl. 220	190					
	Persons 11	Totl. 4 6	Totl. 2-7	1-7	13-6	19-0	All	189	Totl. 679	Totl. 220	190						
Whitby.	Population	In . 1 2	In . 7	7	6-1	2-4	65	176	M. 314	In . 50	70	82					
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 8	Out. 3-6	1-9	15-9	29-1	65	126	F. 375	Out. 270	300	114					
	Persons 30	Genl. 2 3	Med. —	1	—	—	65	154	Totl. 689	Totl. 320	370						
	Persons 30	Totl. 6 1	Totl. 4-3	2-7	22-0	31-5	All	154	Totl. 689	Totl. 320	370						
Guiseborough.	Population	In . 6	In . 4	5	6-7	1-8	65	201	M. 210	In . 30	20	78					
	Value 7 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 2	Out. 3-8	2-7	18-1	24-2	65	161	F. 227	Out. 200	240	115					
	Persons 48	Genl. 1 6	Med. —	—	—	—	65	181	Totl. 437	Totl. 230	260						
	Persons 48	Totl. 4 2	Totl. 4-2	3-2	24-8	26-0	All	181	Totl. 437	Totl. 230	260						
Middlesborough.	Population	In . 1 1	In . 1-3	1-0	23-1	15-5	65	273	M. 108	In . 50	40	86					
	Value 3 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>	Out. 1 6	Out. 5-3	2-9	18-5	31-9	65	171	F. 116	Out. 230	190	87					
	Persons 5	Genl. 2 1	Med. —	1	2	9	1-7	65	248	Totl. 224	Totl. 280	230	117				
	Persons 5	Totl. 4 8	Totl. 6-7	4-1	42-5	49-1	All	248	Totl. 224	Totl. 280	230						
Stokesley.	Population	In . 10	In . 4	5	3-0	8	65	130	M. 362	In . 50	40	68					
	Value 7 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i>	Out. 3 4	Out. 2-7	1-5	14-1	24-7	65	112	F. 388	Out. 260	310	116					
	Persons 14	Genl. 2 5	Med. —	1	6	8	65	122	Totl. 750	Totl. 310	350						
	Persons 14	Totl. 6 7	Totl. 3-2	2-0	17-7	26-3	All	122	Totl. 750	Totl. 310	350						
Northalerton.	Population	In . 1 0	In . 8	8	3-4	1-1	65	161	M. 353	In . 70	50	76					
	Value 10 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 1	Out. 2-4	1-2	10-2	17-5	65	135	F. 376	Out. 220	200	117					
	Persons 17	Genl. 3 0	Med. —	—	—	—	65	151	Totl. 729	Totl. 290	250						
	Persons 17	Totl. 6 1	Totl. 3-2	2-0	13-6	18-6	All	151	Totl. 729	Totl. 290	250						
Bedale.	Population	In . 8	In . 3	4	4-4	1-0	65	301	M. 410	In . 50	20	64					
	Value 8 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 7	Out. 1-9	1-3	12-2	20-1	65	128	F. 418	Out. 240	230	116					
	Persons 15	Genl. 2 5	Med. —	1	2	—	65	152	Totl. 828	Totl. 290	250						
	Persons 15	Totl. 5 8	Totl. 2-2	1-8	16-8	21-1	All	152	Totl. 828	Totl. 290	250						
Leyburn.	Population	In . 9	In . 2	6	2-9	8	65	132	M. 446	In . 40	40	58					
	Value 7 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i>	Out. 1 9	Out. 1-4	1-0	7-8	14-5	65	124	F. 491	Out. 230	180	117					
	Persons 10	Genl. 3 3	Med. —	—	—	—	65	128	Totl. 937	Totl. 270	220						
	Persons 10	Totl. 5 9	Totl. 1-6	1-6	10-7	15-3	All	128	Totl. 937	Totl. 270	220						
Aysgarth.	Population	In . 1 5	In . 7	8	4-4	1-9	65	166	M. 457	In . 30	70	58					
	Value 10 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i>	Out. 1 8	Out. 2-1	8	5-0	10-7	65	118	F. 412	Out. 210	170	115					
	Persons 06	Genl. 1 11	Med. —	1	—	—	65	147	Totl. 869	Totl. 240	240						
	Persons 06	Totl. 5 0	Totl. 2-8	1-7	9-4	12-6	All	147	Totl. 869	Totl. 240	240						

APPENDIX A.

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UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of popula- tion relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.					Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.		See also pages	
				In	Out.	65—							
						M.	F.						
N. RIDING—cont.													
Reeth.	Popula- tion 3217	In . 1 2 Out. 2 4 Genl. 2 5	In . 1 Out. 1-5 Med. —	1-8 1-3 —	1-0 8-0 —	2-6 14-0 —	—65 — 65—	114 103	M. 311 F. 464	In . 60 Out. 330	70 170	58 115	
	Value 8 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>												
	Persons .04	Totl. 5 11	Totl. 1-6	2-1	9-0	16-6	All	110	Totl. 775	Totl. 390	240		
Rich- mond.	Popula- tion 12634	In . 10 Out. 2 2 Genl. 2 4	In . 4 Out. 5-3 Med. .1	8 2-4 —	4-9 12-6 3	1-6 20-3 —	—65 — 65—	233 145	M. 349 F. 364	In . 40 Out. 260	40 250	76 116	
	Value 7 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i>												
	Persons .16	Totl. 5 4	Totl. 5-8	3-2	17-8	21-9	All	202	Totl. 713	Totl. 300	290		
DURHAM.													
Dar- lington.	Popula- tion 49512	In . 10 Out. 1 10 Genl. 1 10	In . 9 Out. 4-4 Med. —	7 2-1 1	6-7 11-9 —	2-9 23-0 —	—65 — 65—	226 120	M. 193 F. 239	In . 30 Out. 210	40 210	88 112	
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i>												
	Persons .75	Totl. 4 6	Totl. 5-3	2-9	18-6	25-9	All	191	Totl. 432	Totl. 240	250		
Stock- ton.*	Popula- tion 81254	In . 10 Out. 1 5 Genl. 1 11	In . 4 Out. 3-4 Med. —	9 1-5 2	7-2 15-7 7	1-7 23-8 6	—65 — 65—	205 138	M. 153 F. 172	In . 40 Out. 240	40 160	86 111	
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i>												
	Persons .99	Totl. 4 2	Totl. 3-8	2-6	23-6	26-1	All	187	Totl. 325	Totl. 280	200	113	
Hartle- pool.	Popula- tion 66638	In . 1 2 Out. 1 11 Genl. 1 10	In . 9 Out. 2-8 Med. .4	1-5 1-2 7	15-8 4-3 2-1	6-0 17-0 2-0	—65 — 65—	271 149	M. 139 F. 153	In . 30 Out. 150	60 110	86 114	
	Value 3 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i>												
	Persons 3	Totl. 3 11	Totl. 4-1	3-4	22-2	25-0	All	240	Totl. 292	Totl. 180	170		
Auck- land.	Popula- tion 88998	In . 6 Out. 1 8 Genl. 1 6	In . 6 Out. 3-3 Med. —	8 1-8 —	6-5 16-0 —	3-0 27-1 —	—65 — 65—	124 149	M. 169 F. 166	In . 40 Out. 260	30 200	86 111	
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i>												
	Persons 1	Totl. 3 8	Totl. 3-9	2-6	22-5	30-1	All	183	Totl. 335	Totl. 300	230		
Teesdale.	Popula- tion 20963	In . 1 1 Out. 2 7 Genl. 2 1	In . 5 Out. 3-5 Med. —	9 1-4 —	5-7 11-1 —	1-9 20-0 —	—65 — 65—	138 138	M. 298 F. 316	In . 80 Out. 260	50 260	68 111	
	Value 7 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i>												
	Persons .12	Totl. 5 9	Totl. 4-0	2-3	16-8	21-9	All	138	Totl. 614	Totl. 340	310		
Wear- dale.	Popula- tion 16087	In . 6 Out. 2 10 Genl. 2 0	In . 3 Out. 3-7 Med. —	5 1-9 —	4-1 15-8 —	8 23-6 —	—65 — 65—	151 134	M. 222 F. 246	In . 50 Out. 340	40 230	68 111	
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i>												
	Persons .16	Totl. 5 4	Totl. 4-0	2-4	19-9	24-4	All	147	Totl. 468	Totl. 390	270		
Lan- chester.	Popula- tion 65434	In . 5 Out. 1 1 Genl. 1 1	In . 4 Out. 2-5 Med. —	5 1-1 —	7-9 7-9 —	3-5 18-7 —	—65 — 65—	169 147	M. 164 F. 144	In . 30 Out. 140	30 140	86 113	
	Value 3 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i>												
	Persons .98	Totl. 2 7	Totl. 2-9	1-6	15-8	22-2	All	164	Totl. 308	Totl. 170	170		

* Includes Sedgfield.

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.					Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.		See also pages		
			undr. 16.	16-65	65—		M. F.							
					$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$							$\frac{5}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$
DURHAM—contd.		<i>s. d.</i>	In .	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{5}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	Ages	No.	Sex. No.		1881	1891	
Durham.	Popula- tion 69592	In . 7	In . 4	4	6.6	2.1	—	—65	169	M. 182	In . 30	30	86	
	Value 4l. 3s.	Out. 1 5	Out. 2.6	1.0	12.6	27.6	—	—65	139	F. 188	Out. 200	170	114	
	Persons 1	Genl. 1 4	Med. —	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Totl. 230	200		
		Totl. 3 4	Totl. 3.0	1.5	19.2	29.7	All	158	Totl. 370	Totl. 230	200			
Easing- ton.	Popula- tion 45826	In . 7	In . 4	6	9.2	3.6	—	—65	180	M. 163	In . 20	30	86	
	Value 3l. 10s.	Out. 1 3	Out. 3.1	1.8	14.7	24.6	—	—65	130	F. 166	Out. 230	190	113	
	Persons 1	Genl. 1 3	Med. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Totl. 250	220		
		Totl. 3 1	Totl. 3.5	2.4	23.9	28.2	All	165	Totl. 329	Totl. 250	220			
Hough- ton-le- Spring.	Popula- tion 37921	In . 8	In . 3	5	6.2	2.1	—	—65	151	M. 177	In . 40	30	86	
	Value 3l. 12s.	Out. 1 4	Out. 3.1	9	7.3	17.6	—	—65	149	F. 187	Out. 310	150	112	
	Persons 2	Genl. 1 11	Med. —	1	5	2.7	—	—	—	—	Totl. 350	180		
		Totl. 3 11	Totl. 1.9	1.5	14.0	22.4	All	139	Totl. 364	Totl. 350	180			
Chester- le-Street.	Popula- tion 50594	In . 6	In . 3	5	3.4	2.2	—	—65	164	M. 174	In . 20	20	86	
	Value 4l. 1s.	Out. 1 3	Out. 2.0	1.0	8.0	22.3	—	—65	121	F. 179	Out. 170	160	112	
	Persons 1	Genl. 1 11	Med. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Totl. 190	180		
		Totl. 2 8	Totl. 2.3	1.5	11.4	24.5	All	150	Totl. 353	Totl. 190	180			
Sunder- land.	Popula- tion 158793	In . 8	In . 6	1.0	9.1	5.7	—	—65	306	M. 153	In . 60	40	86	
	Value 3l. 14s.	Out. 7	Out. 1.6	8	5.9	17.1	—	—65	188	F. 193	Out. 130	110	113	
	Persons 14	Genl. 2 2	Med. 2	9	2.6	3.6	—	—	—	—	Totl. 190	150		
		Totl. 3 5	Totl. 2.4	2.7	17.6	26.4	All	267	Totl. 346	Totl. 190	150			
South Shields.	Popula- tion 141508	In . 8	In . 9	1.4	11.1	5.1	—	—65	212	M. 116	In . 60	40	86	
	Value 3l. 12s.	Out. 1 2	Out. 3.3	1.6	8.6	25.5	—	—65	132	F. 137	Out. 210	200	112	
	Persons 9	Genl. 1 7	Med. 1	2	4.3	7	—	—	—	—	Totl. 270	240		
		Totl. 3 5	Totl. 4.3	3.2	24.0	31.3	All	192	Totl. 253	Totl. 270	240			
Gates- head.	Popula- tion 131249	In . 9	In . 8	9	8.5	6.3	—	—65	210	M. 141	In . 50	40	86	
	Value 3l. 5s.	Out. 1 4	Out. 3.4	1.5	10.6	23.5	—	—65	134	F. 174	Out. 230	190	114	
	Persons 5	Genl. 2 8	Med. —	1	7	1.1	—	—	—	—	Totl. 280	230		
		Totl. 4 9	Totl. 4.2	2.5	19.8	30.9	All	189	Totl. 315	Totl. 280	230			
NORTHUMB.			In . 7	In . 9	1.1	9.2	7.2	—	—65	232	M. 130	In . 60	40	92
New- castle- on-T'n.	Popula- tion 196817	Out. 10	Out. 2.8	1.0	4.6	11.1	—	—65	166	F. 180	Out. 130	120	109	
	Value 4l. 10s.	Genl. 2 0	Med. 1	1	8	6	—	—	—	—	Totl. 190	160		
	Persons 28		Totl. 3 5	Totl. 3.8	2.2	14.6	18.9	All	215	Totl. 310	Totl. 190	160		
Tyne- mouth.	Popula- tion 133188	In . 10	In . 6	8	7.4	4.1	—	—65	190	M. 162	In . 50	40	86	
	Value 3l. 18s.	Out. 1 2	Out. 2.6	1.0	6.8	17.3	—	—65	143	F. 196	Out. 220	170	109	
	Persons 3	Genl. 2 1	Med. 1	1	6	5	—	—	—	—	Totl. 270	210		
		Totl. 4 1	Totl. 3.3	1.9	14.8	21.9	All	171	Totl. 358	Totl. 270	210			

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of popula- tion relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.					Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.		See also pages	
				under 16.	16-65	65—				1881	1891		
						M.	F.						
NORTHUMB.—cont.													
Castle Ward.	Popula- tion 24316	In . 6	In .	·2	·2	2·0	1·7	—65	126	M. 202	In . 20	20	78
	Value 7 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i>	Out. 9	Out.	1·1	·3	3·5	11·4	—65	110	F. 229	Out. 200	100	79
	Persons ·27	Genl. 1 9	Med.	—	—	—	—	—65	—	—	—	—	—
		Totl. 3 0	Totl.	1·3	·5	5·5	13·1	All	120	Totl. 431	Totl. 220	120	110
Hexham.	Popula- tion 32946	In . 1 3	In .	·7	·7	5·5	2·0	—65	179	M. 274	In . 60	60	64
	Value 7 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 4	Out.	3·8	1·6	12·4	23·1	—65	126	F. 294	Out. 370	270	108
	Persons ·16	Genl. 2 10	Med.	—	—	—	—	—65	—	—	—	—	—
		Totl. 6 5	Totl.	4·5	2·3	17·9	25·1	All	158	Totl. 568	Totl. 430	330	
Halt- whistle.	Popula- tion 7746	In . 6	In .	·5	·7	4·9	1·2	—65	159	M. 264	In . 30	30	58
	Value 9 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i>	Out. 1 10	Out.	3·0	1·1	3·4	12·7	—65	163	F. 251	Out. 210	190	110
	Persons ·08	Genl. 1 6	Med.	—	—	—	—	—65	—	—	—	—	—
		Totl. 3 10	Totl.	3·5	1·8	8·3	13·9	All	160	Totl. 515	Totl. 240	220	
Belling- ham.	Popula- tion 5442	In . 10	In .	·5	1·0	4·5	1·0	—65	150	M. 399	In . 60	50	58
	Value 14 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i>	Out. 3 4	Out.	2·5	1·6	5·0	16·7	—65	111	F. 408	Out. 340	260	108
	Persons ·02	Genl. 3 1	Med.	—	—	—	—	—65	—	—	—	—	—
		Totl. 7 3	Totl.	3·0	2·6	9·5	17·7	All	136	Totl. 807	Totl. 400	310	
Morpeth.	Popula- tion 42551	In . 5	In .	·3	·4	5·0	3·7	—65	128	M. 198	In . 30	30	78
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>	Out. 1 5	Out.	1·9	·6	8·6	21·5	—65	127	F. 219	Out. 280	170	108
	Persons ·44	Genl. 1 4	Med.	—	—	—	—	—65	—	—	—	—	—
		Totl. 3 2	Totl.	2·2	1·0	13·6	25·2	All	128	Totl. 417	Totl. 310	200	
Alnwick.	Popula- tion 21897	In . 9	In .	·6	·7	6·4	2·1	—65	129	M. 267	In . 50	60	72
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>	Out. 2 3	Out.	3·3	1·3	9·7	22·6	—65	121	F. 337	Out. 230	270	108
	Persons ·22	Genl. 3 0	Med.	—	—	—	—	—65	—	—	—	—	—
		Totl. 6 0	Totl.	3·9	2·0	16·1	24·7	All	126	Totl. 604	Totl. 280	330	
Belford.	Popula- tion 5143	In . 8	In .	·1	·2	5·3	4·4	—65	137	M. 300	In . 30	50	72
	Value 10 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i>	Out. 1 2	Out.	1·9	1·0	4·0	9·0	—65	175	F. 410	Out. 210	150	73
	Persons ·13	Genl. 2 9	Med.	—	—	—	—	—65	—	—	—	—	—
		Totl. 4 7	Totl.	2·0	1·2	9·3	13·4	All	149	Totl. 710	Totl. 240	200	110
Berwick- on- Tweed.	Popula- tion 19745	In . 1 4	In .	·9	1·4	6·2	4·2	—65	211	M. 275	In . 60	70	82
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i>	Out. 1 11	Out.	3·0	1·6	7·6	17·5	—65	139	F. 377	Out. 280	220	109
	Persons ·38	Genl. 2 7	Med.	·2	·3	·4	·3	—65	—	—	—	—	—
		Totl. 5 10	Totl.	4·1	3·3	14·2	22·0	All	186	Totl. 652	Totl. 340	290	
Glendale.	Popula- tion 10156	In . 7	In .	·5	1·1	3·0	1·1	—65	170	M. 300	In . 40	30	58
	Value 11 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i>	Out. 1 11	Out.	1·9	1·1	9·3	23·3	—65	113	F. 356	Out. 300	210	109
	Persons ·07	Genl. 2 11	Med.	—	—	—	—	—65	—	—	—	—	—
		Totl. 5 5	Totl.	2·4	2·2	12·3	24·4	All	143	Totl. 656	Totl. 340	240	

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.						Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population.	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.		See also pages	
					16-65		65—				1881	1891		
			under 16.	16-65	M.	F.								
NORTHUM.—cont.		s. d.	1/2	1/3	1/6	1/6	1/5	Ages No.	Sex. No.					
	Popula- tion 6083	In . 5	In . 2	3	5	1	5	65	159	M. 352	In . 30	20	38	
	Value 127. 14s.	Out. 1 5	Out. 1 4	4	7	1	17	65	133	F. 339	Out. 190	150	110	
	Persons 404	Genl. 2 6	Med. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Totl. 4 4	Totl. 1 6	7	12	2	18	6	All 145	Totl. 691	Totl. 220	170			
CUMBERLAND.														
	Popula- tion 3384	In . 1 2	In . 5	7	2	2	1	6	65	119	M. 266	In . 50	80	68
	Value 47. 4s.	Out. 3 1	Out. 2 1	1	6	8	24	3	65	114	F. 378	Out. 290	290	131
	Persons 409	Genl. 2 7	Med. —	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Totl. 6 10	Totl. 2 6	2	4	9	25	9	All 117	Totl. 644	Totl. 340	370			
Alston with Garig'l.														
	Popula- tion 22576	In . 6	In . 5	6	5	3	1	5	65	150	M. 340	In . 60	30	76
	Value 37. 15s.	Out. 1 5	Out. 2 8	1	5	6	14	5	65	146	F. 344	Out. 230	180	132
	Persons 12	Genl. 1 10	Med. —	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Totl. 3 9	Totl. 3 3	1	7	10	16	3	All 149	Totl. 684	Totl. 290	210			
Penrith.														
	Popula- tion 9754	In . 1 0	In . 5	7	8	8	3	—	65	210	M. 342	In . 70	70	58
	Value 87. 11s.	Out. 2 1	Out. 2 7	1	6	9	21	8	65	129	F. 366	Out. 240	220	134
	Persons 10	Genl. 4 4	Med. —	4	2	3	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	
	Totl. 7 5	Totl. 3 4	2	7	20	23	7	All 172	Totl. 708	Totl. 310	290			
Brampton.														
	Popula- tion 7181	In . 1 2	In . 3	5	7	1	2	1	65	166	M. 409	In . 70	60	58
	Value 97. 14s.	Out. 2 1	Out. 2 5	3	8	5	22	3	65	111	F. 373	Out. 250	230	134
	Persons 408	Genl. 2 1	Med. —	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Totl. 5 4	Totl. 3 1	1	0	15	24	4	All 134	Totl. 782	Totl. 320	290			
Longtown.														
	Popula- tion 55185	In . 8	In . 1	0	7	9	3	0	65	341	M. 227	In . 60	50	76
	Value 57. 8s.	Out. 1 10	Out. 3 7	1	7	11	22	9	65	140	F. 301	Out. 220	230	132
	Persons 80	Genl. 2 5	Med. —	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Totl. 4 11	Totl. 4 9	2	8	19	26	2	All 193	Totl. 528	Totl. 280	280			
Carlisle.														
	Popula- tion 23953	In . 10	In . 5	5	4	5	2	8	65	182	M. 312	In . 50	50	64
	Value 77. 8s.	Out. 1 5	Out. 2 7	1	1	10	15	3	65	137	F. 358	Out. 220	180	133
	Persons 17	Genl. 1 9	Med. —	4	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Totl. 4 0	Totl. 3 6	1	9	15	18	4	All 166	Totl. 670	Totl. 270	230			
Wigton.														
	Popula- tion 71676	In . 6	In . 6	5	5	6	2	3	65	250	M. 179	In . 50	40	80
	Value 47. 11s.	Out. 1 3	Out. 7 1	4	0	12	21	3	65	131	F. 221	Out. 200	200	133
	Persons 42	Genl. 1 2	Med. —	2	3	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Totl. 2 11	Totl. 7 9	4	8	19	24	5	All 224	Totl. 400	Totl. 250	240			
Cocker-mouth.														
	Popula- tion 57963	In . 8	In . 6	9	7	4	1	9	65	190	M. 149	In . 50	50	86
	Value 67. 3s.	Out. 1 4	Out. 4 8	2	4	15	30	7	65	135	F. 215	Out. 290	250	134
	Persons 64	Genl. 1 4	Med. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Totl. 3 4	Totl. 5 4	3	3	22	32	6	All 175	Totl. 364	Totl. 340	300			

APPENDIX A.

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UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.					Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.			See also pages		
				under 16.	16-63	65—									
						M.	F.								
CUMBERLAND—cont.															
Bootle.	Popula- tion 14877	In . 10	In .	7	6	4	2	—	186	M. 202	In .	60	50	58	
	Value 9l. 2s.	Out. 1 1	Out.	2	8	6	4	13	65	116	F. 233	Out.	110	140	131
	Persons 16	Genl. 1 2	Med.	—	—	5	4	65	162						
		Totl. 3 1	Totl.	2	8	1	4	13	15	All	Totl. 435	Totl.	170	190	
WESTMORLAND.															
East Ward.	Popula- tion 13727	In . 7	In .	9	7	2	9	3	65	165	M. 375	In .	30	50	70
	Value 10l. 5s.	Out. 2 2	Out.	2	4	9	11	2	65	141	F. 365	Out.	190	210	130
	Persons 107	Genl. 2 0	Med.	—	—	—	—	65	155						
		Totl. 4 9	Totl.	3	3	1	6	14	1	All	Totl. 740	Totl.	220	260	
West Ward.	Popula- tion 7709	In . 6	In .	2	5	1	8	—	65	144	M. 342	In .	30	40	70
	Value 10l. 6s.	Out. 1 11	Out.	1	9	7	9	9	65	134	F. 372	Out.	190	180	71
	Persons 106	Genl. 2 10	Med.	—	—	—	—	65	140						
		Totl. 5 3	Totl.	2	1	1	2	11	7	All	Totl. 714	Totl.	220	220	130
Kendal.	Popula- tion 44779	In . 1 0	In .	6	1	3	8	1	65	250	M. 270	In .	80	60	80
	Value 7l. 2s.	Out. 1 1	Out.	2	7	1	2	6	65	157	F. 291	Out.	210	160	131
	Persons 123	Genl. 1 11	Med.	4	2	7	2	1	65	219					
		Totl. 4 0	Totl.	3	7	2	7	15	5	All	Totl. 561	Totl.	290	220	
M'NM'TH & W'LES MONMOUTH.															
Chep- stow.	Pop. 19464	In . 1 4	In .	8	1	0	9	9	65	277	M. 304	In .	90	70	70
	Value 6l. 19s.	Out. 2 2	Out.	2	3	1	2	15	8	138	F. 349	Out.	300	240	250
	Persons 123	Genl. 2 5	Med.	1	2	9	3	9	65	205					
		Totl. 5 11	Totl.	4	3	3	1	26	0	All	Totl. 653	Totl.	390	310	
Mon- mouth.	Popula- tion 28281	In . 10	In .	4	6	9	3	2	65	310	M. 356	In .	70	50	68
	Value 4l. 4s.	Out. 3 8	Out.	5	6	3	0	26	7	116	F. 388	Out.	500	380	251
	Persons 129	Genl. 2 6	Med.	—	—	—	—	65	185						
		Totl. 7 0	Totl.	6	0	3	6	36	0	All	Totl. 744	Totl.	570	430	
Aber- gavenny.	Popula- tion 26064	In . 9	In .	5	8	8	7	1	65	169	M. 263	In .	60	40	78
	Value 5l. 14s.	Out. 2 1	Out.	2	7	1	7	17	9	123	F. 272	Out.	360	260	251
	Persons 143	Genl. 2 6	Med.	—	1	7	4	65	150						
		Totl. 5 4	Totl.	3	2	2	6	27	3	All	Totl. 535	Totl.	420	300	
Bed- wellty.	Popula- tion 64866	In . 9	In .	4	6	8	9	2	65	172	M. 158	In .	50	40	92
	Value 3l. 7s.	Out. 2 7	Out.	4	0	2	0	16	5	114	F. 164	Out.	350	260	251
	Persons 2	Genl. 1 7	Med.	—	—	—	—	65	150						
		Totl. 4 11	Totl.	4	4	2	6	25	4	All	Totl. 322	Totl.	400	300	
Ponty- pool.	Popula- tion 39771	In . 9	In .	9	1	1	1	0	65	167	M. 219	In .	50	50	86
	Value 3l. 16s.	Out. 2 8	Out.	3	3	1	6	19	6	131	F. 222	Out.	610	300	250
	Persons 177	Genl. 1 10	Med.	—	—	—	—	4	65	153					
		Totl. 5 3	Totl.	4	2	2	7	30	6	All	Totl. 441	Totl.	660	350	

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.					Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—all Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.				
				under 16.	16-65.	65-85.	85-100.			Ages	No.	Sex.	No.	1881
MONMOUTH—cont.														
Newport.	Population 96796	In . 1 1 Out. 2 2 Genl. 1 10	In . 1 3 Out. 4 3 Med. . 1	1 1 2 2 1 1	12 6 17 1 1 7	4 1 30 2 1 1	—65 —65	224 136	M. 175 F. 195	In . Out.	60 280	50 220		
	Value 4l. 19s.													
	Persons 1	Totl. 5 1	Totl. 5 7	3 4	31 4	35 4	All 195	Totl. 370	Totl. 340		270			
GLAMORGAN.														
Cardiff.	Population 173796	In . 1 1 Out. 1 9 Genl. 2 6	In . 1 3 Out. 3 8 Med. . 4	1 8 1 9 6	12 8 12 8 2 4	5 5 25 5 1 4	—65 —65	259 144	M. 125 F. 145	In . Out.	60 280	60 160		
	Value 6l. 16s.													
	Persons 2	Totl. 5 4	Totl. 5 5	4 3	28 0	32 4	All 256	Totl. 270	Totl. 340		220			
Pontypridd.	Population 146812	In . 4 Out. 2 1 Genl. 9	In . 5 Out. 3 8 Med. —	7 1 7 —	7 8 15 6 —	1 7 37 3 —	—65 —65	202 130	M. 115 F. 118	In . Out.	20 300	20 200		
	Value 4l. 17s.													
	Persons 2	Totl. 3 2	Totl. 4 3	2 4	23 4	39 0	All 180	Totl. 233	Totl. 320		220			
Merthyr Tydfil.	Population 117205	In . 6 Out. 1 10 Genl. 1 1	In . 1 0 Out. 3 1 Med. —	1 0 1 7 3	5 9 13 9 7	2 8 39 3 6	—65 —65	170 145	M. 151 F. 178	In . Out.	40 260	30 210		
	Value 4l.													
	Persons 2	Totl. 3 5	Totl. 4 1	3 0	20 5	42 7	All 201	Totl. 329	Totl. 300		240			
Bridgend and Cowbridge.	Population 51453	In . 4 Out. 2 2 Genl. 1 6	In . 5 Out. 3 6 Med. —	5 1 0 —	3 4 24 3 —	1 3 49 8 —	—65 —65	225 204	M. 206 F. 227	In . Out.	30 400	30 200		
	Value 5l. 1s.													
	Persons 47	Totl. 4 0	Totl. 4 1	1 5	27 7	51 1	All 216	Totl. 433	Totl. 430		230			
Neath.	Population 56673	In . 7 Out. 3 6 Genl. 1 4	In . 3 Out. 4 0 Med. . 1	4 2 4 1	4 9 24 1 —	1 0 41 6 —	—65 —65	156 122	M. 162 F. 207	In . Out.	30 480	20 360		
	Value 3l. 7s.													
	Persons 53	Totl. 5 5	Totl. 4 4	2 9	29 0	42 6	All 145	Totl. 369	Totl. 510		380			
Pontardawe.	Population 21700	In . 3 Out. 3 3 Genl. 1 9	In . 1 Out. 4 0 Med. —	3 1 6 —	5 15 5 —	9 31 6 —	—65 —65	119 112	M. 187 F. 225	In . Out.	10 310	10 330		
	Value 3l. 3s.													
	Persons 38	Totl. 5 3	Totl. 4 1	1 9	16 0	32 5	All 117	Totl. 412	Totl. 320		340			
Swansea.	Population 114326	In . 8 Out. 1 11 Genl. 1 9	In . 8 Out. 3 5 Med. . 6	9 1 5 4	9 8 18 2 3 0	5 0 36 3 3 9	—65 —65	221 154	M. 132 F. 179	In . Out.	50 330	40 220		
	Value 3l. 14s.													
	Persons 4	Totl. 4 4	Totl. 4 9	2 8	31 0	45 2	All 199	Totl. 311	Totl. 380		260			
Gower.	Population 11107	In . 8 Out. 2 4 Genl. 1 8	In . 2 Out. 1 9 Med. —	2 8 —	3 1 10 0 —	6 30 2 —	—65 —65	143 109	M. 291 F. 354	In . Out.	20 240	20 250		
	Value 3l. 2s.													
	Persons 27	Totl. 4 8	Totl. 2 1	1 0	13 1	30 8	All 123	Totl. 645	Totl. 260		270			

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.						Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—all Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.			See also pages				
				under 16.		16-65		65—			Ages	No.	Sex. No.			1881	1891	
				M.	F.	M.	F.											
CARMARTHEN.																		
Llanelli.	Population 52382	<i>s. d.</i> In . 3 Out. 3 5 Genl. 1 2	In . Out. Med.	$\frac{0}{3}$ $\frac{0}{3}$ —	$\frac{0}{3}$ $\frac{0}{3}$ —	$\frac{0}{3}$ $\frac{0}{3}$ —	$\frac{0}{3}$ $\frac{0}{3}$ —	—65 —65 —65	133 116 127	M. 158 F. 207 Totl. 365	In . Out. Totl.	20 430 450	10 330 340	80 246 —				
	Value 3 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i>																	
	Persons 86	Totl. 4 10	Totl. 4 4	19	22 1	46 4	All	127	Totl. 365	Totl. 450	340							
Llandovery.	Population 11622	In . 5 Out. 4 1 Genl. 1 10	In . Out. Med.	$\frac{4}{5}$ $\frac{4}{5}$ —	$\frac{5}{5}$ $\frac{4}{5}$ —	$\frac{8}{5}$ $\frac{13}{5}$ —	$\frac{1 2}{34 1}$ —	—65 —65 —65	133 120 127	M. 386 F. 422 Totl. 808	In . Out. Totl.	30 350 380	20 370 390	58 246 —				
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i>																	
	Persons 19	Totl. 6 4	Totl. 2 8	1 9	14 0	35 3	All	127	Totl. 808	Totl. 380	390							
Llandilo Fawr.	Population 20483	In . 5 Out. 4 6 Genl. 1 4	In . Out. Med.	$\frac{2}{9}$ $\frac{2}{9}$ —	$\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1 4}{23 5}$ —	$\frac{1 8}{33 0}$ —	$\frac{3}{33 0}$ —	—65 —65 —65	130 113 122	M. 276 F. 369 Totl. 645	In . Out. Totl.	30 430 460	20 350 370	68 247 —				
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i>																	
	Persons 02	Totl. 6 3	Totl. 3 1	1 7	25 3	33 3	All	122	Totl. 645	Totl. 460	370							
Carmarthen.	Population 34137	In . 6 Out. 4 7 Genl. 1 7	In . Out. Med.	$\frac{4}{3}$ $\frac{4}{3}$ —	$\frac{5}{3}$ $\frac{2 3}{1 1}$ —	$\frac{2 6}{19 2}$ —	$\frac{1 2}{37 9}$ —	—65 —65 —65	158 118 138	M. 308 F. 430 Totl. 738	In . Out. Totl.	30 580 610	20 420 440	82 247 —				
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i>																	
	Persons 21	Totl. 6 8	Totl. 3 8	2 9	21 8	39 1	All	138	Totl. 738	Totl. 610	440							
PEMBROKE.																		
Narberth.	Population 18190	In . 6 Out. 4 10 Genl. 1 9	In . Out. Med.	$\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{5}{4}$ —	$\frac{3}{2 9}$ $\frac{3}{17 5}$ —	$\frac{2 0}{40 2}$ —	$\frac{1 0}{40 2}$ —	—65 —65 —65	147 115 131	M. 349 F. 481 Totl. 830	In . Out. Totl.	30 590 620	30 460 490	72 245 —				
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i>																	
	Persons 15	Totl. 7 1	Totl. 4 6	3 3	19 5	41 2	All	131	Totl. 830	Totl. 620	490							
Pembroke.	Population 31283	In . 6 Out. 2 2 Genl. 1 5	In . Out. Med.	$\frac{4}{2 2}$ $\frac{4}{2 2}$ —	$\frac{3}{1 5}$ $\frac{3}{2 4}$ —	$\frac{3 0}{23 5}$ —	$\frac{9}{23 5}$ —	—65 —65 —65	159 120 142	M. 268 F. 340 Totl. 608	In . Out. Totl.	40 320 360	30 230 260	82 245 —				
	Value 3 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i>																	
	Persons 51	Totl. 4 1	Totl. 2 8	2 0	16 8	24 7	All	142	Totl. 608	Totl. 360	260							
Haverfordwest.	Population 32530	In . 8 Out. 6 1 Genl. 1 9	In . Out. Med.	$\frac{5}{4 6}$ $\frac{5}{2 5}$ —	$\frac{7}{27 0}$ $\frac{7}{53 5}$ —	$\frac{2 0}{53 5}$ —	$\frac{7}{53 5}$ —	—65 —65 —65	153 121 136	M. 345 F. 434 Totl. 779	In . Out. Totl.	50 600 650	40 530 570	72 246 —				
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i>																	
	Persons 19	Totl. 8 6	Totl. 5 1	3 2	29 0	54 2	All	136	Totl. 779	Totl. 650	570							
CARDIGAN.																		
Cardigan.	Population 16281	In . 6 Out. 4 8 Genl. 1 10	In . Out. Med.	$\frac{6}{3 6}$ $\frac{6}{2 0}$ —	$\frac{4}{20 14 8}$ —	$\frac{2 4}{37 1}$ —	$\frac{7}{37 1}$ —	—65 —65 —65	141 121 131	M. 370 F. 577 Totl. 947	In . Out. Totl.	20 670 690	40 450 490	72 240 —				
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>																	
	Persons 19	Totl. 7 0	Totl. 4 3	2 4	17 2	37 8	All	131	Totl. 947	Totl. 690	490							
New-castle in Emlyn.	Population 19108	In . 4 Out. 4 5 Genl. 1 0	In . Out. Med.	$\frac{1}{1 9}$ $\frac{1}{2 1}$ —	$\frac{1 1}{14 6}$ —	$\frac{2}{38 6}$ —	$\frac{2}{38 6}$ —	—65 —65 —65	115 114 115	M. 356 F. 518 Totl. 874	In . Out. Totl.	10 570 580	10 400 410	70 242 —				
	Value 2 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i>																	
	Persons 17	Totl. 5 9	Totl. 2 0	2 2	15 7	38 8	All	115	Totl. 874	Totl. 580	410							

PAUPERISM IN OLD AGE.

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.				Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.	
			under 16.	16-65	65—	M. F.				
CARDIGAN.—contd.										
Llan- peter.	Popula- tion 9684	In . 3 Out. 3 10 Genl. 2 2	In . 7 Out. 2 5 Med. —	16 14 —	17 17 —	1 1 —	— 65 65	159 191	M. 349 F. 493	In . 20 Out. 330
	Value 3l. 2s.									
	Persons 13	Totl. 6 8	Totl. 3 1	2 1	18 9	33 5	All 140	Totl. 842	Totl. 350	386
Aber- ayron.	Popula- tion 11595	In . 3 Out. 3 5 Genl. 1 2	In . 1 Out. 1 8 Med. —	16 17 —	3 9 5	7 25 8	— 65 65	136 115	M. 420 F. 614	In . 20 Out. 280
	Value 2l. 19s.									
	Persons 18	Totl. 4 10	Totl. 1 9	2 6	10 2	26 9	All 124	Totl. 1034	Totl. 300	346
Aberyst- with.	Popula- tion 21102	In . 7 Out. 3 5 Genl. 2 1	In . 5 Out. 2 1 Med. —	16 10 1	4 10 1	2 9 26 4	— 65 65	133 119	M. 307 F. 448	In . 40 Out. 290
	Value 4l. 6s.									
	Persons 16	Totl. 6 1	Totl. 2 6	1 4	13 0	28 0	All 126	Totl. 755	Totl. 330	300
Tregaron.	Popula- tion 8613	In . 10 Out. 3 2 Genl. 2 2	In . 4 Out. 1 4 Med. —	16 1 2	4 4 4	1 3 21 9	— 65 65	116 105	M. 386 F. 529	In . 10 Out. 330
	Value 3l. 15s.									
	Persons 07	Totl. 6 2	Totl. 1 8	1 6	5 7	22 1	All 111	Totl. 915	Totl. 340	280
BRECKNOCK.										
Builth.	Popula- tion 7834	In . 1 2 Out. 3 11 Genl. 3 10	In . 6 Out. 2 2 Med. —	16 1 8	5 13 1	1 7 24 4	— 65 65	130 107	M. 344 F. 361	In . 90 Out. 320
	Value 6l. 14s.									
	Persons 06	Totl. 8 11	Totl. 2 8	2 4	14 8	24 7	All 121	Totl. 705	Totl. 410	360
Breck- nock.	Popula- tion 15924	In . 11 Out. 2 7 Genl. 3 2	In . 9 Out. 3 0 Med. 1	16 1 8	7 9 3	5 4 26 7	— 65 65	259 134	M. 333 F. 379	In . 50 Out. 290
	Value 7l. 19s.									
	Persons 08	Totl. 6 8	Totl. 4 0	2 6	15 3	28 6	All 195	Totl. 712	Totl. 340	280
Oriel- howell.	Popula- tion 19515	In . 1 2 Out. 2 7 Genl. 1 11	In . 4 Out. 3 3 Med. —	16 8	6 20 8	7 5 45 7	— 65 65	182 146	M. 255 F. 287	In . 80 Out. 450
	Value 2l. 15s.									
	Persons 36	Totl. 5 8	Totl. 3 7	1 4	28 3	48 5	All 163	Totl. 512	Totl. 530	300
Hay.	Popula- tion 9599	In . 10 Out. 3 7 Genl. 2 3	In . 7 Out. 6 6 Med. 5	16 5 3	4 4 26 0	1 0 35 1	— 65 65	345 160	M. 366 F. 419	In . 50 Out. 340
	Value 8l. 6s.									
	Persons 12	Totl. 6 8	Totl. 7 8	6 2	31 5	37 8	All 256	Totl. 785	Totl. 390	320
RADNOR.										
Knigh- ton.	Popula- tion 10698	In . 1 4 Out. 4 3 Genl. 5 0	In . 1 0 Out. 3 4 Med. 1 0	16 2 3	8 17 1	2 7 31 5	— 65 65	185 127	M. 374 F. 384	In . 60 Out. 430
	Value 6l. 18s.									
	Persons 08	Totl. 10 7	Totl. 5 4	3 7	21 4	33 6	All 149	Totl. 758	Totl. 490	420

APPENDIX A.

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UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of popula- tion relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.					Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.			See also pages
			undr. 16.	16-65	65—		In			1881	1891		
					M.	F.							
RADNOR—contd.													
Rhay- ader.	Popula- tion 6421	In . 1 2 Out. 4 6 Genl. 3 1	In . 1 1 Out. 2 3 Med. —	6 6 2 5 —	3 3 12 9 —	7 7 26 9 —	—65 —65	148 115	M. 365 F. 424	In . 70 Out. 490	60 340	74 245	
	Value 4l. 18s.												
	Person .06	Totl. 8 9	Totl. 3 4	3 1	16 2	27 6	All 129	Totl. 789	Totl. 560	400			
MONTGOMERY.													
Machy- nleth.	Popula- tion 10826	In . 9 Out. 5 1 Genl. 2 0	In . 6 6 Out. 3 7 Med. —	5 5 2 5 —	2 1 16 1 —	6 6 39 5 —	—65 —65	166 118	M. 378 F. 463	In . 40 Out. 510	40 410	68 243	
	Value 4l. 19s.												
	Person .08	Totl. 7 10	Totl. 4 3	3 0	18 2	40 1	All 141	Totl. 841	Totl. 550	450			
Newtown and Llan- idloes.	Popula- tion 21722	In . 10 Out. 5 2 Genl. 2 3	In . 5 5 Out. 5 8 Med. 7	5 5 2 2 4	4 1 33 2 1 5	1 0 54 8 8	—65 —65	238 169	M. 344 F. 383	In . 60 Out. 520	40 450	70 243	
	Value 5l. 9s.												
	Persons .12	Totl. 8 3	Totl. 7 0	3 1	38 8	56 6	All 183	Totl. 727	Totl. 580	490			
Forden.	Popula- tion 16313	In . 1 4 Out. 1 2 Genl. 4 0	In . 9 9 Out. 2 7 Med. 3	9 9 1 3 5	4 8 9 3 2 1	2 9 15 1 2 1	—65 —65	227 142	M. 375 F. 412	In . 80 Out. 190	80 200	70 243	
	Value 7l. 1s.												
	Persons .18	Totl. 6 6	Totl. 3 9	2 7	16 2	20 1	All 190	Totl. 787	Totl. 270	280			
Llan- fyllin.	Popula- tion 18436	In . 7 Out. 3 10 Genl. 2 6	In . 2 2 Out. 3 7 Med. 1	1 1 1 6 1	1 8 15 6 5	1 0 38 2 1 2	—65 —65	161 112	M. 384 F. 419	In . 40 Out. 390	30 380	68 243	
	Value 7l. 3s.												
	Person .09	Totl. 6 11	Totl. 4 0	1 8	17 9	40 4	All 133	Totl. 803	Totl. 430	410			
FLINT.													
Holy- well.	Popula- tion 42565	In . 8 Out. 4 9 Genl. 1 5	In . 5 5 Out. 5 8 Med. —	8 8 3 5 —	8 3 25 2 —	6 9 42 5 —	—65 —65	177 132	M. 254 F. 346	In . 50 Out. 410	40 460	80 237	
	Value 4l. 7s.												
	Persons .58	Totl. 6 10	Totl. 6 3	4 3	33 5	49 4	All 159	Totl. 600	Totl. 460	500			
DENBIGH.													
Wrex- ham.	Popula- tion 61795	In . 8 Out. 1 6 Genl. 1 4	In . 6 6 Out. 2 7 Med. —	8 8 1 5 1	8 2 12 9 1 5	2 2 26 0 1 3	—65 —65	213 150	M. 194 F. 230	In . 60 Out. 280	40 160	86 238	
	Value 3l. 18s.												
	Persons .90	Totl. 3 6	Totl. 3 3	2 4	22 6	29 5	All 190	Totl. 424	Totl. 340	200			
Ruthin.	Popula- tion 12938	In . 1 4 Out. 4 0 Genl. 2 4	In . 8 8 Out. 2 6 Med. —	1 1 1 1 2	4 2 13 9 1 0	3 4 30 5 7	—65 —65	157 126	M. 404 F. 416	In . 60 Out. 290	60 340	64 23	
	Value 7l. 2s.												
	Persons .13	Totl. 7 8	Totl. 3 4	2 4	19 1	34 6	All 141	Totl. 820	Totl. 350	400			
St. Asaph.	Popula- tion 28954	In . 9 Out. 4 3 Genl. 2 2	In . 8 8 Out. 5 9 Med. 1	7 7 2 9 2	3 4 20 7 3	1 7 38 1 2	—65 —65	185 130	M. 328 F. 402	In . 40 Out. 420	50 440	75 238	
	Value 6l. 6s.												
	Persons .29	Totl. 7 2	Totl. 6 8	3 8	24 4	40 0	All 162	Totl. 730	Totl. 460	490			

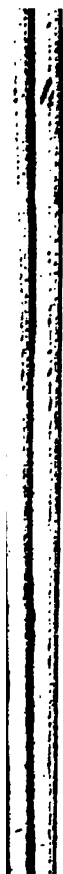
PAUPERISM IN OLD AGE.

UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of population relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.						Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population.	Paupers—All Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.		See also page		
			In.	Out.	Med.	65—									
						undr. 16.	16-65	M.						F.	
DENBIGH—contd.			<i>s. d.</i>												
Llan-rwst.	Popula- tion 13011	In . 5	In . 2	3	1	1	4	65—	198	M. 347	In . 20	20	68		
	Value 3 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i>	Out. 3 9	Out. 5 8	2 8	15 9	32 6		65—	127	F. 424	Out. 350	390	238		
	Persons . 11	Genl. 1 2	Med. . 1	1	—	—									
		Totl. 5 4	Totl. 6 1	3 2	17 0	33 0	All	167	Totl. 771	Totl. 370	410				
MERIONETH.															
Cor-wen.	Popula- tion 16258	In . 8	In . 7	5	4	1	5	65—	149	M. 363	In . 40	40	68		
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i>	Out. 4 3	Out. 2 8	1 0	19 3	53 6		65—	117	F. 392	Out. 440	370	244		
	Persons . 12	Genl. 1 1	Med. —	1	3	3									
		Totl. 6 0	Totl. 3 5	1 6	23 7	54 4	All	129	Totl. 755	Totl. 480	410				
Bala.	Popula- tion 6115	In . 11	In . 5	9	4	7	3 4	65—	190	M. 383	In . 60	40	74		
	Value 5 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i>	Out. 4 4	Out. 4 9	2 2	12 5	31 1		65—	123	F. 380	Out. 380	370	244		
	Person . 06	Genl. 2 5	Med. . 1	2	8	8									
		Totl. 7 8	Totl. 5 5	3 3	18 0	35 3	All	160	Totl. 763	Totl. 440	410				
Dolgelly.	Popula- tion 14492	In . 8	In . 4	3	4	2	1 0	65—	121	M. 283	In . 40	40	68		
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i>	Out. 4 8	Out. 3 5	2 0	10 6	33 2		65—	128	F. 410	Out. 440	340	244		
	Person . 09	Genl. 1 10	Med. —	—	—	—									
		Totl. 7 2	Totl. 3 9	2 3	14 8	34 2	All	124	Totl. 693	Totl. 480	380				
Festiniog	Popula- tion 27861	In . 9	In . 5	5	3	4	1 0	65—	172	M. 235	In . 30	40	68		
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>	Out. 5 7	Out. 8 7	4 3	22 1	46 2		65—	128	F. 305	Out. 430	490	69		
	Persons . 19	Genl. 1 3	Med. —	—	—	—									
		Totl. 7 7	Totl. 9 2	4 8	25 5	47 2	All	159	Totl. 540	Totl. 460	530	244			
CARNARVON.															
Pwll-heli.	Popula- tion 22273	In . 5	In . 5	2	2	5	1 8	65—	140	M. 393	In . 30	20	68		
	Value 3 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>	Out. 5 9	Out. 4 2	3 0	14 3	32 0		65—	120	F. 502	Out. 530	490	239		
	Persons . 24	Genl. 1 4	Med. . 1	1	5	4									
		Totl. 7 6	Totl. 4 8	3 3	17 3	34 2	All	132	Totl. 895	Totl. 560	510				
Car-narvon.	Popula- tion 40712	In . 5	In . 4	5	1	1	6	65—	165	M. 260	In . 30	20	78		
	Value 2 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i>	Out. 5 0	Out. 7 0	3 3	21 9	51 5		65—	116	F. 342	Out. 450	530	239		
	Persons . 45	Genl. 1 2	Med. . 1	1	4	9									
		Totl. 6 7	Totl. 7 5	3 9	23 4	53 0	All	145	Totl. 602	Totl. 480	550				
Bangor & Beau-maris.	Popula- tion 38032	In . 5	In . 5	4	2	8	8	65—	147	M. 318	In . 30	20	78		
	Value 4 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i>	Out. 5 3	Out. 5 4	2 6	17 3	43 4		65—	125	F. 380	Out. 440	470	239		
	Persons . 42	Genl. 1 4	Med. —	1	—	—									
		Totl. 7 0	Totl. 5 9	3 1	20 1	44 2	All	138	Totl. 698	Totl. 470	490				
Conway.	Popula- tion 24568	In . 10	In . 1 0	4	5	5	1 3	65—	187	M. 253	In . 60	40	78		
	Value 6 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i>	Out. 3 4	Out. 4 2	2 1	12 3	8 5		65—	123	F. 309	Out. 410	260	239		
	Persons . 49	Genl. 1 9	Med. —	—	—	—									
		Totl. 5 11	Totl. 5 2	2 5	17 8	29 8	All	162	Totl. 562	Totl. 470	300				

APPENDIX A.

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UNION.	Population, Rateable value per head, and persons per acre.	Poor Law Expenditure per head of population.	Percentage of popula- tion relieved at each age in twelve months, 1891-2.						Proportion of Year's Pauperism to each 100 on Jan. 1, 1892.	Number of old persons to 10,000 population	Paupers—all Ages (one day count) to 10,000 population.			See also pages	
				undr. 16.	16-65	65—		Ages			No.	Sex. No.	1881		1891
						M.	F.								
ANGLESEY.															
Anglesey	Popula- tion 14681	<i>s. d.</i> In . 5 Out. 5 8 Genl. 1 11	In . 7 Out. 5·0 Med. —	7/10 2·9 —	3/10 16·5 —	7/10 39·7 —	6/10 —	—65 65—	152 113	M. 424 F. 514	In . 20 Out. 570	20 510	60 240		
	Value 3 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 24	Totl. 8 0	Totl. 5·7	3·2	17·2	40·3	All	133	Totl. 938	Totl. 590	530				
Holy- head.	Popula- tion 19538	In . 7 Out. 5 4 Genl. 2 1	In . 7 Out. 5·0 Med. —	7/10 3·3 —	5/10 20·9 —	1·1 41·4 —	2/10 —	—65 65—	156 109	M. 359 F. 428	In . 30 Out. 680	30 540	82 240		
	Value 3 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i>														
	Persons 33	Totl. 8 0	Totl. 5·7	3·8	22·0	41·6	All	134	Totl. 787	Totl. 710	570				



APPENDIX B

EFFECT OF AGE ON PAUPERISM

IN Part I. of this Volume, pp. 40-46, an attempt is made to show the effect on pauperism of increasing age, the calculations being based on Mr. Ritchie's return of the amount of pauperism on January 1st, 1892, and during twelve months 1891-2, and on Mr. Burt's return of aged paupers relieved on August 1st, 1890. The former gives the ages at three periods, viz. under 16, 16 to 64, and 65 and upwards, whilst Mr. Burt's return, commencing at 60, states the ages in periods of five years from this point. Comparing these figures with the numbers of the whole population at the same ages, we get the following as the—

PROPORTION OF PAUPERS TO 1000 POPULATION AT SAME AGES.

(a) *Mr. Ritchie's Return.*

		—16.				16—64.				65—			
		In.	Out.	Med.	Total	In.	Out.	Med.	Total	In.	Out.	Med.	Total
1 months' count.	Male	10	35	6	51	16	11	7	34	113	138	18	269
	Female					11	21	7	39	60	233	18	311
One day's count.	Male					5	3	4	9	62	96	2	160
	Female	5	16	1	22	4	10	1	15	33	187	3	223

(b) *Mr. Burt's Return.*

Ages.	In.			Out.			Medical*			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Combined.	Male.	Female.	Combined.	Male.	Female.	Combined.	Male.	Female.	Combined.
60—	23	13	18	17	53	37	1.0	1.0	1.0	40	66	55
65—	37	21	28	41	116	82	1.5	1.6	1.5	78	137	110
70—	54	30	41	96	188	147	2.1	2.2	2.1	150	218	188
75—	70	40	54	165	246	210	2.8	2.9	2.9	235	286	264
80—	83	54	66	210	256	238	4.0	4.1	4.1	293	310	304
All over 65	52	31	40	95	176	141	2.6	3.0	2.8	147	207	181

* Mr. Burt's return does not distinguish Medical relief, which has here been estimated.

These figures demonstrate clearly (1) that pauperism becomes much greater as age increases; and (2) that in old age it is much more permanent in character. There is, unfortunately, no record showing the exact extent to which this permanency increases at advanced age periods after 65 is reached, but there is every reason to believe the growth is in steady proportion. According to Mr. Ritchie's return the number of old persons relieved in twelve months is, on the whole, nearly 50 per cent. above that on one day, being for males 68 per cent., and for females 35 per cent., and varying according to nature of relief as follows: Indoor—Males, 81 per cent.; females, 80 per cent. Outdoor—Males, 44 per cent.; females, 25 per cent. Medical—Males, 600 per cent.; females, 500 per cent. Applying these proportions to Mr. Burt's return, a graduated scale of increase with growing age, after 65, has been assumed, and is given in the table below, which also states the actual rate of addition for paupers under 65 (as shown by Mr. Ritchie's return), and thus gives the complete figures on which the table in Part I., p. 42, is based:—

PAUPERISM—ENGLAND AND WALES.

Percentage added to figures of one day's count to obtain totals for twelve months.

Age.	In.			Out.			Medical only.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Combined.	Male.	Female.	Combined.	Male.	Female.	Combined.	Male.	Female.	Combined.
Under 16	100	100	100	119	119	119	500	500	500	132	132	132
16-59	239	178	205	280	115	135	561	611	611	290	168	220
60-	150	150	150	150	60	65	650	500	500	170	90	102
65-	120	120	120	75	40	45	700	500	500	112	59	75
70-	95	95	95	55	30	40	800	500	500	82	45	59
75-	70	70	70	35	20	25	900	500	500	58	33	40
80-	45	45	45	15	10	10	1000	500	500	38	24	20

APPENDIX C

DECREASE OF PAUPERISM

SOME use has been made in Part I. of the rates of decrease, in different groups of unions, of pauperism generally compared to the existing amount of old-age pauperism, in order to trace the extent to which the two go together. The details of this decrease are in themselves very interesting and of great importance to any complete study of pauperism. It is on this account that I add to this appendix the tables which follow.

It must be remembered that these tables are all based on the one-day enumeration, no other being available for the purpose, and that they do not specify the ages.

The tables deal in turn with the same divisions of the population as are used in Part I., viz. :—

1. Geographical.
2. Urban and Rural.
3. Industrial.
4. Policies of Administration in—
 - (a) Metropolitan Unions.
 - (b) Provincial Urban or mostly Urban Unions.
 - (c) Half Rural Unions.
 - (d) Rural and “ Mostly Rural ” Unions.
5. Maximum and minimum Out Relief.
6. Increasing or decreasing Populations.

DECREASE OF TOTAL PAUPERISM COMPARED TO POPULATION,
1881-1891.

1. IN GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

Number of Persons in receipt of Relief (per 10,000 population) on January 1st, 1881 and 1891.

	In-door.				Out-door.				Combined.			
			Difference.				Difference.				Difference.	
	1881.	1891.	No.	%	1881.	1891.	No.	%	1881.	1891.	No.	%
North.....	58	50	- 8	-14	184	148	-36	-20	242	198	-44	-18
East	70	61	- 9	-13	326	300	-26	- 8	396	361	-35	- 9
Midland.....	64	55	- 9	-14	248	210	-38	-15	312	265	-47	-15
West(including Wales)	50	41	- 9	-18	358	279	-79	-28	408	320	-87	-22
South.....	76	66	-10	-13	302	258	-44	-15	378	324	-54	-14
Metropolitan...	138	146	+ 8	+ 6	133	121	-12	- 9	271	267	- 4	- 1
England and Wales—Total	75	68	- 7	- 9	236	207	-29	-12	311	275	-36	-11½

It will be seen that, except for metropolitan in-door relief, there is in no case any increase. The usual in-door decrease is 9 or 10 per 10,000, or from 13 to 18 per cent. on the 1881 figures. The decrease in the out-door figures is more varied. At its lowest, in the metropolis, it is 12 per 10,000, or 9 per cent. on the 1881 figures; at its highest, in Wales and the West, it is 79 on the proportion of 10,000, or 28 per cent. Thus the district with the highest actual rate in 1881 shows the most improvement, and passes not only the East but also the South, moving up two places in the order of pauperism. For degree of improvement the North stands next to the West, although in 1881, as well as in 1891, it heads the list. The Eastern Counties show rather badly by comparison, but as there is improvement, not much can be said. The position of London is, however, so unsatisfactory, as to call for special investigation.

The Western district, which shows highest rate of improvement, contains two very different elements, viz. the

purely Welsh and the English border counties. In Wales itself out relief is given very freely, but amongst the border county unions the original example of Sir Baldwin Leighton's administration of Atcham has had a great effect, and the following comparison becomes very instructive :—

Table of decrease of Pauperism, dividing the Border counties from Wales.

Per 10,000 population.

West and Wales divided.	In-door.				Out-door.				Combined.			
			Decrease.				Decrease.				Decrease.	
	1881.	1891.	No.	%	1881.	1891.	No.	%	1881.	1891.	No.	%
English counties	74	58	16	21	281	228	53	19	355	286	69	20
Welsh counties	40	34	6	15	388	300	88	23	428	334	94	20

It will be seen that the Welsh Unions in 1881 had 107 more out-paupers per 10,000 than the English Unions, but the difference was reduced to 72 per 10,000 in 1891, the reduction being greater both in amount and in percentage where out relief is generally approved on principle. On the other hand, the English Unions had in 1881 34 more in-door paupers per 10,000 than the Welsh Unions, but in 1891 the difference is reduced to 24, showing the largest percentage of reduction in unions which are in principle most ready to apply the "House" test.

Taking in-door and out together, it is noteworthy that the percentage of improvement is precisely the same, in spite of divergence in theory of administration, being no less than 20 per cent. in the ten years.

DECREASE OF TOTAL PAUPERISM, 1881-1891.

2. In Urban and Rural Divisions (omitting London).
Per 10,000 population.

	In-door.				Out-door.				Combined.			
			Decrease.				Decrease.				Decrease	
	1881.	1891.	No.	%	1881.	1891.	No.	%	1881.	1891.	No.	%
Provincial urban, &c.....	84	74	10	12	209	170	39	19	293	244	49	17
Mixed (mostly urban)	54	45	9	17	205	168	37	18	259	213	46	18
„ (half rural)...	60	52	8	13	284	251	33	12	344	303	41	12
„ (mostly rural)	69	58	11	16	382	355	27	7	451	413	38	8
Rural)	68	60	8	12	357	332	25	7	425	392	33	8

Again (London being omitted), there is no section which does not show a decrease of pauperism in proportion to population, but the amount of improvement varies, being greatest in the Provincial urban or “mostly urban” unions, and growing less as the rural element enters.

DECREASE OF TOTAL PAUPERISM, 1881-1891.

3. In Industrial Divisions (Representative Unions,* omitting large towns).
Per 10,000 population.

	In-door.				Out-door.				Combined.			
			Decrease.				Decrease.				Decrease	
	1881.	1891.	No.	%	1881.	1891.	No.	%	1881.	1891.	No.	%
Agriculture	71	61	10	14	347	333	14	4	418	394	24	6
Agriculture and towns	71	62	9	13	347	316	31	9	418	378	40	10
Shipping, &c. ...	69	59	10	15	307	246	61	20	376	305	71	19
Mining, &c.	45	37	8	18	301	242	59	20	346	279	67	19
Manufacture, &c.	59	50	9	15	253	195	58	23	312	245	67	21
Residential, &c....	85	79	6	7	218	187	31	14	303	266	37	12
Total of selected union	64	55	9	14	283	232	51	18	347	287	60	17

* For names of unions selected marked thus (†), see pages 58-99.

The position of the Residential Unions in this table is peculiar. They show the largest amount of in-door pauperism both in 1881 and 1891, and the lowest rate of improvement. On the other hand, they show very much the lightest out-door list, with a more than average rate of reduction; and, taking in and out together, a moderate amount of improvement. They form the only exception in the table to the general rule, that the divisions with least pauperism in 1881 show the highest percentage of improvement, the series being regular from Agriculture, which shows most pauperism and least improvement, to Manufacture, with least pauperism and most improvement. Thus it comes about that (except with regard to Residential Unions, which lose ground comparatively) the order of 1881 is not only confirmed, but made more emphatic.

DECREASE OF TOTAL PAUPERISM, 1881-1891.

4. In Divisions according to Administration.

Per 10,000 population.

(a.) Metropolitan Unions.

Unions.	Policy.	In-door.				Out-door.				Combined.													
		1881.		1891.		Difference.		1881.		1891.		Difference.		1881.		1891.		Difference.					
1881.		1891.		No.		%		1881.		1891.		No.		%		1881.		1891.		No.		%	
1	A.....	152	155	+ 3	+ 2	191	175	- 16	- 8½	343	330	- 13	- 4										
6	AB ...	115	122	+ 7	+ 6	177	156	- 21	- 12	292	278	- 14	- 5										
2	B.....	86	128	+42	+49	88	219	+131	+149	174	347	+173	+99½										
10	C.....	135	128	- 7	- 5	119	88	- 31	- 26	254	216	- 38	- 17½										
3	D.....	234	216	-18	- 7½	66	60	- 6	- 9	300	276	- 24	- 8										
8	Not stated	161	172	+11	+ 7	130	103	- 27	- 21	291	275	- 16	- 5										

It would be unreasonable to judge any principle of administration by the result of one or two unions. We may

however, here take A and AB together as showing very similar results. The seven unions thus described are :—

Greenwich	} In these we find on the average a small increase in in-door relief set off against a more important decrease in out relief, connected with administration which gives out relief not only in cases of destitution, but as an assistance in cases of poverty.
Woolwich	
St. Olave's	
Poplar	
Hackney	
Islington	

The 8 not classified unions show very similar results, and it may be that their policy does not greatly differ from that described by the letters AB. They are as follows :—

Holborn.	Westminster (Soho).
Bethnal Green.	St. George's, H. Sq.
St. Saviour's.	Hampstead.
Strand.	Wandsworth.

Only two unions claim Policy B, and it happens that these two (Camberwell and Lewisham) are the two unions in which pauperism has so terribly increased, having more than doubled in the ten years from 1881 to 1891.

In Camberwell the population increased 26 per cent., while in-door pauperism increased 46 per cent., and out-door 185 per cent., or a total increase on the whole of 105 per cent.

In Lewisham the population increased 29 per cent., while in-door pauperism increased 98 per cent., and out-door 133 per cent., or 122 per cent. on the whole.

The result is that, comparing paupers with population, Camberwell has increased from 1·6 per cent. to 2·7 per cent., and Lewisham from 2 per cent. to 3·5 per cent. in the decade. In other words, taking the unions in order of least pauperism, one has dropped from fifth to thirteenth, and the other from seventh to twenty-fourth, place on the list.

The 10 unions of Policy C, which, while admitting out

relief, claim that they only grant it under very strict conditions, are as follows :—

Shoreditch
 Mile End O. T.
 St. Giles... ..
 St. Pancras
 Marylebone
 Paddington
 Kensington
 Chelsea
 Fulham.....
 Lambeth }

These unions, taken together, show very much the best results in London, a reduction of 5% in-door and no less than 26 % out-door, or 17 % on the whole.

The three unions which in effect refuse out relief, Stepney, Whitechapel and St. George's-in-the-East, show an improvement of 8 per cent. It is to be noted that they have fully an average number of paupers, even on the one-day count, the small number relieved out-doors being counterbalanced by a very heavy in-door list. These three districts are all very poor.

I should not wish to press very far any conclusions from these figures as to the best way to deal with pauperism in London. Unless safeguarded by very accurate local information the ground would not be sufficiently safe.

DECREASE OF PAUPERISM IN DIVISIONS ACCORDING TO ADMINISTRATION.

(b.) *Provincial Urban and "Mostly Urban" Unions.*

Per 10,000 population.

Unions.	Policy.	In-door.				Out-door.				Combined.			
		Decrease.				Decrease.				Decrease.			
		1881.	1891.	No.	%	1881.	1891.	No.	%	1881.	1891.	No.	%
3	A	61	55	6	10	174	151	23	13	235	206	29	12½
21	AB	61	48	13	21½	204	180	24	11½	265	228	37	14
18	B	60	54	6	10	227	176	61	22½	287	230	57	20
7	BC	57	46	11	19½	196	154	42	22	253	200	53	21
8	C	116	110	6	5	175	124	51	29	291	234	57	19½
2	D	84	77	7	8½	112	80	32	28½	196	157	39	20
91	Not stated.	58	49	9	15½	212	176	36	17	270	225	45	16½

The D unions stand first both in 1881 and 1891, and also show a high percentage of improvement; but there are only two of them. The A unions, which stand second in 1881, drop to third in 1891, changing places with BC. Those marked AB, B, and C retain the same order, all improving about equally. The excellent all-round improvement, whatever the policy, is very noticeable and satisfactory.

DECREASE OF PAUPERISM IN DIVISIONS ACCORDING TO
ADMINISTRATION.

(c.) "*Half Rural*" Unions.

Per 10,000 population.

Unions.	Policy.	In-door.				Out-door.				Combined.			
				Decrease.				Decrease.				Decrease.	
		1881.	1891.	No.	%	1881.	1891.	No.	%	1881.	1891.	No.	%
12	A	56	49	7	12½	269	237	32	12	325	286	39	12
31	AB	62	50	12	19½	279	242	37	13½	341	292	49	14½
33	B	52	44	8	15½	306	271	35	11½	358	315	43	12
10	BC	67	64	3	4½	224	221	3	1½	291	285	6	2
5	C	80	62	18	22½	258	219	39	15	338	281	57	17
1	D	88	81	7	8	40	36	4	10	128	117	11	8½
108	Not stated	61	58	3	5	291	279	12	4	352	337	15	4½

The advantage of the single Union (D) which refuses out relief is extraordinarily marked in these figures, though (as usual) it has the largest proportion of in-door paupers. The improvement shown (8½ per cent.) is satisfactory, considering the very low rate already attained in 1881. The Unions with policy C (restricted out relief) show the most improvement, but there are only five of them. The bulk of these semi-rural unions from which we have returns are classed A, AB, or B, and all give an equally satisfactory result. The BC unions happened to have a very low rate in 1881, and have hardly improved since then. The worst results on the whole are shown by the 108 unclassified Unions.

DECREASE OF PAUPERISM IN DIVISIONS ACCORDING TO
ADMINISTRATION.

(d.) *Rural and "Mostly Rural" Unions.*

Per 10,000 population.

Unions.	Policy.	In-door.				Out-door.				Combined.			
		1881.	1891.	Difference.		1881.	1891.	Difference.		1881.	1891.	Difference.	
				No.	%			No.	%			No.	%
7	A	60	65	+ 5	+ 8½	383	382	- 1	- ½	443	447	+ 4	+ 1
38	AB	68	58	-10	-14½	380	354	-26	-7	448	412	-36	-8½
52	B	71	62	- 9	-12½	364	334	-30	-8	435	396	-39	-9
11	BC	84	70	-14	-16½	345	307	-38	-11	429	377	-52	-12
2	C	131	112	-19	-14½	237	220	-17	-7	368	332	-36	-10
2	D	78	105	+27	+34½	172	68	-104	-60½	250	173	-77	-31
140	Not stated.	67	57	-10	-15	371	330	-41	-11	438	387	-51	-11½

In this group of unions D stands out prominently, both for low level of pauperism and for rate of improvement. The two unions are Bradfield and Brixworth. On this table for the first time we find that the amount of pauperism and the rate of improvement follow the order of policy from D to A. The A unions actually show a slight increase of pauperism.

DECREASE OF PAUPERISM, 1881-1891.

5. *In divisions according to maximum and minimum out relief. Average of 10 Unions in each group.*

Per 10,000 population.

Description of Unions.	Maximum Out Relief.						Minimum Out Relief.						Total Average, England and Wales		
	Pauperism, 1891.			Difference, 1881-1891.			Pauperism, 1891.			Difference, 1881-1891.			Difference, 1881-1891.		
	In.	Out.	Total.	In.	Out.	Combined.	In.	Out.	Total.	In.	Out.	Combined.	In.	Out.	Combined.
Metropolitan	107	147	254	+10	+ 6	+ 8	201	80	281	+10	-10	+ 4	+ 8	-12	- 2
Provincial urban.....	39	246	285	-17	-19	-19	114	109	223	- 5	-34	-22	-10	-39	-24
Urban (mostly urban) ..	27	232	259	-32 $\frac{1}{2}$	-20	-21	55	93	148	- 7	-26	-20	- 9	-37	-23
Urban (half rural) ...	27	398	425	-21	-16	-16	87	128	215	- 1	-17	-11	- 8	-33	-21
Rural (mostly rural) ..	42	468	510	-20	-11	-12	71	219	290	-21	-30	-28	-11	-27	-19
Mostly rural	21	417	438	-16	-11	-11	93	129	222	- 8	-35	-26	- 8	-25	-16

Comparing the samples with each other, we find a much greater percentage of decrease in the rural districts where out relief is restricted or denied, but this is not the case in the half rural groups, and very slightly marked elsewhere. The reduction in the number of in-door paupers where out relief is given freely, is, however, almost as noticeable as that in the numbers who receive out relief in the other groups, and in every case there is some improvement, both in-door and out, except in London, where no policy seems to be successful.

On the whole, comparing both extremes of these selected unions with the general average for England and Wales, it cannot be said that the figures show any very active connection between restriction of out relief and diminution of pauperism. Some encouragement may, however, be obtained if we compare, not the percentages of decrease, but the actual figures, from which it will be seen that, except in London, the number of paupers, in and out together, is everywhere larger, and, for the most part, immensely larger in the unions with maximum out relief, and the smaller numbers are undoubtedly the result of administration in the past. It would appear that most of these unions had already in 1881 gone a considerable way on the road, and as every step taken is an approach to the irreducible minimum, it is satisfactory to see that nevertheless the percentage of decrease is fairly maintained. On the other hand, the fact remains that, even in unions selected as typical of lavish out relief, there is a fair percentage of improvement, and it must be remembered that the figures of decrease shown by a one-day count of pauperism are unfair to a policy which aims at regular as opposed to occasional assistance.

DECREASE OF TOTAL PAUPERISM IN 1881-1891.

6. *With Increasing or Decreasing Population.*

(This table shows also the difference in the same groups as to proportion of out relief given.)

Description of Unions.	Proportion of Out Relief given.		Increase or Decrease of Total Pauperism from 1881-91.					
	Unions with Increasing Population.	Unions with Decreasing Population.	Increasing Population.			Decreasing Population.		
			Paupers			Paupers		
			1881.	1891.	De- crease.	1881.	1891.	Differ- ence.
	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per 10,000.	Per 10,000.	Per ct.	Per 10,000.	Per 10,000.	Per ct.
Metropolitan.....	30	17	233	192	16	485	435	-10½
Provincial urban	47	26	215	188	12½	408	403	- 1
Mixed (mostly urban)	65	64	261	198	24	331	306	- 7½
„ (half rural) ...	73	85	245	199	19	377	436	+15½
„ (mostly rural)	80	82	393	334	15	442	395	-10½
Wholly rural.....	72	81	349	330	5½	328	314	- 4
Average	61	59	282	240	15	395	381	8½

There is little if any connection shown between the proportion of out-door relief and movements of population. So far as it goes there is, on the average, a smaller proportion where populations are decreasing, but this is entirely due to London and the provincial towns. Where rural conditions prevail the reverse is true. If, however, we compare pauperism generally with movements of population, it appears that not only is the rate of pauperism much higher where population has decreased, but the rate of improvement is much slower. This is true everywhere except in London, and is so in a quite extraordinary degree in the half rural section, where the unions with decreasing population show a total of 436 paupers per 10,000, as compared to 199 in the increasing unions, and actually an *increase* of 15½ per cent. in the 1891 as compared to the 1881 rate. This serious state of affairs is due mainly to Carnarvon and

Louth, in both of which places the paupers have increased in numbers, while the population has diminished. The same thing is true of Great Yarmouth and Chichester in the provincial urban section, and brings about the very small rate of improvement noticeable amongst the unions with decreasing population in this section.

The conclusion to which these statistics irresistibly lead us is that varying degrees of pauperism are mainly the result of varying degrees of poverty; and similarly that varying rates of improvement in pauperism are to be connected with degrees of general progress and prosperity. Happily, the country is prosperous, and has been almost everywhere growing less poor.

In considering the case of the old especially, it is to general prosperity that we must necessarily look for their welfare. Whether the burthen be carried by public effort or by private charity, or by the help of children, or by accumulated savings, its weight—the support of those who are themselves past work—falls alike on the community, and will be borne with increasing ease if we continue to experience increasing prosperity.

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Atcham . . .	84, 237, 467	Billesdon . . .	60, 194, 473
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Auckland . . .	86, 111, 489	Birkenhead . . .	92, 187, 479
Axbridge . . .	84, 297, 463	Birmingham . . .	92, 214, 471
Axminster . . .	66, 302, 458	Bishop Stortford .	76, 168, 443
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Aylsham . . .	66, 153, 453	Blackburn . . .	88, 141, 481
Aysgarth . . .	58, 115, 488	Blandford . . .	76, 296, 457
		Blean . . .	84, 262, 435
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Barton Regis . . .	90, 204, 464	Bradfield . . .	60, 61, 279, 442

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Knaresborough . . .	84, 122, 483	Mere . . .	58, 285, 457
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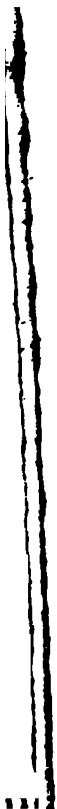
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